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MEN OF MARK IN AMERICA

Men of Mark in America

Ideals of American Life told in Biographies of Eminent Living Americans

MERRILL E. GATES, LL.D., L.H.D.
Editor-in-Chief

Volume I

With an opening chapter on

AMERICAN IDEALS

By Edward Everett Hale, S.T.D., LL.D.

MEN OF MARK PUBLISHING COMPANY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
1905

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PUBLISHERS' PREFACE

Good biography is entertaining literature. The personal element in it insures for it interest and influence. Standard collections of brief biographies are indispensable as books of reference and are most stimulating reading for young people in the public library and in the home.

The opening of new fields of activity with the broadening of our national life has increased the number of men whose names are brought prominently before the American public. New collections of biography are needed at comparatively brief intervals.

"Men of Mark in America" is a series of volumes, national in its scope, and marked by certain new features which the publishers believe give to it exceptional value. In collecting the material for these biographies the publishers have secured an autobiographical element which gives vital and personal interest to the work. Expecting to make these volumes a source of inspiration and encouragement to readers who love and believe in our American ideals, and especially to the young, we have requested the subject of each biography to describe briefly his surroundings in childhood and youth; to mention any difficulties which he was obliged to overcome; to indicate the influences which awakened his ambition and strengthened his power of achievement; to tell his readers by what methods of study and work he has been enabled to reach his present position of usefulness and honor. But no man has been asked or allowed to write his own biography. We have also asked for brief suggestions to young readers regarding principles to be adopted and plans to be followed by the young if they would make their lives effective. Our editorial writers by incorporating these facts, counsels and suggestions into

the biographies, have given, we believe, exceptional value and interest to the work. In some cases where no material was furnished by the subject of the sketch, the biography is necessarily less full.

The first and the second (the "Washington") volumes contain for the most part names of men whose life-work has been national in its import and connects itself naturally with our National Capital, or who are actual residents of Washington. Succeeding volumes will contain biographies of eminent men from all parts of the United States.

The selection of names has been carefully made, and in every case has been approved by the Advisory Board whose names appear on a following page. The members of this Board were chosen by the publishers in advance. The appearance of biographies of the Advisory Board in these volumes is due not to their own vote and approval, but to the insistent wish of the publishers.

"Men of Mark in America" is for the most part made up of biographies of men who are now in active life, to whom the country is indebted for its progress in the last half century. We particularly note the work of the younger men who have become prominent in the development of the nation into a "world-power" within the last decade.

The introductory essay by that most deservedly popular literary exponent of "true Americanism," Edward Everett Hale, author of "The Man Without a Country," illustrates the hope and the purpose of the publishers in bringing out this series of volumes. For the second volume, Hamilton W. Mabie, the distinguished essayist and editor, has prepared an introductory essay upon "American Ideals in Literature."

The selection and approval of names for this list of biographies has been made with reference to the achievements and the character of the men whose biographies have been written.

MEN OF MARK PUBLISHING COMPANY,

December 15, 1905. Washington, D. C.

MEN OF MARK IN AMERICA

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MERRILL E. GATES, LL.D., L.H.D.

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Volumes I and II contain biographies of men who are most prominently identified with the great political, educational and public interests which center at the National Capital, and of its leading residents. In the following volumes eminent men in all parts of the country will be represented.

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AMERICAN IDEALS

After the first settlements of the American colonies it was natural that the fathers should look to Europe, and especially to England, for their examples and inspirations. The illustrations in physical matters are curious, sometimes amusing. When the comfortably rich gentlemen of Boston wanted to plant trees on their Common which they had reserved to feed their cows upon and for a training field, they sent for English elms to England and planted them. Since that day Michaux has pronounced the American elm to be the monarch of the vegetable world, as it is. But as Mr. Everett says, "Our fathers were Englishmen," and it never occurred to them that they could make a perfect avenue, like the nave of a cathedral, of the trees which they could bring from Muddy Brook, within two miles of their Common.

Here was the same notion which had tempted poor Winthrop to ask that men with halberds might go before him when he went to the General Court. In that case the people showed that they were already breathing American air, by refusing to vote him the halberds. It is in just the same way that for the older public buildings of the United States, marbles were imported from Europe; and it was only in the last half of the nineteenth century that we found we had for most purposes better marbles at home.

In precisely the same spirit every other novelty here had to begin with European patrons. And that is a distinct step forward and upward which is observed when we begin to do things in our own way. A good instance is the advertisement of a Connecticut pin maker who used to put up his pins with the inscription that described him as "pin maker to the universe" where his English rival called himself "pin maker to the Prince Regent."

In government the distinction between the feudal system asserts itself in some curious detail as well as in the largest administration. For instance, to a very recent period the English government forbade the people of certain districts in Ireland to have firearms in their houses without a license from headquarters.

On the other hand, in the democratic government of most of the English colonies, every citizen was required by law from the first to have a gun, flints and bullets, or in the earlier days, match for matchlocks. In the old theory of government the ruling class supposed that it could forbid the teaching of reading and writing to such and such persons. In a democratic government, on the other hand, education in all elementary branches is compulsory.

I shall not travel far from my subject if I remind the reader that it was well-nigh a hundred years after the first emigration from Europe before the new Americans found out how essentially different is the American climate from that of England or from that of western Europe. The first adventures after Columbus's discovery were in regions nearly tropical. And when Virginia was settled, even when the Pilgrims arrived in New England, the settlers had the impression that they had come into a region much warmer than they had left behind. Its summers were warmer. They took the natural impression that the climate of the world virtually follows the lines of the tropics and the parallels of latitude. What we now know of climate and of meteorology has been the slow discovery of two hundred years.

The ignorance in America of the climate in which men and women were living appears in various ways. Years of habits and customs of the new people had to modify themselves in changes from those of England. Food changed, dress changed, and even language changed. New words were added to the English language as the new requisitions suggested. They were borrowed from the Spanish, the French, or Indian languages, as might happen. There are many instances in the diaries and letters of the first generation in New

England which show the surprise of the writers that they found themselves drinking the water of the brooks while their brothers in England were drinking beer. Ultimately the use of beer as a familiar beverage died out in New England and its use there now comes not from English habits, but from those of Germany.

It is to be observed again that the Thirteen Colonies which made the United States of America were practically republics from the very beginning. There were certain English formalities in legislation or in the appointment of officers. But these were independent republics before the Declaration of Independence. Indeed, that Declaration declares what was already existing, and virtually speaks of the existing condition of affairs as resting upon rights which they had always asserted.

In 1675 the New England colonists were at war with King Philip and the Indians, actually for their existence. The real question was whether the Indians should sweep them into the sea or not. The forces were about equal. After it was over some of their friends in England asked them why they did not appeal to England for assistance. The reply showed very distinctly that they regarded themselves as an independent state. The colony of Massachusetts would not have applied to England for powder or bullets, far less for troops, any more than it would have applied to France or to Spain. It was with the greatest reluctance, indeed, that they received a governor from England at the end of that century. They took care to show him that he was their servant, and not their master. When Lord Bellomont was attending on a sermon preached before the General Court of Massachusetts, he said to Lady Bellomont, "You must remember, my dear, that these gentlemen give us our bread." This was seventy-five years before the Revolution; and that was, indeed, the position of the royal governor—that he must consider first his dependence upon the people and make his dependence upon the king fall in with it if he could.

Such are a few of the conditions, perhaps the most important,

which made in two hundred years an absolute distinction between Americans and Europeans, between American habits and European habits, between American government and European government, between the commercial customs and methods of one continent and those of the other.

Under the feudal system which obtained in Europe, the king, or emperor, or other sovereign, had certain relations with the nobility which were definitely understood. They constituted the basis of legislation, of ceremony, and of domestic life. Similar conditions existed in the intercourse between these noblemen and the next class, which in England was the class of land holders who held under their noblemen and as superior to vassals, not to say serfs. The distinction between four and five and six classes was as much established at law as is the distinction between the captain of a ship and a seaman before the mast. It was no mere matter of title—duke, marquis, baron, baronet, sir, Mr., goodman—the people in one of those classes had certain rights, so-called, which the people in "lower classes" did not have.

All this fell off and went to the winds as soon as the duties and necessities of the new settlement called upon all the settlers. If they were attacked by Indians in a frontier village, everybody had to join in the defense. Everybody must have a gun; he must have so much powder and so many yards of match and everybody must turn out at a moment's notice. This condition still exists virtually. Each State may and does call upon every man now to serve in the militia and when occasionally the national government chooses, it calls upon every man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five to go into service under a conscription. The reader of these lines does not perhaps know it, but if he shall be in the street when a house is on fire, the officer in charge of extinguishing the fire may order the reader to take a leading hose into an attic or to carry up the ladder to the roof tree—to do any duty connected with it, and the reader will have to obey.

The writers bred in feudal countries furnish about half of our daily literature. Such men and women do not know the real basis of half our institutions. But more than half of those institutions are based upon these necessities of early times. The people who settled Virginia or Massachusetts or New Hampshire, from the very nature of the case, had to work together. If they built a meeting house, all of them had to join in framing it, in raising the frame, in shingling it, and in making the highway which led to it. All of them joined in. When there came a herd or school of whales, all the neighbors had to turn out for their store of oil, and did. So it came of course, one does not say it happened—it came of course—that when the people who had built that meeting house had to name the minister who should conduct its services, they all of them voted in that matter; and though it were not of course, it did fall out that when fifty or sixty of them built a ship and went to sea to hunt whales "in both oceans," all of the people who assisted in this enterprise were considered, whether in its profits or in its failures—each man had his "lay"—the captain more, the cook least, but they acted together. What followed was that the boy who served as scullion when he was ten years old, might be the captain in a ship when he was thirty. Scullion or captain, he was part of the concern, a differential, the mathematicians would say, but a differential from which you could calculate an infinite orbit.

Many other things followed which were utterly un-European. There had to be a lighthouse built, perhaps at the opening of Boston Harbor, perhaps on the highlands of Staten Island, perhaps at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, or at the top finger nail of the arm of Cape Cod. In England, in Denmark, or on the Rhine, such a lighthouse would have been built by the feudal lord who owned the headland. He would have exacted toll from everybody who passed and what was worse, he would have collected it. In America, on the other hand, from the very beginning, the People built the lighthouse, provided the lamps, took care of the lighthouse from hour to hour.

The poorest lad of eighteen who paid his tax into the town treasury had his share in maintaining the commerce of the state and of the nation, and to this day it is so. In Europe, almost to our day, the profits of the Post Office were paid to whatever favorite of power had received the Post Office Patent, Heaven knows when, which permitted him to carry the mails and collect the postage—Thurn and Taxes, for instance. A similar monopoly of salt was one of the plums which Charles Second or James Second could drop into the mouth of a sweetheart or other flatterer. In America, on the other hand, from the beginning, the people had understood that the benefits of the mail accrue to the People and that the People must pay the charges of the mail though this charge be more or less, whether the receipts for the mail are greater than the charges or no.

This all means universal suffrage. It would be hard to find who first introduced universal suffrage into the written constitutions of America. But it does not appear in direct statement very early. It may be doubted if a tenth part of the members of the Continental Congress, for instance, had looked squarely in the face the question whether the ballot should be given to every man who paid a tax, as it is given now.

But the theory of universal suffrage was in the air. You could not make every man serve in your train bands and die by a bullet from King Philip, and then say that if he escaped he should not share in the government which ordered him hither and thither. In the New England States, in the Revolution, there was no universal suffrage, but every man in the valley of the Connecticut River had to carry his gun in the levy which went out against Burgoyne, unless he were more than fifty-five years old. When these men came home you could not long tell them that they had no right to the ballot. And from those early days down the disposition has appeared everywhere to give the ballot to everyone who could carry arms.

The monarchical writers and, indeed, the theorists of whatever kind, are very bitter about this. Such people as Mr. Matthew Arnold

and Mr. Thomas Carlyle ridicule it. The old Dutch Governor in Irving's Knickerbocker said he would not give his watch to be mended by a shoemaker; and asked why he should give the much more intricate machinery of the state into the same hands. In an insidious way, the Middle Age writers, who may be numbered by the thousands to-day, talk about the government of the best being better than the government of the people. But universal suffrage among the People who trust to it does not pretend to a knowledge of the last sweet patents in the science of administration.

What universal suffrage proposes is, first, Peace among the people; and this it secures. At the end of an election, be it in the City of New York, or be it anywhere among the forty-five States, the defeated party knows that it is defeated by a majority of the strength of the country. There is therefore no temptation to rebellion, there is no rising of the minority in arms. On the other hand, the beaten party may begin as soon as the votes are counted, on its canvass for the next year, and it probably does. When in the autumn of 1903 the existing government of the City of New York was badly defeated by the party which is called Tammany, its leaders all began to consider what they should do and what they should say two years afterward. This is what happens, and happens always, if you give the election into the hands of all the men who can bear arms. If any party is outnumbered it knows it is.

Second, If you intrust to universal suffrage the ultimate direction in an ultimate appeal, as all civilized America has done, you intrust yourself, of course, to the impression at the moment of the average man. You have no right to expect the best men in a nation to be at the head of its administration. The chances are undoubtedly that for the high offices of this administration, you will get men who are largely known and well esteemed. It is impossible to elect to high office men absolutely profligate—a bandit, or a thief, or a drunkard. It is to be observed that among very illiterate people the moral sentiment has the sway which is promised to it in the religious

Scripture of all nations. The drunkards and villains in the highest gallery in a cheap theater, men who are going to live tomorrow by thieving, in profligacy, will all the same applaud the sentiments of virtue which they hear upon the stage. Strangely enough they want other people to be good though they do not care to be good themselves. The angel who presides over such tests of the most obnoxious people does his very best to secure the triumphs of universal suffrage.

The celebrated epigram of President Lincoln, that you can fool all the people part of the time and a part of the people all the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time, is one of the axioms of government upon which rests the successes of universal suffrage.

Lincoln said in his first Message, "There are many single regiments (in the army) whose members, one and another possess full practical knowledge of all the arts, sciences, professions, and whatever else, whether useful or elegant, is known in the world; and there is scarcely one from which there could not be selected a President, a Cabinet, a Congress, and perhaps a Court, competent to administer the government itself. Nor do I say this is not true also in the army of our late friends, now adversaries in this contest."

The statement was received by the Middle Ages and the men who represent them as absurd—as a piece of American bluster. It was absolutely true and those of us who lived through 1861 know that it was true. Take the matter of money. A New York regiment on the Potomac had not been paid for two or three months. A private called on the colonel, touched his hat and offered his personal check that the men might be paid, saying that he could well wait till the convenience of the Government should refund the money to him. Such stories are not often told today, simply because there were so many of them to tell.

In the classification of men today, the dainty Feudal critics are in the habit of speaking of the masses, as they call them, as if they were people who know nothing and follow like a Roman rabble on

the heels of any Cæsar. The truth is that in all those states which are advancing the civilization of the world, the proportion of drudges to workmen is as four to ninety-six. We use "workman" in the proper sense, in which a workman is one who uses spirit to control matter, and a laborer is one who has nothing but his muscle and his weight to use in his daily duty. Ninety-six per cent of the American people who are doing the work of the world are people who are working with their hearts and souls and brains. The little handful who are left is but the merest fraction of that community which provides the intelligence, the wisdom, the foresight needed in an election.

* * * * * * * *

The Americanism of the new century has to recognize the special features which have made America America.

First, Freedom. That a man may do what he chooses without the permission of anybody so long as he violates no similar right of another.

If I choose to make a carriage today, tomorrow and the next day, I may make the carriage. In England which is still a feudal country, I cannot make it unless I belong to the Honorable Company of Wheelwrights. If in America I choose to change my home tonight and go to live in Cattaraugus or Opelousas or Seattle, I may do so. I may stay in one of those places till I die if I do not violate law. If, on the other hand, I went to the City of Göttingen to reside, I should receive a visit from the police officer within the first twenty-four hours. I should have to give bonds of some sort to justify him in giving me permission to stay there; and the authorities of the town could turn me out at any moment when they chose without giving me any trial. If I choose to lecture, whether to prove the ignorance of Isaac Newton or to justify the religious faith of the Zulus, while I am in America, I can do so. In all feudal countries I must take my chances of being "permitted" by the authorities. Such instances may be carried on indefinitely. True, I may not beat a bass drum

on the sidewalk in front of my house on Sunday, nor on the steps of a church, but this is because I thus interfere with other people. Any violation of such freedom is not American. When you see that the boys in an industrial school are not permitted by the Bricklayers' Trades Union to build a certain wall, you know that that prohibition does not come from people who have been educated as Americans.

Second, This means universal education. The feudal nations instruct people in the Three R's, reading, writing and arithmetic. The American states educate all the people, boys and girls, in the thought and language of the time. That is, they offer to do so, and if a boy or girl will accept the offer he or she is educated. If he is "diligent in his business, he will stand before kings," and the chances are good that he will know more of what they ought to be talking about than the kings do.

Third, True Americanism means a very close walk with God, nearer and nearer. This was what the American People began very early when they gave entire freedom of religion to every citizen.

Fourth, True Americanism means of necessity a certain universality, sometimes called Catholicity, as a man assumes duties or privileges. The planter George Washington or the blacksmith Nathanael Greene takes the command of armies. Abraham Lincoln becomes the President, the portrait painter Robert Fulton sends the Clermont up the North River.

Fifth, Because there is no favored class no one has greater rights because no one has less. The American School of manners, therefore, is a more perfect school of manners than can exist under feudal systems. Indeed, if one may take a fine definition from one of the older writers, a gentleman is one who on necessity abates something from his rights. In a true republic a gentleman is not afraid to do so. Some things follow which the feudal writers do not think of.

Sixth, The history of the country from Jamestown down, means mutual life or common life. As the Bible says, "The carpenter encourageth the goldsmith, and he that smootheth with the ham-

mer him that smiteth the anvil." As D'Artagnan and the motto of the Swiss Republic say, all Americans say, "Each for all and all for each." As far back as the older Earls of Southampton their crest was "Ung par tout, tout par ung." But alas! a statement so democratic has died out in the country of its birth. Every obtrusive color distinctly fades out in presence of the union of states, the union of the people, and the communion of religions. There is no aristocracy of wealth, of education, or birth. All the same, the leaders lead; all the same, every man and every woman is encouraged by the "mutual faith of you and me."

It is hardly necessary to add to these general considerations references to the individual men who in what are now nearly three centuries have illustrated what may be called the American Ideal. To say that George Washington at the age of twenty-one could "give points," as modern slang would say, as to American warfare to martinets twice his age trained in Europe—this is sufficient illustration of the worth of American biography. Even in the letters of the Winthrops of the first two generations, in the letters and other publications of Roger Williams, Jonathan Edwards, Ezra Stiles, before the Revolution, the reader sees how much wider was the view of life which they took than was possible to Englishmen who knew no more of life than their own island could show them. So soon as the Revolutionary literature opens upon us we find that the papers on statesmanship or government written by such men as John Dickinson, Patrick Henry, Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Morris, Thomas Jefferson, and a little later, Gouverneur Morris, Timothy Pickering, Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and Tom Paine show characteristics not to be found till their time in American literature. It is said that when the word independence was first uttered in an American town meeting, the children who were present did not know the meaning of the word. Its earliest use in the English language was the limited use which the "Independents" gave to it who were pleading for freedom of individual

churches from any supposed superior direction. But so soon as the Revolutionary literature took form, it is clear enough that the writers had got well beyond any European frontier. This is to be noticed even in the writings of Paine, who enlarged his horizon when he changed the heaven which was over his head.

We are to study the lives of those who belong to a new era in history. From their time to this time, the same thing is to be said. A certain breadth of view in matters of politics, of sociology, or of religion, characterizes the writings of the leading American authors which cannot be expected of writers trained in dissimilar schools. William Henry Furness, whose published work ranges between 1835 and 1895, says squarely that he has never known any man who was brought up under monarchical and hierarchical institutions who knew what Jesus Christ meant when he spoke of the kingdom of heaven.

In that epigram is revealed the necessity of our studying the lives of our authors as well as their work. There can be no true criticism of a great American which is not founded upon the knowledge of his work in daily life, whether it be in the diary of the frontiersman or in the elegant studies of the university.

EDWARD E. HALE.

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Theodore Roosevelt
Oct 20th 1904

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, twenty-sixth president of the United States, is a prominent instance of the best results of mind and character evolved by the Christian civilization and culture, the free institutions and progressive development of the Western world. His parentage placed him at his entrance into life on high vantage ground. Intelligent, lofty of purpose and benevolent, his father and mother made the home of his childhood and youth such an environment as gave to his excellent and growing capacities ideals of fidelity, honor and effectiveness in life. Early and surely were the essentials of right living fixed in his character, and in maturer years it needed but the occasion fitted for their display to bring them into forceful activity. The circumstances amid which, in the providence of God, he has been called to act have had world-wide relations. They have called for that determined will-power which effects changes for good, by putting into execution, in prompt and vigorous action, the plan which after due deliberation seems the next and inevitable step in progress. He is active and ardent in temperament, direct but self-controlled in conduct. He counsels with those who are competent to advise, but he does not shrink from taking the full responsibility for action in which the final decision rests with himself.

The acceleration of events in the twentieth century has made the arena in which the executive head of the United States acts at the present time, a center to which is drawn the attention of all civilized nations, subjecting his methods and his acts to the scrutiny of constant and searching criticism, favorable and adverse. Events march quickly, and a keen, forward-reaching intelligence is required to keep pace with the new possibilities of the world in which knowledge is increased, communication is almost instantaneous, and the nations stand watching each other's movements, ready to seize the least advantage in territory, in commerce, or in arms. It is just as necessary for a leader, if he is to guide the nation wisely, that he see clearly and sympathetically reckon upon another great world-

current which is setting in the opposite direction, and makes for amity, conciliation and peace among nations. President Roosevelt stands where all eyes are focused upon his action. He has been alert to recognize, strengthen and utilize every leaning of the public mind to this "better way" of discussion and arbitration, not only in our internal affairs, but in all our relations with foreign governments, now so much more important and complex than in the early days of the Republic. He has shown wisdom in the choice of his cabinet, notably in retaining Mr. Hay. Our diplomatic relations are stronger and more influential than ever before in our history. His administration is the reflex of his own character. His character is the product of his early environment, of his education, and of his own choice and will, influenced (but not dominated) by the age in which his lot is cast.

President Roosevelt holds a place exceptionally his own in the affection, faith and admiration of the American people. His principles, politics and aims are as broad as the nation. He has been able to impress his puissant individuality on them, as only the towering figures of our history have done. He is a strong leader; a powerful organizer. His record as well as his character have given the people entire confidence in him as their chief executive.

Theodore Roosevelt was born in New York city, October 27, 1858. He is the son of Theodore Roosevelt (1831-78). Of his father, President Roosevelt writes for the readers of this book: "His marked characteristics were fearlessness, gentleness, intense energy and practicality, and great unselfishness. He always drilled into us that we *had to work*, that we *had to count in the world*, that we *must not be afraid*, and that we *must be unselfish and truthful*." He was a glass importer, in Maiden Lane, New York. A man of large-minded philanthropy he helped to organize the Sanitary Commission at the time of the Civil war, the Protective War Claims Association, the Soldiers' Employment Bureau; he was vice-president of the State Charities Aid Association, and later its president; he founded a hospital and dispensary for the treatment of hopeless spine and hip diseases; he was a trustee of the Children's Aid Society and never missed a Sunday evening with his newsboys. He projected the first efforts for civil service reform. He bequeathed to his son an interest in these great measures, and has left an example of unselfish civic service and self-forgetting philanthropy which has had a marked

effect on the life of his city, and on the life of the whole nation. Theodore Roosevelt's mother, Martha Bullock Roosevelt, was from South Carolina, and is buried in that State. The home of his childhood was most happy, and by birth he is distinctly united with the South as well as the North. He is a grandson of Cornelius Van Schaak and Margaret Barnhill Roosevelt; great grandson of Jacobus John and Mary Van Schaak Roosevelt, and his descent is in the direct line from Claes Martenszoon and Jaunetge Thomas Van Roosevelt, who came from Amsterdam, Holland, to New York, in 1651.

His early schooling was interrupted by delicate health, and after he had attended for a time the McMullen school, in New York city, his parents found it better for him to study under the care of private tutors at home. His college preparation was made under Mr. Cutler, who founded later the "Cutler School." His special tastes and interest in his boyhood and youth were gratified, he says, by reading, and particularly by natural history. And he writes (especially for the youthful readers of "Men of Mark"): "I was not athletic, but was absorbed in tales of adventure, and gradually took up vigorous sports, as a consequence of reading these tales, written by Scott, Cooper, Marryat, and Mayne Reid."

Much was done by his parents to improve his health. With them he visited Egypt, making a voyage up the Nile. He devoted himself to boating, tramping, running, and vigorous exercise generally, to the limit of his ability, and by force of will, that he might transform his frail body into a strong and responsive instrument for his spirit and will; and seeing that the lack of physical strength is a hampering hindrance to any career in life, by his personal resolution and by life in the open, he at length became the athlete, the hardy hunter and horseman whom the world knows through his books and his deeds.

He graduated from Harvard university in 1880. As an undergraduate he was enthusiastic in all college affairs. His scholarship was excellent, and his interest in athletics was marked. His early ambition was to be a naturalist and a college professor. While still an undergraduate he began that work as an author which he has kept up through life. Finding misstatements in a history of the War of 1812, he studied the subject in the official files, and these studies resulted in his first book, "The War of 1812." He was asked by the British editors of the work, "The Royal Navy," to write the chapter on that war.

He was married September 23, 1880, to Alice Lee, daughter of George Cabot and Caroline Haskell Lee, of Boston, Massachusetts. She died in 1883, leaving one daughter, Miss Alice Lee Roosevelt. He studied law in the New York law school, became in 1882 a Republican member of the Assembly, the lower house of the New York state legislature, and he was reëlected for the years 1883 and 1884. He was chairman of the committee known as the Roosevelt Investigating Committee. His efforts to better the condition of the poorer classes of New York city began in the Assembly, when he took up the cause of the tenement-house cigar makers, and in visiting their miserable dwellings he received deep and lasting impressions of the need of betterment in the conditions which surround tenement workers. He became an ardent supporter of civil service reform at this time and introduced bills which bettered the government of New York city, in particular one of importance which transferred to the mayor that power of confirming appointments which had been in the hands of the aldermen.

In 1884 he was sent as a delegate to the Republican state convention; in June of the same year he was delegate-at-large from New York, and chairman of the New York delegation to the Republican national convention at Chicago. Leaving for a time political life with its heat and stress he bought the ranches "Elk Horn" and "Chimney Butte," in northwestern Dakota, and there lived in a log house in the almost unbroken wilderness, devoting himself to hunting and to free life in the open for two years, 1884–86. His health and strength were finally and fully confirmed by this open air activity which he thoroughly enjoyed. The years spent in this western ranch life have proved invaluable to the whole country, because they gave to Theodore Roosevelt such an intimate knowledge as few eastern bred men ever acquire of the life of our great West, of the need of irrigation for the arid plains of the West, and of the enterprising spirit and whole-hearted manliness of the typical western man. This has not merely made him popular with westerners, but has been of the greatest use to him in influencing and passing finally upon legislation for the development of the vast resources of the West—which is by far the greater part of that National Territory over which he presides. This warm appreciation of western spirit and life is vividly shown in his most important historical work, "The Winning of the West."

From this congenial ranch life he was recalled, in 1887, by the news that he was to be nominated for mayor of New York. In this contest be was defeated by Abram S. Hewitt. In May, 1889, President Harrison appointed him one of the three National Civil Service Reform Commissioners, to reside in Washington, District of Columbia, and he served as president of the commission, strongly advocating and vigorously administering and defending the reforms. He continued to hold this position under President Cleveland until May, 1895, when he resigned it to accept the position of police commissioner of New York city. In accepting his resignation President Cleveland thus wrote him: "You are certainly to be congratulated upon the extent and permanency of civil service reform methods which you have so substantially aided in bringing about. The struggle for its firm establishment and recognition is past. Its faithful application and reasonable expansion remain subjects of deep interest to all who really desire the best attainable public service."

He at once entered on his new duties as Police Commissioner of New York city, under the administration of Mayor Strong, and was president of the bi-partisan Police Board, 1895-97. His work in enforcing laws already on the statute book, but which had purposely been ignored by the combination of politicians and saloonkeepers, is a record of the fearless unearthing of a state of things in that city most corrupt and most corrupting. His reply to those who urged him to use greater discretion was, "there was nothing about *discretion* in my oath of office," and he quoted to them Lincoln's words: "Let reverence of law be taught in schools and colleges, be written in primers and spelling books, be published from pulpits, and proclaimed in legislative houses, and enforced in courts of justice; in short, let it become the political religion of the nation."

His term of office was filled with efforts, in every direction in which he had any power, for the purification of politics. His reform of the police force, the war, which as a member of the Board of Health, he waged upon the proprietors of slum-tenements, his wise conferences with laboring men, all indicated his great desire to benefit the city, while they showed his courage, good judgment, efficiency and goodness of heart.

His appointment by President McKinley as assistant secretary of the navy, in April, 1897, put him in a position in which he was able to do a great work for the country in preparing the navy for

that war with Spain, which he felt was imminent. He planned and insisted upon that expansive target practice with the great guns of our navy, which made our battleships instruments of precision in the hands of the best gunners the world has known. He has credit for selecting Admiral Dewey for that service in the East for which he of all men in the world was best fitted.

But as soon as the war with Spain was declared Theodore Roosevelt made it evident that what he had said and written about patriotic service of the country in time of need, *he meant.* Resigning an official position where he had great opportunity for usefulness, he proceeded to recruit the First U. S. V. Cavalry, the "Rough Riders," made up of many of his acquaintances in the West, including cowboys and miners, with personal friends of his own from wealthy families in New York and Boston—all men accustomed to athletics, riding, shooting and hunting. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel, May 6, 1898, and was promoted colonel after the battle of Las Guasimas, San Juan, when Colonel Leonard Wood was commissioned brigadier-general and appointed Governor of Santiago. The capture of the blockhouse on the hilltop in the battle of Santiago was made by a heroic charge of the Rough Riders. "When they came to the open, smooth hillside, there was no protection," says a war correspondent. "Bullets were raining down on them, and shot and shells from the batteries were sweeping everything. There was a moment's hesitation and then came the order, 'Forward! Charge!' Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt led, waving his sword. Out into the open the men went, and up the hill. Death to every man seemed certain. Up, up they went in the face of death, men dropping from the ranks at every step. The Rough Riders acted like veterans. It was an inspiring and an awful scene. Roosevelt's horse was shot from under him while he was shouting to his men to advance, and he charged up the hill on foot himself. They went on firing as fast as their guns would work. The Spaniards were dazed by such daring and turned and fled. The blockhouse was captured, but in the rush more than half the Rough Riders were killed or wounded."

When the war closed Colonel Roosevelt was elected Governor of New York over the Democratic, Prohibitionist, Social, Labor and Citizens' Ticket candidates, by a plurality of 17,786 votes in a total of 1,343,968. It is interesting to compare with this his plurality in this State of 175,552 votes in a total of 1,617,770 for President, in

the election of November, 1904. As Governor of the State of New York from 1899-1900, he reformed the canal boards, introduced an improved system of civil service, using "the merit system" for county offices, called an extra session of the legislature to secure the passage of a bill which he had especially recommended taxing as real estate the value of the franchises of railroads and other corporations, in spite of the protest of corporations and Republican leaders. It has been said, "He found the state administration thoroughly political, he left it business-like and efficient."

He was nominated vice-president at the Republican national convention at Philadelphia, June, 1900, which nominated William McKinley for president, and he was elected vice-president, November 6, 1900. On the death by assassination of President McKinley, September 14, 1901, Theodore Roosevelt was sworn into office as the twenty-sixth President of the United States. At this time he was not yet forty-three years old. He was the youngest man who has ever filled the office of president. He announced at once that it was his intention to carry out the policy inaugurated by President McKinley, and he reappointed the entire cabinet of his predecessor. In all the positions which he has filled his work has been that of improvement of methods, exposure and punishment of corruption, and rendering effective all branches of the public service with which he has had to do. In the three years of the unexpired term of his predecessor, the following important matters have received the attention of the President: The coal strike of 1902 threatened the well-being of a large part of the population. His prompt personal action in this matter averted much suffering and gave all parties a feeling of security in his sense of justice and his desire for "fair play." He maintained the Monroe Doctrine in questions arising concerning the Venezuelan boundaries, but declined to act as arbitrator in the matter, referring both sides to the international tribunal of the Hague. The granting of self-government to Cuba; the Northern Securities suit; the Alaskan Boundary; the establishment of the U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor; a National policy of irrigation; the reorganization of the army—all these important matters have been settled. His action at the time of the Kishineff atrocities has had an important effect upon the status of the Jews in Russia; and his proposal to the World-Powers that another Conference be called, at the Hague, to consider Peace and International Arbitration, gives promise of most beneficent results.

His election as president on November 8, 1904, showed the esteem in which he is held personally by the people, and was the strongest possible popular endorsement of his policy. No other president in our history has received so overwhelming a popular majority. The American people expressed themselves and their convictions unequivocally. As has been said, the "victory was due to the personality of the president." He has had a picturesque career, and his personality is an exceedingly attractive one to the people.

As soon as his election was assured, he gave out the following: "Under no circumstances will I be a candidate for, or accept, another nomination." This declaration of his respect for the custom which limits the presidency to two terms, is to be taken as final, coming from a man of his decided character. His reëlection was regarded not alone by our own people as a matter for congratulation. Many European rulers and statesmen expressed their gratification and sent their congratulations. In England, particularly, it is looked at "as a pledge that America will play her part in the solution of all international questions upon the side making for justice and the development and progress of the human race, and as affording a guarantee that Great Britain's present relations with America will not only be maintained, but probably will be strengthened," says one of the greatest English journals.

President Roosevelt is a member of the Columbia Historical Society, the National Geographic Society, the Union League and the Century club of New York city; a trustee of the Newsboys' Lodging House, which his father founded; he organized and was the first President of the Boone and Crockett club, for the hunting of big game and the preservation of forests; he instituted and was the first Commander of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War; and of the Spanish War Veterans. He is an honorary member of the Union League club of Chicago and of the Alpine club of London. He has received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Columbia, 1899, from Yale, October, 1901, and from Harvard, 1902, the University of Chicago, 1903, the University of California, 1903, and the University of Pennsylvania, 1905. He was elected a member of the Harvard University Board of Overseers, 1895. His literary and academic work has been steadily carried on in the midst of his active official life. His books are: "The History of the Naval War of 1812," (1882); "Hunting Trips

of a Ranchman," (1885); "The Life of Thomas H. Benton," (1886); "Life of Gouverneur Morris," (1887); "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail," (1888); "Essays on Practical Politics," (1888); "The Winning of the West," "The Founding of the Alleghany Communities," (1889); "History of New York City," (1890); "The Wilderness Hunter," (1893); "American Big Game Hunting," (1893), and "Hunting in Many Lands," (1895); "Tales from American History, fourteen tales by Theodore Roosevelt and Henry Cabot Lodge," (1895); "The Trail and Camp-Fire," (1896); "The Rough Riders," (1899); "Oliver Cromwell," (1900); "The Strenuous Life," (1900); and parts of "The Deer Family," (1902).

President Roosevelt is a member of the Dutch Reformed church. He says for "Men of Mark": "The books which have helped me most are: The Bible, Scott, Cooper, Macaulay, Gibbon, Parkman, and innumerable others; Milton, Shakespeare and Dante, of course." His amusement and recreation he has found in "hunting life, in the woods and on the plains, horsemanship, rifle-shooting, walking, climbing, rowing and swimming." For young people, readers of "Men of Mark" he writes these sentences: "Always have a high ideal, but always remember to *work*, not just talk or criticize, and, moreover, to *work with the purpose of achieving something possible, something practical.* Don't *set an ideal which you have to violate in practice*, for then you will become a hypocrite. Don't say, for instance, that 'money is worthless'; it is worth a great deal; up to a certain point it is essential; but there are other things which are also essential, and after a certain amount of money has been obtained there is a great number of things which are far more important."

Of all the influences for good which have come into his life, President Roosevelt says: "I owe the most to my wife." Edith Kermit Carow, to whom he was married December 2, 1886, is a daughter of Charles and Gertrude (Tyler) Carow, of Norwich, Connecticut. She is of English and Huguenot descent. They have five children, Theodore, Kermit, Ethel, Archibald and Quentin.

GROVER CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, GROVER. Among the presidents of the United States Grover Cleveland holds a singular and interesting position. First, from the extraordinary rapidity with which he rose from the rank of an inconspicuous lawyer to the exalted position of an American president; second, from the fact that he is the only president elected by the Democratic party during nearly half a century; third, from his having the entirely unique experience of returning to the presidential office after the lapse of four years; fourth, from his being the only man who has been three times nominated for the presidency. That his striking progress was the legitimate outcome of unusual traits of character this brief story of his life will go far to show.

Descended from the sturdy Puritan stock of Massachusetts, to which colony his ancestors emigrated from Sussex county, England, in 1635, Grover Cleveland was born in Caldwell, Essex county, New Jersey, March 18, 1837, the son of Richard Falley Cleveland, a Presbyterian clergyman of that place. His mother, Anne Neal, was the daughter of a Baltimore merchant, of Irish birth, and their son was named after Stephen Grover, a Presbyterian minister of Caldwell. When he was four years of age the family moved to Fayetteville, New York, and later on to Clinton, in that state, his education being obtained in common schools supplemented by scant academic advantages. That he was a diligent and capable scholar appears from the fact that he entered the academy at an unusually early age, and while there he made it his ambition to be at the head of his class. His actual school life ended at fourteen, when he entered the store of one of his father's parishioners in Fayetteville, expecting to enter college two later years. The death of his father in 1853 prevented this, and in October of that year he became a teacher in the New York Institution for the Blind. Eager to make his way in the world more rapidly he left this institution in 1854 and set out for the West, his purpose being to settle at Cleveland, Ohio (perhaps attracted by the community in name), to undertake any respectable

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Grover Cleveland

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work that should promise him a living, though he clung to the hope of ultimately making the law his profession. As it happened, his journey ended at Buffalo, New York. Near this city dwelt an uncle, Lewis F. Allen, who was then engaged in compiling an "American Herd Book," in which task he asked his nephew to help him. After completing this work he succeeded in securing through the assistance of his uncle a place with the law firm of Rogers, Bowen and Rogers, of Buffalo. He worked for a number of months without any compensation save the opportunity to study for the legal profession. There is a story told of some especial interest and significance in illustrating his earnestness in the study of the law. It is to the effect that in his first day's reading he became so absorbed in a law book and his presence in the office was so little regarded that when the dinner hour arrived he looked up from his book to find the office empty and that he was locked in. As a boy he evidently possessed the capacity for steady work and the resolute purpose which marked his later life and so often insured success. With these were a practical wisdom and a sturdy devotion to what he considered his duty which were his chief characteristics in his remarkable career.

He was admitted to the bar in 1859, but remained with Rogers, Bowen and Rogers as their managing clerk until 1862, when advancement came, through his appointment as assistant district attorney of Erie county. He entered upon the duties of this position on the first of January, 1863. The Civil war was then in progress and the ranks of the army were being filled by conscription. His father had died ten years before, two of his brothers were in the military service, and the duty of supporting his mother and sisters fell upon him; and that they might not he left in destitution when he was drafted for military service, he borrowed the money necessary to hire a substitute, thus incurring a debt which it took him several years to pay.

In 1865 he was candidate for the office of district attorney, but was defeated. He now formed a legal partnership with Isaac V. Vanderpool, this firm being followed in 1869 by that of Lanning, Cleveland and Folsom. Diligence, intelligence and practical knowledge of the law had by this time won him a successful practice, while he had gained a prominence in the councils of his party, the Democratic, which brought him in 1870 the nomination for sheriff of Erie county. His election followed, and during his three years in this office he made a favorable impression upon all with whom he had

dealings, and added largely to his standing and popularity in the community. On his return to practice in 1874 he entered the firm Bass, Cleveland and Bissell, subsequently Cleveland and Bissell, and continued in practice until 1881, which year brought him to the great turning point in his career. It would then have seemed beyond the bounds of possibility that this plain Buffalo lawyer, whose name was scarcely known beyond the borders of Erie county, should within three years become President of the United States.

Cleveland's Democracy seemed to exclude him from office in a Republican city such as Buffalo, but there was just then a popular demand for a change in the municipal administration which had been deeply invaded by corrupt practices. He was overpersuaded by his party to accept the nomination for mayor, and was elected by the largest majority Buffalo had ever given a candidate, although the Republican state ticket was successful in the city that year. Now was the opportunity to put into effect that sturdy devotion to public duty which has been a living principle in his character. He had declared that if elected he would endeavor to conduct the business of the city as a good business man managed his private affairs, and this he earnestly sought to do, going fearlessly to work to check corruption and prevent illegal use of the public funds. In the first few months of his term of office he saved Buffalo $1,000,000, and by his impartial attention to the best interest of the city he won for himself the honorable title of the "The Veto Mayor."

Grover Cleveland has never been blindly subservient to party machinery, but has rather been predisposed against political manipulation. His nomination for governor in 1882 was brought about by a group of young men, many of whom were lieutenants of Samuel J. Tilden, impressed with his belief that Democratic national success could be obtained only by advocacy of the policy of rigid economy in public expenditures and low taxation. Mayor Cleveland's brief record made him the most conspicuous practical exponent in the state at the time of that policy. Although his antagonist, Judge Charles J. Folger, then secretary of the treasury, was among the state's most highly respected citizens, Cleveland's plurality for governor reached the then unprecedented total of 192,854. To this result, as to his election as mayor in the past and to his later election as president, direct Republican support and dissensions among Republicans contributed. On the day of his election as governor

he wrote to his brother that his policy would be "to make the matter a business engagement between the people of the State and myself, in which the obligation on my side is to perform the duties assigned me with an eye single to the interests of my employers." Disinclined to the pomp of an inauguration, he walked, with a friend, from the governor's house to the Capitol, on January 1, 1883, to take the oath of office. Grover Cleveland's love of work, his dislike for display, and his determination to perform scrupulously each duty as it presented itself, regardless of possible consequences to his political future, throughout his career have appealed to the good sense rather than to the imagination of the country. The independence of the executive, and its equality of responsibility with the legislative branch, have found in him their firmest defender of recent years.

In one of his earliest acts as governor, disapproving a bill to reorganize the fire department of Buffalo in the interests of Democratic partisanship, he said: "I believe in an open and sturdy partisanship which secures the legitimate advantages of party supremacy, but parties were made for the people, and I am unwilling, knowingly, to give my assent to measures purely partisan, which will sacrifice or endanger their interests." Governor Cleveland's course was a consistent development of the policies he had carried out as mayor. His acts frequently aroused partisan resentment, but they appealed to the popular appreciation of fair play and independence.

The national political situation in 1884 was not dissimilar to the situation in New York state in 1882. The nomination of James G. Blaine divided the Republican party on issues partly personal and partly political. Samuel J. Tilden declined to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination and the Tilden forces in his own and other states supported Cleveland as the exponent of Tilden policies. These forces, his great majority as governor, and his courage in two responsible executive positions, brought the Democratic leadership to him. The ensuing campaign was exceptionally bitter, and the result very close, turning on New York state, which gave Cleveland barely one thousand plurality over Blaine.

With the inauguration of President Cleveland on March 4, 1885, the Democratic party, after a lapse of twenty-four years, resumed control of the federal administration. In both branches of congress the party had long been represented by men of commanding ability and wide experience in national affairs. Relatively the new presi-

dent was untried and he had but a limited acquaintance with the national leaders of the party. Its rank and file not unnaturally expected that after their long exclusion from power the entire personnel of administration would be changed, or, as bluntly put, there would be a "clean sweep." The Pendleton Civil Service Reform Law was barely two years old. That it is now the fixed policy of the country is due in large measure to the firmness of Grover Cleveland during 1885. As governor he had recommended and was first to enforce the Civil Service Reform Law of New York state. The passage of that law had been helped by Theodore Roosevelt, then an assemblyman. In his inaugural address, President Cleveland declared "Civil service reform should be in good faith enforced." The pledge was followed by performance through his two administrations, and although this embittered some of the leaders and many of the followers of his party, it thoroughly uprooted the "spoils system." Again he was aided in this work by Theodore Roosevelt, then a United States civil service commissioner. The brunt of the struggle for this foundation of good government was borne by Grover Cleveland.

The keynote of his annual message of 1887 was "the simple and plain duty which we owe to the people, is, to reduce taxation to the necessary expenses of an economical operation of the Government." The message was devoted exclusively to tariff reduction. Mr. Cleveland was not a profound student of economic questions. The abstract issue between free trade and protection did not then especially interest him. He saw in excessive revenues, produced by a relatively high tariff, a temptation to extravagance, and as an administrator he recommended the obvious remedy. The tariff message of 1887 had two immediate effects. It raised economic questions again after nearly two generations to the first place in American politics, and it imperiled the reëlection of President Cleveland, a risk consciously faced. Cleveland was defeated in 1888 by 65 electoral votes, although he had 100,000 plurality on the popular vote. New York state again decided the result.

Upon the inauguration of President Harrison, Mr. Cleveland removed to New York city and quietly resumed the practice of the law. On July 2, 1886, he had married Miss Frances Folsom, the daughter of his former law partner, a young lady whose personal beauty, affable manner and graces of mind and character added

much to the popularity of his administration. The ceremony was the first wedding of a president in the White House, and his daughter, Esther, born in 1893 during his second term, was the first child of a president to be born in the president's official home. The home life of Mr. Cleveland and his wife and children at the White House and in New York, at Buzzard's Bay and later at Princeton, has been happy, unostentatious, and sheltered from publicity as far as he could effect that desired end. "Those who are selected for a limited time to manage public affairs" he said in his first inaugural address "may do much by their example to encourage, consistently with the dignity of their official functions, that plain way of life which among their fellow citizens aids integrity and promotes thrift and prosperity."

His amusements have been duck shooting and fishing, which for years he has enjoyed with the genial actor, Joseph Jefferson; and he plays billiards for exercise.

The tariff message of 1887 gave the Democratic party its issue and its candidate in 1892, when Cleveland, in spite of minor dissatisfied factions, on the first ballot, was a third time nominated for president. He was elected by a majority of 110 electoral votes, his plurality of nearly 500,000 on the popular vote carrying with it Democratic majorities in both branches of congress and complete Democratic control of federal affairs for the only two years since 1861.

In August, 1893, President Cleveland called congress in special session, stating that while tariff reform had lost nothing of its immediate and permanent importance, the financial conditions of the country should at once and before all other subjects be considered. The repeal of the Act of 1890, which had been a somewhat timid concession to the free silver theory, and the establishment of the gold standard, were recommended. The Democratic representation in congress, especially from the West and South, was pronounced for free silver, and the essential reëstablishment of the gold standard was effected only after a long and bitter struggle. It was the great substantial achievement of President Cleveland's second administration, as civil service reform had been of the first.

The tariff bill, passed by the Democratic Congress, was so far from meeting the views of President Cleveland that he declined to approve it, allowing it to become a law without his signature. Without doubt, the most exceptional act of his two administrations, in its moral courage, was his message of December, 1893, concerning

Hawaii. "By an act of war," he said, "committed with the participation of a diplomatic representative of the United States and without authority of congress, the government of a feeble but friendly and confiding people has been overthrown. A substantial wrong has thus been done which a due regard for national character, as well as the rights of the injured people, requires we should endeavor to repair." The position thus taken rendered invincible two years later during the dispute with Great Britain touching the Venezuelan territory, the strongest declaration of the Monroe Doctrine ever made. "It will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power, as a willful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which, after investigation, we have determined of right belongs to Venezuela."

At the end of his second term on March 4, 1897, Grover Cleveland purchased a home in Princeton, New Jersey, where he lives in dignified retirement.

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CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS

FAIRBANKS, CHARLES WARREN, Vice-President of the United States, is a man whose life and work show the great possibilities for honor and usefulness which are open to the American youth who is intelligent, industrious, persevering, and honorably ambitious. He was born in a log house on a farm near Unionville Center, Ohio, May 11, 1852. His parents were Loriston Monroe and Mary Adelaide (Smith) Fairbanks. His father was a farmer, esteemed for his industry, patriotism and purity of purpose, who in early manhood emigrated from New England to Union county, Ohio, which was then but sparsely settled. His mother was a woman of fine mind and character who exerted a strong influence for good upon the intellectual and moral life of her family. His earliest known ancestor in America was Jonathan Fayerbancke, one of the Puritan settlers in the Massachusetts colony, who with his sons built a house at Dedham in 1636 with timber brought from England. This house still remains, one of the ancient landmarks of that region, and in it the descendants of the builders held a largely attended reunion in August, 1904.

When Charles W. Fairbanks was old enough to work he had the tasks that were common to the boys on a farm in a region that was scarcely redeemed from the wilderness. His health was good and the conditions for its maintenance were favorable. He was faithful in his work on the farm, but inclined to be studious. The school terms were short, but such opportunities as they afforded were carefully improved, and during the long vacations studies were carried on at night after the work in the field for the day had been done. He was anxious to obtain a liberal education, and before he was ready for college he had determined to become a lawyer.

In 1867 he entered the Ohio Wesleyan university at Delaware, Ohio, which was only a few miles from his home. Circumstances were such that economy was necessary, and during his college course a considerable part of his food was taken to him from the farm. When time could be spared from his studies he worked as a carpenter,

and it was with money earned in this way that the first law books for the future senator were procured. During his last year at college he was one of the editors of the "Western Collegian" published at the institution. With a good record he was graduated from the classical course in 1872.

At Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, he studied law, earning part of the money to pay his way by acting as agent for the Associated Press, of which one of his uncles, William Henry Smith, was the founder, and at that time the manager. He remained in Pittsburg for nearly a year, then he worked for a short time as a reporter, and studied for one term at a law school in Cleveland, Ohio. At the close of this term, in 1874, he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio, and the same year he removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, and entered upon the practice of his profession.

From small beginnings his professional income rapidly increased, until his law practice became one of the most important in the middle West. Friends advised him to enter the political field, but, though he was deeply interested in public affairs, his preference was strong for the practice of law. He was a frequent speaker at large meetings in important political campaigns, and thus he became well known to the people of his state before he was a candidate for any office. In the Republican national convention of 1888 he earnestly advocated the selection of Judge Walter Q. Gresham as candidate for President of the United States, but in the ensuing campaign he worked with an equal degree of zeal to secure the election of General Benjamin Harrison who had received the nomination. In 1892, and again in 1898, he served as chairman of the Indiana Republican state convention. In 1893 he received the Republican caucus nomination for United States senator, but was defeated by the Honorable David Turpie, the Democratic candidate, the Democrats having a majority on joint ballot.

Mr. Fairbanks was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention at St. Louis in 1896, and was temporary chairman. On January twentieth of the following year he was elected United States senator by a large majority, receiving the unanimous vote of the Republicans in the joint assembly. He was appointed by President McKinley a member of the United States and British Joint High Commission for the consideration of the proposed abrogation of the treaty of 1817, which prohibited the maintenance of war vessels

exceeding a certain specified tonnage on the Great Lakes, and of matters relating to the lake fisheries, to reciprocity with Canada, and to the Alaska boundary. He was chairman of the American Commissioners, and at the meetings of the joint commission at Quebec in 1898, and at Washington, District of Columbia, in 1899, he rendered important service.

In the presidential campaign of 1896 Mr. Fairbanks was leader of the Republican forces in Indiana and labored earnestly to secure the nomination and election of Major William McKinley, with whom he had long been on terms of intimate friendship. In congress he has exerted a strong influence upon legislation relating to the currency and the tariff, has served with great efficiency as chairman of the senate committee on Immigration, and later as chairman of the committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Until it was evident that peaceful efforts would fail to secure an improvement in the intolerable conditions prevailing in Cuba, Mr. Fairbanks was a strong supporter of President McKinley in his effort to avoid an armed conflict with Spain; but when war seemed to be the only honorable course to pursue he advocated, with the president, its immediate declaration and its vigorous prosecution. He was offered a cabinet position by President McKinley, but believing that he could render the country better service in the senate, he declined the honor. On January 20, 1903, he was reëlected to the senate by an increased majority. His present term would have expired March 3, 1909, had he not been elected vice-president. He was a delegate-at-large from Indiana to the Republican national convention at Chicago in June, 1904, and was there nominated by acclamation for vice-president of the United States.

He was married to Miss Cornelia Cole, October 6, 1874. Of their five children all are now living. He has received the degree of LL.D. from Baker university, Kansas, and from Ohio Wesleyan university. In politics he has always been a Republican. He is an effective speaker and his services are in great request in every presidential campaign. Within the past ten years he has addressed important political meetings in nearly every northern state. He has also delivered many addresses at college commencements and other anniversaries. Since his election to the senate he has not practised law. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal church. For many years he has been a trustee of the Ohio Wesleyan university.

JOHN HAY

HAY, JOHN, author, soldier, diplomat, statesman, was born October 8, 1838, at Salem, Indiana. His parents were Dr. Charles and Helen (Leonard) Hay. They were plain, substantial American people, who took a leading place in the community where they lived. Helen Hay was a daughter of the Reverend David A. Leonard, of Rhode Island. She was a woman of refinement and education, gentle but firm in disposition, and a fit companion for her worthy husband.

The ancestry of the family is traced back to John Hay, who came from Germany in 1750 and settled in Virginia. His ancestors had gone from Scotland to Germany several generations before. Adam, son of the Virginia John, was a soldier of the Revolution, an officer in the Continental army, and a friend of Washington. When independence was achieved, he joined the tide which has flowed steadily westward, and emigrating beyond the Alleghanies, settled in the "blue grass region." When it became evident that Kentucky was to be a slave state, John, a son of the Revolutionary Adam, entertaining principles that were irreconcilable with "the peculiar institution," removed to Illinois, a territory largely settled by pioneers of faith similar to his own.

On his mother's side John Hay's American ancestry is traced from Thomas Rogers, who came over in the Mayflower in 1620. It will be seen, therefore, that in this stock blend two strong strains: Scotch, and Puritan English.

The present John Hay, third of that name in America, was a hardy and adventurous youth, who grew up with a fondness for "reading and play." His early life was passed in a village on the upper Mississippi (Warsaw, Illinois), where he attended the public schools the greater part of the year and occupied the remainder of his time with such amusements and tasks as fall to the lot of the average village youth.

He studied at Brown university, Providence, Rhode Island, from which institution he was graduated with high honors in 1858.

Yours faithfully

John Hay

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As later academic distinctions he has received the degree of LL.D. from Brown, Western Reserve, Dartmouth, Princeton, Yale and Harvard.

After his graduation he entered the law office of Hay and Cullom, at Springfield, Illinois. The senior member of the firm was his uncle, and through him he became acquainted with Abraham Lincoln, with whom he formed an intimate friendship which continued until it was broken by death. He also made friends of many of the other distinguished men of the state. He gave diligent attention to his law studies, in which he made good progress, and was admitted to the bar early in 1861. He learned much regarding politics, too, and laid the foundations for his later success in the management of political affairs. Both as a writer for the press and as a speaker at public meetings he was prominent in the presidential campaign of 1860, and he made his influence felt to such an extent that, when the president-elect set out on his memorable inaugural trip to Washington, he invited the young lawyer to become his private secretary. This brought him into close relationship with many of the distinguished men of those stirring times, and gave him an acquaintance that proved of incalculable benefit in after life.

In addition to his duties as private secretary to the president, Mr. Hay served for some time in the field as major and assistant adjutant-general. He acted mainly as a medium of communication between Mr. Lincoln and the general commanding the armies. For his faithful performance of the duties of these positions he was promoted to the rank of colonel by brevet.

The relations between the president and his secretary were so close and cordial as almost to resemble those of father and son, and, quite naturally, after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, Colonel Hay no longer cared to continue his connection with the office of the chief executive. He therefore accepted an appointment as secretary of legation at Paris, where he remained from 1865 to 1867, having for a portion of the time full charge of the legation. In 1867-68 he was chargé d'affaires at Vienna, and from 1869 to 1870, secretary of legation at Madrid. Returning home near the close of the latter year, he became an editorial writer on the New York Tribune, and continued in that position until 1875. This embraced one of the most exciting periods of our after-war history, including Horace Greeley's candidacy for the presidency and his melancholy death.

The great editor entertained a high appreciation of the talents of his younger associate, and referred to him as the most brilliant writer who had ever been connected with the Tribune staff.

During a portion of President Hayes' administration, from November 1, 1879, to May 3, 1881, Mr. Hay was first assistant secretary of state under Mr. Evarts, and during the last-named year he also acted as president of the International Sanitary Congress, which held its sessions in Washington. For about seven months in this year he served as editor-in-chief of the New York Tribune.

In 1897 President McKinley, at the beginning of his first term, expressed a preference for Colonel Hay as secretary of state, but for various political reasons which seemed to be of importance to his party and to the country at large, he decided to offer this position to Senator Sherman, by whom it was accepted. Mr. Hay was thereupon appointed ambassador to Great Britain, a position for which his talents and his varied accomplishments peculiarly fitted him. He won recognition at once, and is generally regarded as one of the world's famous diplomats and statesmen. During the eighteen months of his residence at the Court of St. James he succeeded in establishing and maintaining the most friendly relations between England and the United States. There is no doubt that to his skillful and far-seeing diplomacy the neutrality of the English during our war with Spain was principally due. He won great personal as well as social and official popularity during his stay in England, and it is doubtful if any American minister has made a more favorable or lasting impression on the British mind.

Mr. Hay assumed the duties of secretary of state on September 30, 1898, succeeding Honorable William R. Day. This was the stormy period of our troubles with Spain over the settlement of the Cuban question, and our relations with several of the leading nations of the world were such as to demand the wisest statesmanship. One of Secretary Hay's first prominent acts was the securing of a *modus vivendi* with England, providing for a temporary boundary line through disputed territory in Alaska without the surrender of a single contention on the part of the United States. The wisdom and justice of this measure were subsequently recognized in the findings of the Canadian Boundary Commission, which assembled in London in 1904, its decision being practically a confirmation of our claims as set forth by Mr. Hay. This was a victory of unusual

significance for the American secretary and is by no means one of the least of his titles to fame.

A treaty relating to an interoceanic canal was drafted by Secretary Hay and forwarded to the senate February 5, 1900. This was known as the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and specified the relations which England and the United States should hold regarding the projected canal. The tenor of this treaty was quite generally misunderstood at the time and led to attacks on Mr. Hay for what was termed his excessive friendship for England. But the history and purpose of the proposed treaty were grievously misinterpreted. Instead of being an unfair concession to Great Britain it was a distinct surrender on her part of undue advantage conceded to her by the impracticable Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850, which for half a century had steadily blocked the way to the building of a canal. The measure, with some amendments, was ratified by the senate on December 20, 1900, by the decisive vote of fifty-five to eighteen. It failed to become operative, however, through the neglect of the British Government to respond within the time specified.

Not discouraged by this bit of ill fortune Mr. Hay at once began negotiations with Lord Pauncefote for a new treaty on the same lines, which was signed November 18, 1901, and ratified by the senate on the sixteenth of December of the same year by an almost unanimous vote.

A treaty was then made by Mr. Hay with the Colombian Legation in Washington which the Bogota Government refused to ratify. The consequence of this action was a revolution in Panama by which that state gained its independence. The final treaty, by virtue of which the United States acquired the right to build a canal across the Isthmus, was negotiated by Mr. Hay with the Minister of Panama, Mr. Bunau-Varilla, signed on November 18,1903, and ratified by the senate February 23,1904.

Meanwhile the "open-door" policy with China had been announced by Secretary Hay in a letter to the powers maintaining spheres of influence in that country, bearing date September 6, 1899, and inviting expressions as to their intentions and views concerning the desirability of measures to secure equal facilities for all nations in foreign trade throughout the empire. This formal announcement of a common policy, which could not be legitimately denied by the powers, since it demanded nothing but simple justice

for all, brought the United States into immediate prominence in the council of nations and proclaimed a new order of diplomacy. The successful termination of the negotiations was formally announced by President McKinley on the twentieth of March, 1900, thus placing another wreath of fame on the brow of the secretary who had been the means of introducing so large a measure of justice and common sense into the world's diplomacy.

It soon became evident, however, that the Government of China would be unable to carry out its agreement with the powers, and the memorable "Boxer War" resulted. For a brief period the United States was forced into concurrent action with the other powers in a common effort to protect the lives and rights of all foreigners within the limits of the Empire, but the idea of making war on China was not entertained for a moment by our Government. On the third of July, 1900, Mr. Hay addressed a note to the powers, declaring that the United States did not propose to make war against the Chinese nation, but was determined to rescue our legation from the perils by which it was menaced at Peking, to secure the safety of American life and property, and to prevent the spread or recurrence of the disorders. As a result of this declaration and a strict adherence to the policy which it outlined, the imperial Government disavowed all responsibility for the outrages of the Boxer uprising and solicited the good offices of President McKinley in restoring peace. The final result is a part of the history of our country and need not be repeated here; but the course of the secretary in planning and executing the policy of our Government has elicited the warmest praise from all sources.

During the war between England and the Boer Republics of South Africa, the United States, by proclamation of the President, assumed a strictly neutral position. The policy of the Government in this episode was severely criticized by many of our people, irrespective of party affiliations, for the sympathies of the nation were practically unanimous in behalf of the struggling republics; but the wisdom and patriotism of the secretary in maintaining a neutral policy have been amply vindicated by events.

The Samoan question, which had caused a great deal of friction, was brought to a satisfactory settlement by Mr. Hay in 1899. Under the agreement then made, Great Britain withdrew from the islands, leaving Germany and the United States in possession. Without

the loss of any of our commercial rights and privileges in the islands we secured the finest harbor in the South Seas.

During the same period Mr. Hay was actively engaged in efforts to induce the various powers to adopt the commercial policy of reciprocity. His influence upon the Universal Peace Congress at the Hague in 1899, through the delegates from this country, was so pronounced as to secure in its permanent records an emphatic statement of the Monroe Doctrine as it is held in the United States.

Among other creditable achievements of Mr. Hay was the settlement, in 1901, of the troubles with Turkey which had grown out of the Armenian riots. He secured a payment by the Turkish Government of $95,000 for injuries received and losses sustained by the American missionaries and citizens, together with the restoration of the devastated mission and the enlargement of Robert college at Constantinople.

At the outbreak of war between Russia and Japan, in the early part of 1904, the American secretary again manifested his genius for high diplomacy by securing an agreement from the powers to confine the area of hostilities to the territory of the belligerents, thus preventing what threatened to be a general European war, which might have involved the United States.

Mr. Hay was married February 4, 1874, to Clara L., daughter of Amasa and Julia A. (Gleason) Stone. They have had two sons and two daughters. The elder son, Adelbert Stone, born in 1876, was graduated from Yale in 1898. He became secretary of legation under his father in London, and continued to act as his father's secretary for some time after their return to America. Subsequently he made a trip around the world in an official capacity, and afterward participated in the Philippine campaign, displaying great courage in several hotly-contested engagements. In December, 1899, he became United States Consul at Pretoria, South Africa, which position he held until the spring of 1901, and in which, although the youngest of the resident consuls, he manifested so high an order of diplomatic talent as to make him practically their leader and to justify the confident expectation of a distinguished career. When he returned to this country he became the private secretary of President McKinley. In June, 1901, while attending a reunion of his class at Yale he lost his life as the result of an accidental fall. Helen, the elder of the two daughters, has manifested poetic talent,

her published works being "Verses" (1898); "The Little Boy Book" (1899), and the "Rose of Dawn," a poem of the South Seas (1901).

Aside from his fame as a diplomat, Mr. Hay is well known as an author. His first published work was "Castilian Days," studies of Spanish life and character (1871); this was followed the same year by "Pike County Ballads and Other Pieces"; and in 1875 he published a translation of Emilio Castelar's treatise on "The Republican Movement in Europe." His greatest literary work was a "Life of Abraham Lincoln," written in collaboration with John G. Nicolay. It appeared first as a serial in the "Century Magazine" (1887–89), and was afterward republished in book form, in ten volumes, immediately taking its place as one of the masterpieces of biography. In 1890 Mr. Hay published a volume of poems. He has been credited with the authorship of a remarkably strong novel entitled "The Bread Winners," dealing with the problem of labor, capital and strikes. Some of the "Ballads" which appeared in his second published work were written during his college days and attained great popularity. The best known among the collection are "Jim Bludso" and "Little Breeches," which, owing to their pathos and their local color, must long retain their place in the affections of the American people.

As may be inferred from the mark that he has made in our national history, Mr. Hay is a man of strong and earnest convictions. He is also deeply religious, exemplifying his faith by his daily life, though he never makes a display of his sentiments or attempts to impose upon others his own standard of faith and code of morals. He is a member of the American Institute of Arts and Letters, is a Republican in politics, and he finds his chief recreation in walking and riding and in shooting wild fowl. In referring to his own life he declares that he has succeeded beyond his hopes and enjoyed more happiness than he deserved, for which he "thanks Providence and his family."

On account of impaired health Secretary Hay went abroad in the spring of 1905. On July 1, of the same year, he died at his summer residence, Lake Sunapee, New Hampshire. The expressions of appreciation for the man, his work and his character, which came from statesmen, rulers and diplomats of all lands were most noteworthy, and are hardly to be paralleled.

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Very Truly

Leslie M Shaw

Nov 26th 1904

LESLIE MORTIER SHAW

SHAW, LESLIE MORTIER. The entire range of American biography contains few more inspiring examples of the development of sturdy, self-reliant American manhood than the history of Leslie M. Shaw, twice governor of the state of Iowa and now secretary of the treasury of the United States.

He was born at Morristown, Vermont, November 2, 1848. His parents were Boardman Oscar Shaw and Louisa (Spalding) Shaw. Among his father's ancestors, Ebenezer Shaw was a pioneer and early selectman of Morristown. His mother, Louisa Spalding, a woman of strong character and enduringly beneficent influence, was the daughter of Jason Spalding, an educator of note in Vermont and eastern New York in the early part of the last century.

Leslie M. Shaw spent his minority in his native state, most of the time in the town of Stowe, on a farm where he performed his full part of the burden of rugged farm work. His early education was such as the common schools of the county afforded, supplemented by a term or two at an academy at Morrisville. By working as a farm hand and by teaching school he secured income enough to meet the expenses of his tuition at the academy and to have something left over. With this equipment in health, education and habits of industry, the young man started for the West on attaining his majority in 1869. He had long entertained the desire to own a farm in the Northwest, and he directed his steps toward the state of Iowa. Drawn to Mt. Vernon in that state by the fact that an aunt had made her home at that place, and finding Mt. Vernon the seat of Cornell college, an institution of excellent repute in Iowa, he determined to obtain a collegiate education. As before, he supported himself by his own exertions, working at anything that offered—teaching, selling fruit trees, and toiling at farm work—until he had completed the full four years' course, graduating in 1874. He at once entered the Iowa law school, and was graduated from that institution in 1876. He then settled at the town of Denison and there began the practice of his profession, devoting his time and

energies exclusively to the law, and permitting nothing to interfere with the work to be done, until he had built up a practice among the most extensive and important in Western Iowa.

His public spirit served to multiply his interests. He was the largest contributor toward the establishment of an academy and normal school at Denison, and he held the position of President of the Board of Trustees from the outset. At about the same time Mr. Shaw went into the banking business. He was impelled to take this step through noting the difficulty experienced by the Iowa farmers in obtaining loans for the legitimate extension of their operations, although the security afforded was of the very best to be found in the country. He became the president of banks at Denison and Manila, Iowa, and the success of these institutions eloquently attested the soundness of his theories with reference to financial matters.

Ever since he became a voter, Leslie M. Shaw has been identified with the Republican party, and with each recurring campaign he rendered aid in so far as opportunity offered. It was not, however, until the campaign of 1896 that his work began to attract attention outside of his own county. That memorable year found the state of Iowa one of the scenes of fiercest conflict between the advocates of free silver and of the gold standard, respectively, and Mr. Shaw's opportunity came when he was asked to reply to an address delivered by William J. Bryan. His grasp of the whole financial subject, his resistless arguments, and his convincing manner of presenting them caused him to be in great demand for public addresses all over the state.

When in 1897 Governor Drake declined a renomination because of ill health, Mr. Shaw was given the Republican nomination for governor of the state. He made a most remarkable canvass, based almost solely on his championship of the gold standard, and he was elected by a plurality of 29,975 votes. His first election as governor was in 1897, and he was reëlected in 1899.

In 1898 Governor Shaw was selected by the Sound Money Commission to preside at the International Monetary Convention at Indianapolis, and his address on that occasion attracted wide attention. In 1900 upon the death of United States Senator John H. Gear, Governor Shaw unhesitatingly appointed Representative Dolliver to the position thus made vacant, although the governor's friends

were anxious that he himself should occupy a seat in the upper house of congress, and it would be strange had he not in consequence fostered an ambition which was, of course, made unattainable by his unselfish adherence to the strictest interpretation of duty. Governor Shaw's hold upon the people of Iowa may well be appreciated from the fact that his reëlection as governor in 1899 was by nearly twice the plurality and by four times the majority which he had enjoyed when first chosen, being the largest majority ever received, up to that time, by any candidate for governor. He peremptorily declined renomination for a third term, and was planning to return to his law practice and his business interests when, on December 25, 1901, without solicitation or suggestion from himself or his friends, he was tendered by President Roosevelt the position of secretary of the treasury, succeeding Lyman J. Gage, resigned; and he assumed the duties of that office on February 1, 1902.

Secretary Shaw's administration of the affairs of the treasury department has been masterly in many respects, and several of his official acts have been of historic significance, as, for instance, the manner of the payment of the sum of $40,000,000 in consummation of the transfer to the United States Government of the property of the Panama Canal Company.

Mr. Shaw has long been an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and was a prominent lay delegate to the general conferences of the church in 1888, 1892, 1896 and 1900. He often addresses audiences in the interest of Christian truth, of the church, and of the Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Shaw has given no attention to athletics or to any modern system of physical culture, and he is not and never has been devoted to any sport or amusement as a mode of relaxation. He has received the honorary degree of LL.D. from three institutions.

Mr. Shaw was married in the year 1877 to Miss Alice Crawshaw, daughter of James Crawshaw, an early settler of Clinton county, Iowa, who came from England while Iowa was yet a territory. They have three children, two daughters and a son, Enid, Earl and Erma, and the home life of the family is ideal.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

TAFT, WILLIAM HOWARD, LL.D., United States secretary of war, is a man of character and achievement, and a worthy example for imitation by the young. In youth, and especially during his college days, he laid broad and deep the foundation upon which he has built with remarkable success. The keynote of his life may be stated in one word, fidelity. Wherever he has been, whatever the position he has held, he has always placed principle before preference, and devotion to duty before either pleasure or gain. However exalted the stations he has filled it is unquestionably true that his influence has been due in much larger measure to his personal character than to his official position.

He was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 15, 1857. His parents were Alphonso and Louise M. (Torrey) Taft. His father was a lawyer whose high attainments and character had secured him a large and profitable practice. He was a man of strong purpose, and in a remarkable degree had the power of concentrating his energies upon the work in hand. Liberality and kindness of disposition were among his marked characteristics, and he took a broad view of men and events. For six years he was judge of the Superior Court in Cincinnati. Although he found his chief pleasure in the development of his own intellectual life and the practice of his profession, yet he held it to be the duty of every American to set aside personal preferences and, when needed, to give his services to his country in public life. He was secretary of war 1875-76, attorney-general 1876-77, and United States minister to Austria 1883-85, and to Russia 1885-87.

Mr. Taft's earliest known ancestor in this country on his father's side was Robert Taft, who landed at Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1679, and settled at Mendon. One of his descendants, Edward Rawson Taft, was secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The ancestors of the mother of Mr. Taft came over at a still earlier date than those of his father. William Torrey, a representative of her family, held the office of clerk of the General Court of Massachusetts—the state legislature.

Sincerely yours

Wm H Taft

Nov 11th 1904.

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William Howard Taft was graduated from the Woodward high school at Cincinnati in 1874 and from Yale college in 1878. Although strong and fearless he was not prominent in athletic sports and games during his college career, but when he took part in them he proved a formidable antagonist. His college work was done with systematic faithfulness. He won the second place in a class of one hundred and twenty members, and was class orator at graduation.

After completing his studies at Yale he entered the Cincinnati law school, from which he was graduated with high honors in 1880. Admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Ohio in the same year he became connected with the law firm of Taft and Lloyd, of which his father was the senior partner, and also reported court proceedings, first for the Cincinnati "Times," and afterwards for the Cincinnati "Commercial." As a law reporter his work was noticeably good. One of the leading editors in the West, impressed by the character of Mr. Taft's work in reporting, recommended journalism as a profession; but fortunately for the country as well as for himself his inclinations held him to the practice of law. In January, 1881, he became assistant prosecuting attorney, but he resigned in March of the following year to take the office of collector of internal revenue for the first Ohio district, to which he had been appointed by President Arthur. A year later he resigned and resumed the practice of law. From January, 1885, he was assistant county solicitor for Hamilton county until March, 1887, when he was appointed, by Governor Foraker, Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati. At the expiration of the term, in April, 1888, he was elected to this office for five years, but in February, 1890, he resigned to become, by appointment of President Harrison, solicitor-general of the United States. While holding this position he represented the Government before the Supreme Court of the United States in several most important cases, including the Bering Sea controversy, and he was uniformly successful. In March, 1892, he resigned in order to accept the position of United States Circuit Judge for the sixth judicial circuit. While acceptance of the position last named was under consideration a prominent legal friend advised that it be declined. This advice was based on the ground that the remarkable success of Mr. Taft, especially with the cases which he had argued before the United States Supreme court, would enable him to earn in private practice probably six times the six thousand dollars per year which he would receive

as judge. To this Mr. Taft replied, "There are bigger things in this world than money." The reply reveals the standard of the man who made it. In 1896 Mr. Taft became dean of the law department of the University of Cincinnati, but in March, 1900, he resigned this position, and his office as Judge of the Circuit Court, to accept the appointment of President of the United States Philippine Commission urged upon him by President McKinley. As a judge Mr. Taft had proved remarkably efficient in the transaction of business. His impartial consideration of all cases which came before him, his candid consideration of claims which were made against powerful money interests, his kindly treatment of young lawyers who, with little experience to aid them, appeared in his court, gave him the respect and confidence of the bar and of the public. His personal preferences were strongly for continuing in his office as judge, and his professional ambition pointed in the same direction. But affairs in the Philippines were in a serious condition, and believing that he could serve his country better there than at home, he sailed for the islands, and with characteristic earnestness and energy entered upon the extremely difficult task of planning and founding a form of government which should be adapted to the needs of the islanders.

On July 4, 1901, he became the first Civil Governor of the Philippines. In the following November ill health compelled him temporarily to turn over the duties of his office to Vice-Governor Wright. In December, 1901, by command of the secretary of war, he came to Washington to testify before committees of the senate and the house committee on Insular Affairs regarding conditions in the Philippines. At the close of this hearing, in which Governor Taft gave testimony almost daily for six weeks, he was ordered to Rome, Italy, by President Roosevelt and Secretary Root, to consult with Pope Leo XIII. concerning the purchase by the United States of certain agricultural lands in the Philippines which were occupied by religious orders. On May 17, 1902, he sailed for Rome. After prolonged conferences with the committee of cardinals named for the purpose a satisfactory basis of agreement was reached, and on July 10 Governor Taft sailed from Naples to the Philippines. He reached his destination on August 22, and at once resumed the duties of his office.

In September, 1902, President Roosevelt cabled Governor Taft asking him to accept a position on the Supreme Court bench, to

succeed Justice Shiras. Governor Taft declined because of the peculiar condition of affairs in the Philippines. President Roosevelt acquiesced at that time, but in January, 1903, he cabled again, insisting that he could not again permit a declination. But a great meeting was held by the leading Filipinos to protest against Governor Taft's resigning the governorship, and he declined a second time an appointment to the highest position in his profession of the law.

His administration of affairs in the Philippines continued until December 23, 1903, when he sailed for the United States, and on February 1, 1904, he succeeded Mr. Root as secretary of war. On April 30, of the same year, he was the official representative of President Roosevelt at the elaborate ceremonies of the opening of the Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis.

During four years of his close connection with affairs in the Philippines, Governor Taft secured remarkable results. He soon gained the confidence of the natives, and later he accomplished the extremely difficult task of convincing them that our home Government really and earnestly desired their welfare. In the establishment of a suitable form of government he planned wisely, and throughout his official course he administered affairs judiciously. He gave to the people his very best efforts. The vast improvement in their condition, the safety of life and property, the establishment of courts and schools, the building of roads, the improved sanitary conditions and financial affairs of the island, are most convincing evidence of his skill and efficiency. Here as elsewhere he put character into his work. He was faithful to the trust reposed in him.

While very hopeful as to the future of the Philippines, Secretary Taft holds that it is now too early for our Government to make definite promises regarding their independence. He holds that the natives should be taught that "liberty is a God-given boon to those who seek it and deserve it, and that only experience and effort can prepare a people to enjoy it." But he has no doubt that our Government will treat the natives of the islands with the highest degree of fairness and consideration. In a recent address he said: "I have an abiding confidence in the power of the American people to reach a right conclusion and put it into effect against the selfish purposes of special interests. It takes time, but the people always win in the end."

Although already a man of large achievement, not wanting in personal dignity, Secretary Taft is a truly modest man, and is more easily approached by "the common people" than are most men in high official station. He dislikes needless ceremony, and is averse to military display in his honor.

In childhood and youth he had the best of health. He was unusually large and strong, weighing one hundred and eighty-five pounds when he was but sixteen years old. Most of his boyhood was passed in the city of his birth, but for several years he spent the summer, once in two years, at the home of his maternal grandfather in Millbury, Massachusetts. His tastes and interests were those of the average American boy. He had no special difficulties to encounter in acquiring an education. His father regarded an education and the spirit of unselfish public service as far more desirable than the acquisition of wealth, and instead of attempting to amass a fortune for his children he sent his five sons to Yale college, at which institution he himself had been graduated. His first strong inclination to strive for distinction Secretary Taft traces to a desire to please his parents. The influence which has been most potent in his efforts to win success he names as that of the home. Home standards have been the controlling power in his life. He says: "Home first. My father created a quasi-public opinion of the family that was controlling with all its members." What was the "public opinion" created in the family by such a father, the life of the son and of the father himself well exemplify. "Every son of America owes a duty to his country." Close after home influence in its effect upon his life Mr. Taft puts the stimulus of his college course. "Then the spirit of Yale, which was strong because my father and my four brothers and I were all graduates." In his reading he has found historical works, particularly those relating to America and England, of the greatest practical value.

Mr. Taft was married June 19, 1886, to Helen Herron. They have had three children, all of whom are now living. He received the degree of LL.D. from Yale college in 1893, and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1902. He is a member of the Queen City club, of Cincinnati, of the Cosmos and the University clubs of Washington, and of the University club of Manila. He has not given special attention to athletics or to systematic physical culture. His principal relaxations are found in golf, walking, and horseback

riding. Since his entrance upon public life he has always been connected with the Republican party. His religious affiliations are with the Unitarian denomination.

For the purpose of aiding young people who may read this biography, Secretary Taft expresses regret that he has neglected the study of modern languages, and emphasizes the fact that in the enlargement of our national life, the extension of our territorial area, and the increasing closeness of our relations with other peoples, a knowledge of French, German and Spanish is becoming absolutely essential to a liberal education and to the highest usefulness. He utters a clear warning against undue absorption in mere money making as the object of effort. He holds that the pursuit of riches for their own sake is not to be commended, and that the father who accumulates millions thereby does much to endanger the welfare of his children. His views regarding patriotism are equally decided. In his opinion every man is in duty bound to serve his country to the best of his ability and in the direction in which he can do most for the public good. The man who refuses to accept the responsibilities and neglects to perform the duties of citizenship has no right to criticize the motives or actions of the men who are conducting public affairs.

WILLIAM HENRY MOODY

MOODY, WILLIAM HENRY, secretary of the navy in the cabinet of President Roosevelt from May 1, 1902, and attorney-general from July 1, 1904, and representative from the sixth district of Massachusetts in the fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh Congresses, was born in Newbury, Essex county, Massachusetts, December 23, 1853. He is the son of Henry Lord and Melissa Augusta (Emerson) Moody.

William Moody, his first ancestor in America, a native of Yorkshire, England, immigrated to the American colonies in 1634 and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts Bay colony. Henry Lord Moody was a well-to-do farmer who cultivated farms near Newburyport, Salem and Danvers, and William Henry Moody received all the advantages afforded by the excellent public school system of his native commonwealth, attending the primary and grammar schools of Newbury, Salem and Danvers, and spent his vacations at home, where he became accustomed to farm work which ministered to the development and benefit of his physical condition. He was fond of outdoor sports, but gave much of his leisure time to reading. His parents made provision for him to obtain a classical education and to that end, while residing in Danvers, they entered him at Phillips academy, the celebrated preparatory school at Andover, Massachusetts, and he was graduated in 1872. He then matriculated at Harvard university and was graduated A.B. 1876. After spending some months at the Harvard law school he left before graduating to enter the law office of R. H. Dana in Boston and he was admitted to the Essex bar in 1878. He at once began the practice of his profession at Haverhill, Massachusetts, extending his practice to the higher courts of Massachusetts, and he became known as an eloquent, able and painstaking lawyer. He was city solicitor for Haverhill, 1880–90, and district attorney for the Eastern district of Massachusetts, 1890–95. As district attorney he carried through the prosecution of boodling alderman of the city of Haverhill successfully and also assisted Attorney-General Knowlton in the celebrated

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case of the Commonwealth against Lizzie Borden, indicted for the crime of murder. At a special election held in 1895 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of General William Cogswell, who represented the sixth Massachusetts district in the fifty-fourth Congress, Mr. Moody was elected his successor over Harvey N. Shepard, Democrat, the vote standing 14,970 for Moody, 5,796 for Shepard and 8 votes scattering. He took his seat in the fifty-fourth Congress December 2, 1895, completed General Cogswell's term and was reëlected to the fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh Congresses, serving 1895–1902. He was a member of the committee on Appropriations. He also served on the committee on Insular Affairs, on Expenditures in the Department of Justice and on the Joint Commission on Transportation of the Mails, etc. His prominence in the House and his thorough knowledge of parliamentary rules led to favorable mention of him as a possible candidate for the speakership to succeed Thomas B. Reed. On the resignation of Secretary Long in March, 1902, President Roosevelt made Mr. Moody secretary of the United States navy, and he resigned his seat as a representative in congress and took his place in the cabinet May 1, 1902. While a representative Mr. Moody visited Cuba in 1901 in order to study the condition of the people who had been so recently relieved from the yoke of Spain and to determine if possible how soon they would be capable of carrying on a republican government for themselves without the aid of the United States army. As secretary of the navy, he had charge of the disbursement of the largest sum of money ever appropriated by congress during one administration to strengthen the United States naval force, and the vessels built under his administration are a monument to his efficiency and carefulness. He also instituted reforms in the department, notably that of sending shore officers to sea, and providing for the needed recruits for the enlarged navy by enlisting men from the Western states and training them for the sea service instead of depending entirely on men from the seaports. In this way he secured Americans to man the United States vessels instead of filling vacancies with the seamen of various nationalities who could be found in the maritime ports looking for work, as had been the practice of former administrations. He also recommended to congress the elevation of the standard of incentive to recruits by making the duties of the service and chances for promotion and a possible commission as attractive as are those offered by the army. Mr. Moody

finds his diversion from the cares of office in the fellowship furnished by affiliation with the Masonic, Odd Fellows, Knight of Pythias and Elks fraternities; in the Pentucket and Wachusot clubs of Haverhill; the Metropolitan club of Washington, District of Columbia, the University club of Boston, Massachusetts, and in outdoor exercise, walking and horseback riding. Secretary Moody affords a striking example of the possibilities open to the ambitious American youth belonging to the well-to-do New England family of the present generation, but seldom accepted by them as desirable or practicable. Born amid surroundings that made his career in its possibilities similar to those of most other boys of his class, he advanced to the head of his chosen profession as a lawyer and as a statesman. He had as a boy found open to him schools, the best afforded in America, and they were at the very door of his home.

The primary, grammar and high public schools; the preparatory academy, the New England college, the Harvard law school, each in turn took him into its experienced care; and a well equipped lawyer left the office of one of the most celebrated advocates and counsellors in Massachusetts and took his place at the noted Essex bar. His desire to serve his country rather than to become a rich lawyer prevailed, and promotion came to him in his political life as rapidly and as regularly as it had in his school days. City solicitor for two years, district attorney for five years, representative in congress for seven years, he was then advanced to the secretaryship which made him a member of the official family of the president of the United States. His highest honor came to him before he had been fifteen years in public life. His advancement was due to his sterling integrity, high character and industrious application.

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GEORGE BRUCE CORTELYOU

GEORGE BRUCE CORTELYOU, graduate Massachusetts state normal school, at Westfield, Massachusetts, 1882; student and instructor in stenography, New York city, 1883–85; principal of college preparatory schools, 1885–89; private secretary to United States post office inspector in charge at New York, 1889, and to the surveyor of the Port of New York, 1891; private secretary to the fourth assistant postmaster-general, Washington, District of Columbia, 1893–95; acting chief clerk and acting fourth assistant postmaster-general, 1895; stenographer and executive clerk to President Cleveland, 1895–96; assistant secretary to President McKinley, 1898–1900; secretary to the president, 1900–03; secretary of commerce and labor in the cabinet of President Roosevelt from February 16, 1903, to July 1, 1904; in June, 1904, was elected chairman of the Republican national committee, managing the campaign which resulted in the election of President Roosevelt by the largest popular majority ever given to a presidential candidate; and entering the new cabinet of President Roosevelt in March, 1905, as postmaster-general, on assuming the duties of that office announced his retirement from the chairmanship of the Republican national committee.

He was born in New York city, July 26, 1862. His father, Peter Crolius Cortelyou, Jr., was associated with his grandfather, Peter Crolius Cortelyou, Sr., in the type founding business in partnership with George Bruce in New York city, the leading type house in the world for nearly half a century. His ancestors were among the distinguished leaders of Colonial and Revolutionary history in the State of New York.

George Bruce Cortelyou had the advantages of an excellent home training in the best environment, and he embraced every opportunity to broaden his education. After passing through the public schools he was graduated at the Hempstead (Long Island) institute in 1879 and at the State normal school, Westfield, Massachusetts, 1882. He was prepared for college with the intention

of entering Harvard, but instead he entered the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston. He also studied with Dr. Louis Maas former conductor of the Philharmonic Society of Boston. He tutored in literature classes of teachers from the Cambridge (Massachusetts) high school. He continued the study of music in New York city and at the same time took a course in stenography at Walworth's institute in 1883, completing the course in four and one-half months and becoming an assistant in the school. He then reported the clinical course in the New York Hospital.

In 1884 he passed the examination for stenographer and private secretary to the appraiser of the port of New York and remained there until a change of administration, resigning in 1885 to become a general law and verbatim reporter in association with James E. Munson, the author of the Munson System of Stenography. He became the principal of a college preparatory school in New York in 1885 and continued in that position for four years; and in 1889 he became private secretary to the post-office inspector in charge at New York city. He was appointed confidential stenographer to the surveyor of the port of New York in March, 1891, and in July of that year he accepted the position of private secretary to Estes G. Rathbone, the fourth assistant postmaster-general. Upon the accession of Grover Cleveland to the presidency in 1893, Robert A. Maxwell became fourth assistant postmaster-general, and that official requested Mr. Cortelyou to withdraw his resignation and to remain as private secretary. He also performed the duties of acting chief clerk of the office and for a time was acting fourth assistant postmaster-general. His efficiency came to the attention of President Cleveland, and in November, 1895, he was transferred to the executive mansion as stenographer to the president, and three months later he was made executive clerk to the president. When congress provided President McKinley with an additional assistant secretary in 1898, Mr. Cortelyou was promoted to that office, and on April 13, 1900, when Mr. Porter resigned from the secretaryship, Mr. Cortelyou was made secretary to the president, an office which had grown to something of the dignity of a cabinet position, the former title of private secretary in no way indicating the duties or responsibilities of the office.

His duties as executive clerk included the supervision of the clerical force and of the vast amount of correspondence received at

the White House; the preparation of the addresses, messages and other of the state papers for transmission, and later their preparation for the public printer and the press. He also had charge of the correspondence and management of the receptions of the president's wife; and received many of the callers at the executive mansion, making appointments to meet the president. During the first year of President McKinley's administration 400,000 communications were received at the executive mansion and acted upon through the direction of executive clerk Cortelyou, and at the close of the year there was no record of the loss of a single document, and every document filed was indorsed with shorthand notes, which preserved a complete history of each case.

On the occasion of the assassination of President McKinley, Secretary Cortelyou was with him and at once assumed general direction of the arrangements attending the illness, death and burial of the president. He had not only the duty to the dead to perform, but a much more delicate one in looking after the invalid wife and widow, and helping her to bear the great sorrow in which she had been so suddenly plunged. His management of all these matters was a marvel to all who knew of the extent of his responsibility; and it is safe to say that perhaps no man will ever be called upon to assume responsibilities of greater magnitude in one week of terrible anxiety.

Mr. Roosevelt on taking the oath as president of the United States insisted upon Mr. Cortelyou remaining in the position he had so worthily filled and he reappointed him secretary to the president, September 16, 1901. When congress provided a Department of Commerce and Labor and made its chief a cabinet officer, the president on February 16, 1903, placed Secretary Cortelyou at the head of the new department. On the same day the appointment was confirmed by the senate. Secretary Cortelyou while in Washington pursued a course in law at the Georgetown university and was graduated LL.B. in 1895, and the following year on completing a post-graduate course in law at the Columbian university law school he received the degrees of LL.M. and LL.D. He was married September 15, 1888, to Lily Morris Hinds, the youngest daughter of Dr. Ephriam and Catharine (Shephard) Hinds. Dr. Hinds was principal of the Hempstead institute. The record made by Secretary Cortelyou up to his forty-second year is one that carries its

own lesson and may be read by all the youth of America with profit. He did his work well, and he has been rewarded by frequent and marked promotions. His has been a busy life, full of usefulness; generous recognition has come to him, unsought but not unearned.

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PAUL MORTON

PAUL MORTON, secretary of the United States navy, brought to that position the efficiency and resourcefulness which are often developed in so high a degree in the great educational training-school of the railway systems of our country. His early interest as a boy, he says, centered "in transportation," and after a short period of schooling, in his sixteenth year he went directly into the land office of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, at Burlington, Iowa, at a salary of sixteen dollars a month. He is a conspicuous example of the continuous mental growth which steady application to the problems of transportation, both in the passenger and freight departments, and to all the related business of the great highways of commerce and travel, develops in a man endowed with good natural capacity. The dispatch and accuracy, the foresight and the unremitting attention, which railroad work demands in all its branches is a constant stimulus to the brain and the will. The harmonious management of the work as a whole calls for an insight on the part of leading minds which is akin to genius. Our railroads have developed many men of fine powers. Like a well graded school or college they train men for advanced work by a thorough mastery of the work in hand, and they constantly make way for those who are capable of going higher, giving enterprising men broader scope in their official work as they prove themselves capable of larger tasks.

Mr. Morton's career has been one of steady advancement.

He has always taken advanced views in regard to the relation and the duties of the railroads to the public. He has advocated reasonable rates and has been opposed to preferential rates. And he urged in railroad conferences and elsewhere that, first of all, the freight rates of the country should be adjusted on a basis which all competent railroad men could maintain—without discrimination between individuals. He is a believer in coöperation, and holds that the laws of trade are inexorable, and like the laws of nature will in time prevail over attempted regulations which are contrary to the

inherent necessities of trade and commerce. He does not disapprove of combinations that are properly organized, and managed with justice; and he believes in publicity as to all corporations in whose securities the people are asked to invest. He is a western man with broad views of the country's needs. He has had an exceptionally wide experience in dealing with affairs on a large scale. The kind of business life he has led has obliged him to travel more than fifty thousand miles a year, on an average, during the last ten years, and his contact with men and affairs has given him a comprehensive knowledge of the methods of carrying on business, and of the laws which govern commercial relations.

He was born in Detroit, May 22, 1857. His father, J. Sterling Morton, and his mother, Caroline French Joy, were married in Michigan in the fall of 1854, and at once went to Nebraska City to reside, where they established the present Morton homestead, "Arbor Lodge." J. Sterling Morton took a prominent part in the development and upbuilding of the country west of the Missouri River. His authorship of the legislation establishing the anniversary of "Arbor Day," and his successful administration of the duties of secretary of agriculture under President Cleveland, have made him well known to the public.

Paul Morton is one of four brothers, Joy, Paul, Mark and Carl. The death of his youngest brother, Carl, in January, 1901, was a severe blow to their father, who survived him little more than a year.

In May, 1873, Mr. Morton, who had been in its land office for a year, was transferred to the General Freight Office of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, receiving a salary of twenty-five dollars per month. He remained in this office about two years, when he removed to Chicago and became a clerk in the General Freight Office of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. He remained in the service of the latter corporation seventeen years, and when he resigned from it he had been successively chief clerk, assistant general freight agent, general passenger agent, and general freight agent. He left the C., B. & Q., in 1890, to become vice-president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and connected himself with other coal properties in the West, remaining in the coal business six years.

Mr. Morton became vice-president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad System, January 1, 1896, and was in charge of the

commercial interests of the road and of its entire traffic, until called to take the position of secretary of the navy. His long-standing connection with the transportation business and with many other lines of commercial enterprise has given him a very wide personal acquaintance throughout the United States. He has never been active in politics, but had usually voted the national Democratic ticket until 1896, when the attitude of that party on the silver question led him to vote for President McKinley; and he has been in sympathy with the Republican party since that date. In personal and business relations he is frank and outspoken.

He has always been much interested in the reclamation of the arid lands of the United States, and has actively and intelligently studied the question of irrigation. He deems the law wise under which the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in certain states and territories are set aside and used in the construction of irrigation works, and he believes that it is a wise policy for the United States Government to appropriate money for building reservoirs to conserve the flood-waters which now go to waste, and cause so much damage along our great western rivers. He maintains that an intelligent administration of our already existing irrigation laws will reclaim millions of dollars' worth of land which is now practically worthless, and avert the disasters which have been occurring annually in the south along the Mississippi, and on other western rivers.

Mr. Morton's early home life in the growing state of Nebraska, the character of his parents, who steadily supported all action which was noble, enterprising and good—his own industry and application, together with the natural powers of a well-endowed mind, and the discipline which comes from filling responsible positions, have combined to make him the forceful and intelligent man needed for the important places he has recently filled.

Secretary Morton was married May 13, 1880, to Miss Charlotte Goodridge, of Chicago. They have had two daughters and one son, the latter dying in infancy. The oldest daughter married in 1901, Mr. William C. Potter.

On July 1, 1905, Mr. Morton's resignation from the cabinet took effect. He then became the acting head of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, of New York, to reorganize that important corporation, and on the twenty-sixth of the same month, at a regular meeting of the board of directors, he was elected its president.

ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK

HITCHCOCK, ETHAN ALLEN, secretary of the interior in President Roosevelt's cabinet as he was in that of President McKinley, was born at Mobile, Alabama, September 19, 1835, the son of Henry and Anne (Erwin) Hitchcock. He comes from a family of historical distinction, his grandmother, Lucy Allen Hitchcock, having been a daughter of the famous Green Mountain Patriot, Ethan Allen. His brother, Colonel Henry Hitchcock, was active on the Union side in the Civil war, and was in Sherman's army in his famous "march through Georgia." After spending his early boyhood in New Orleans and Nashville, he was sent to a military academy in New Haven, to continue his education, and in 1855 he joined his parents, then residing in St. Louis. He remained in that city until 1860, engaged in business pursuits.

The fact that he had relatives in China, in 1860 led the young man to that country as a promising field for business enterprise; and during the following twelve years he was connected with the commission house of Olyphant & Co., the last six years as a member of the firm. After his return home in 1874 he spent two years in European travel, and subsequently engaged in business enterprises at St. Louis, becoming actively interested in several mining, manufacturing and railroad concerns as promoter and president. His activity in this direction continued from 1874 to 1897.

Frequently drawn to Washington by his business interests, especially on matters connected with tariff changes, he began an acquaintance with President McKinley, which developed into a warm friendship, the president gaining such confidence in his business ability and his wide knowledge of affairs, that in August, 1897, he appointed Mr. Hitchcock to the responsible post of United States minister to Russia. On February 11, 1898, he was advanced to the dignity of American ambassador, the first to hold this high diplomatic title at the Russian capital. It was the president's desire to develop American commerce with Russia, and Mr. Hitchcock's

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business ability adapted him admirably to securing this end, the effect being a very notable increase in American exports to Russia, for which he was given the credit both at home and abroad. During the Spanish-American war he was active in keeping the Russian court and the representatives of other governments at St. Petersburg acquainted with the issues and facts involved, his service in this direction being very useful in preventing misunderstandings. In December, 1898, President McKinley offered him by cable message the position of secretary of the interior in his cabinet, to take the place of Cornelius N. Bliss, resigned. The position was accepted, and is still held under President Roosevelt, the intricate interests controlled by that department being capably administered. In 1902 the University of Missouri conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institution at Washington, and a member of the New Hampshire Society of the Cincinnati.

JAMES WILSON

JAMES WILSON, of Traer, Iowa, is (June, 1905) secretary of the United States department of agriculture with his official residence at Washington, District of Columbia, Stoneleigh Court. He has held this position since March 5, 1897, when he was sworn in under appointment by President McKinley. His administration has exceeded by over four years that of any predecessor in the office. His work has won steady commendation from leading farmers and students of agriculture throughout the country, and congress has shown its appreciation by constantly increasing its appropriations which have encouraged a large and well ordered extension of the department activities. The appropriation for agriculture in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, is $5,944,540, against $2,448,532 for that ended June 30, 1897, while the number of employees on March 6, 1905, was 5134 against 2444 on July 1, 1897.

Secretary Wilson was born in Ayrshire, West coast of Scotland, on August 16, 1835. In 1851, he came to the United States with his parents who settled on a farm near Norwich, Connecticut. In 1855 he removed to Iowa, where he located on a farm near Traer, Tama county. Here he completed his education in the public schools and at Iowa college. In 1861 he began farming on his own account, and by diligent attention to his chosen calling, made his way by his marked success as a farmer to a larger usefulness. He was elected a member of the Iowa legislature in 1868 and continued to represent the same constituency through the three succeeding assemblies. In the last he was speaker of the House. His services met such approval that he was chosen in 1872 to represent his district in the United States house of representatives, and took his seat with the forty-third Congress in December, 1873. He was reëlected in 1874 and served through the forty-fourth Congress. From 1870–74 he was regent of Iowa university. After leaving congress in 1876 he served as a member of the State Railway Commission. In 1883 he was again elected a member of the National house of representatives. From 1891 to 1897 he was director of the Iowa experiment station,

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and professor of agriculture in the Iowa agricultural college at Ames. The work at Ames rounded out by administration and study an experience admirably calculated to fit him for the work of extending and developing, with the coöperation of congress and the advice and approval of the president, the work of the department of agriculture.

During its eight years under the control of Secretary Wilson, the department of agriculture has made most important advances which bear directly on the prosperity of the country commercially as well as agriculturally. This department requires a breadth of comprehension as wide as the varied climate, and soils and conditions of the continent and the islands over which its administration extends. It is constantly engaged in scientific investigation along old lines and new in all parts of the world; and it is called upon to cope with formidable evils, to advance new systems of propagation, and to use hitherto unused possibilities for increasing harvests. Secretary Wilson has so directed the large body of competent workers in his charge as to meet these demands very completely. Never before has the department of agriculture been so progressive, so beneficial to the whole country, and so evidently productive of money returns to the people by increasing products and preventing waste as at the present time.

In the last four years all bureaus and allied branches have been unified and brought into harmonious working order, and investigations to secure new crops and animals and to discover better methods have been widened and deepened. Small services with comparatively limited fields have expanded into important bureaus whose operations cover the whole country very effectively. Secretary Wilson has labored constantly to bring the department into close touch with the people, especially with practical farmers, and he has succeeded. The advances made under his administration have been epoch-making.

Very notable changes have been made within the department. The naturally allied services of plant disease and plant breeding investigations, botanical investigations, grass and forage plant investigations, pomological investigations, horticultural investigations, and seed testing and distribution, have been brought into a well proportioned unity as the Bureau of Plant Industry, with a very capable administrator in control of all its widespread branches.

The Bureau of Forestry has been thoroughly reorganized and put into communication with owners of woodlands, large and small; and has been able directly to advise them how most economically to manage their property, usually with a view to the preservation of the land under forest conditions, a need generally acknowledged by public men but hitherto unmet. The scientific character of the work has been indorsed by the president and by congress by placing in its charge the great Federal forest reserves, comprising nearly one hundred thousand square miles of territory. The Bureau of Chemistry has been organized and put in charge of food investigation and inspection, and has attracted to it the chemical inquiries of the other administrative branches, such as sugar testing for the treasury department and ink testing for the post office department. The Bureau of Soils has been established to take up the examination in detail of the lands of the United States and its possessions, and report upon their character and crop-producing fitnesses. The investigations of tobacco soils and the experimental tobacco growing in Connecticut by this bureau have for several years held public attention. The Bureau of Entomology has been organized and has kept watch over the introduction of harmful insects as well as the introduction of beneficial insects. Its fight against the cotton-boll weevil and its aid to bee-keepers are best known. The Bureau of Biological Survey has been organized and the inspection of wild animal importations, with preservation of game, has been given a prominent place in the work as has the determining the life- and crop-zones of the country, and reporting upon the economic value of birds and other wild animals. The Bureau of Statistics has been organized and its work systematized and brought into closer relations with the people, especially by a series of post office cards announcing simultaneously throughout the United States the condition of the crops. This announcement is made at the same moment that the information reaches the commercial centers.

The service of the Weather Bureau and of the Bureau of Animal Industry, two great organizations which were in existence when Secretary Wilson came into office, has been further developed, especially along scientific lines. An unmistakable test of the efficiency of one of these was made in the quick suppression of an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in New England, in 1903–04, at a cost of half the amount granted by congress for the purpose, while

the weather bureau annually reports savings of millions of dollars by its storm, flood and frost warnings. Farmers and business men and transportation lines in the flooded districts of the great waterways are every spring brought to realize the great value of this service, while shipowners and seafaring men generally have it to thank with the passing of every storm of which it warned them.

The work of the Office of Experiment Stations has been greatly extended so that it now includes the direct management of the stations in Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico, along with the supervision of the state and territorial stations. It also has its nutrition and irrigation services and its coöperation with farmers' institute work, the two latter having been added in the past eight years. The Office of Road Inquiry has come to make its chief work the practical building of roads and the examination and testing of road materials so as to give important aid to the work being done by the states. The library has grown from 60,000 volumes to 86,000. It has to its credit several valuable bibliographies, and is coöperating effectively with libraries, especially those which reach agricultural communities both in this country and abroad.

With the great development of the other branches of department work there has been a natural growth in the publication division. There have been many more manuscripts to edit and prepare for the printer, much increase of the details of making and illustrating books, and a growth in distribution of publications from six and a half million to more than twelve million copies. So extensive and varied have the publications become that a system of indexing is necessary in order to find and supply the information called for by the people. The work of the job printing office under this division has trebled in the past eight years.

Secretary Wilson in his first report announced it as the department policy "to encourage the introduction of what will enable our people to diversify their crops, and keep at home money that is now sent abroad to buy what the United States should produce." To this policy he has consistently adhered. His attention was first turned to the great importations of sugar from regions no better adapted to sugar production than are parts of the United States. He at once imported large quantities of sugar-beet seed, and set the chemist with the aid of a special agent to determine what sections will grow beets of high sugar content. As a result of this work, the

beet-sugar production has increased from 37,536 tons by four states in 1897 to 209,722 tons in twelve states in 1904. A large manufacturing industry has thus been developed.

In a like manner durum (or "macaroni") wheats have been brought into the Northwest, yielding ten million bushels a year; chicory growing in the North, new cottons in the South, and date and fig growing in the Southwest. New fruits, both pomaceous and citrous, have been introduced or developed by plant breeding. Existing animal industries have been encouraged and existing breeds replaced or improved.

Work along all these lines is going forward with increasing success, and there is a prospect that the department will accomplish as much in the four years upon which Secretary Wilson is just entering as it has in the eight already passed.

During his entire public life Secretary Wilson has controlled and directed the management of his own farm of 1200 acres near Traer, and in every public office which he has held he has been selected as a representative farmer. While in congress he was always a member of the committee on Agriculture, and he was very early identified with legislation to make the department of agriculture a leading executive branch of the Government. In the forty-third House he introduced and secured the passage of a bill for that purpose. Later he worked in earnest coöperation with the late W. H. Hatch of Missouri for the legislation for the suppression of contagious diseases of animals under which the Bureau of Animal Industry was established and pleuro-pneumonia of cattle was eradicated from the United States.

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VICTOR HOWARD METCALF

METCALF, VICTOR HOWARD, secretary of commerce and labor, is the second cabinet officer to hold that portfolio, entering upon his duties on July 1, 1904. The first secretary was Honorable George B. Cortelyou, under whose direction the initial steps of the department's organization were taken. The creation of the Department of Commerce and Labor is a just recognition of the importance and magnitude of the nation's commercial and industrial growth and expansion. Under the organic act its province and duty are to foster, promote, and develop the foreign and domestic commerce, mining, manufacturing, shipping, and fishery industries, labor interests, and transportation facilities of the United States.

In addition to the above definition of its scope, the department was given many of the functions which up to that time had been discharged by other departments; functions which often did not pertain to those departments in their original organization. This was notably true of the treasury department, to whose control had been assigned many affairs unrelated to the work of the treasury, merely because there was no specific department to which these duties could more properly be assigned. From the treasury department to the Department of Commerce and Labor have been transferred the Lighthouse Service, the Inspection of Immigrants, the Seal Fisheries of Alaska, the Steamboat Inspection Service, the Bureau of Navigation, the Bureau of Standards, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Bureau of Statistics; from the Department of the Interior, the Bureau of the Census. The Department of Labor and the Fish Commission were independent branches of the Government, which have been brought into this new department, and the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, of the Department of State, was consolidated with the Bureau of Statistics.

In addition to these already existing functions, and in order that the great manufacturing and industrial interests of the country might be directly cared for, congress created the Bureau of Manu-

factures, stating that it should be the province and duty of that bureau, under the direction of the secretary of the department, "to foster, promote, and develop the various manufacturing industries of the United States, and markets for the same at home and abroad, domestic and foreign." There was also authorized by congress the establishment of the Bureau of Corporations, "to investigate into the organization, conduct, and management of any corporation or joint stock company engaged in interstate commerce; and to gather such information and data as will enable the president to make recommendations to congress for the regulation of commerce, the information obtained to be reported to the president, who may make such portions of it public as he thinks proper."

Already in this department in its first year over ten million dollars have been expended, and it has had in its employ nine thousand two hundred and ten persons continuously in service, and many hundreds temporarily in service. Since labor and commerce are at the basis of all our national prosperity, it is time to systematize and more fully to supervise in the interest of the public the widespread network of supply and demand.

For the head of such a vast and intricate work, when Secretary Cortelyou resigned in June, 1904, the president found a man eminently fitted by natural aptitudes, wide experience and legal knowledge. He is the third man from the Pacific coast to hold office in the cabinet; and Secretary Metcalf comes to his responsible and exalted national position in his prime and in the full vigor of life.

He was born in Utica, New York, October 10, 1853, the son of William and Sarah P. Metcalf. His preparatory studies were carried on at the Utica free academy and at the Russell military school at New Haven, Connecticut. He entered the academic department of Yale with the class of 1876, remaining with the class until his junior year, when he entered the law department of Yale college, and was graduated in the year 1876 from that department. He was admitted to the Connecticut bar in the same year. In 1877 he was also admitted to the New York State bar, and he engaged in the practice of law for two years at Utica, New York. In 1879 he removed to California; and from 1881 to 1904 he was a member of the law firm of Metcalf and Metcalf, of Oakland.

He was elected to the fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth Congresses. He was an efficient member of the Ways and Means

Committee, rendering most excellent service. He resigned as a member of the fifty-eighth Congress, July 1, 1904, to accept the position of secretary of commerce and labor in the cabinet of President Roosevelt.

His home is in Oakland, California. He married April 11, 1882, E. Corinne Nicholson, daughter of John Henry and Emily Virginia Nicholson. They have two sons, one of whom is engaged in business in California, while the other is a student at Annapolis.

CHARLES JOSEPH BONAPARTE

CHARLES JOSEPH BONAPARTE, who assumed the portfolio of secretary of the navy in the cabinet of President Roosevelt, July 1, 1905, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, June 9, 1851. His father was Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, son of Jerome, the brother of Napoleon I. of France, and Elizabeth (Patterson) Bonaparte. His mother was Miss Susan May Williams of Baltimore, who married Jerome Napoleon, at Baltimore in 1829.

Charles Joseph Bonaparte, the younger of the two sons of his parents, was graduated from Harvard college in 1871, and from the Harvard law school in 1874. Returning to Baltimore, he began at once the practice of law in his native city, where he has continued to reside. His chosen profession, and a deep and constant interest in civil service reform and in practical efforts to further good government and to secure needed political reforms in his own state and city and in the country-at-large, have occupied him for the thirty years since he began the practice of law.

He was for many years chairman of the Council of the National Civil Service Reform League, resigning that position July 22, 1905; he was appointed a member of the United States Board of Indian Commissioners in 1902, resigning in 1904 in order to act as one of the presidential electors for the state of Maryland, on the Roosevelt ticket. He is a member of the executive committee of the Civic Federation. He was named by Secretary Hitchcock, with the approval of President Roosevelt, in 1904, special inspector to investigate affairs in the Indian Territory. He received, in 1903, the Laetare medal given by the University of Notre Dame.

Mr. Bonaparte married Miss Ellen Channing Day, of Newport, Rhode Island, September 1, 1875.

Always a member of the Republican party, Mr. Bonaparte has maintained his personal independence in party matters; and his leading influence in the party affairs of his city and of his state is due to his acknowledged character, and to his fearless independence.

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Charles J. Bonaparte

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ELIHU ROOT

ROOT, ELIHU, lawyer and cabinet officer, was chosen by President McKinley for secretary of war at an epoch in our nation's history when that position demanded the most assiduous application to military and political affairs. He brought to his position acute discernment, well-balanced judgment, power of resource, administrative ability and determined will. He found the department in a somewhat chaotic state through the following of old usages. Under his control it was reduced to order. He has been a judicious and broad-minded counsellor in the cabinet, a support to right measures, a foe to favoritism and incompetency. In the army, in particular, his energy and persistence have made themselves felt, in changing conditions which were deplored, but were considered to be unalterable. It has been truly said that he has "modernized military business methods and has made the service an effective force." Administrative leadership and discipline are the key to his admirable work in the secretaryship, perhaps the most notable since that of Stanton.

He was born in Clinton, New York, February 15, 1845. He is the son of Oren and Nancy (Buttrick) Root. He attended the common schools and entered Hamilton college, in which institution his father was professor of mathematics. His home and surroundings in boyhood and youth were such as to stimulate his mind and to awaken and elevate his ambitions. Rev. Dr. Anson J. Upson, for many years the chancellor of the University of the State of New York, was a member of the Root family during Elihu's boyhood, from 1851 to 1860; and the late Dr. C. H. F. Peters, the astronomer, mathematician and botanist, was also an inmate of his father's family for many years. His training for life was all acquired in small institutions and this brought him into close contact with his teachers, men of superior minds. While in college he did not care to share in the pranks and escapades of student life; but he was not by any means wanting in college spirit. His writings in college were thoughtful, logical and impressive. His own will

entered into his assimilation of knowledge—and although not naturally an orator, his persistent and conscientious efforts have made him one. When he was nineteen years old he took the Clark prize for his oration on "The Jew of Dickens, Scott, and Shakespeare."

He was graduated from Hamilton college in 1864; and he taught with his brother, Oren, in the academy at Rome, New York, for one year, and was graduated from the law department of the University of New York in 1867. He was at once admitted to the bar, and entered into partnership, first with John H. Strahan and afterward with Judge Willard Bartlett. His assets, on going to New York, were not much more than his diploma and his Phi Beta Kappa pin; and to his credit be it said he lived most economically. His study was often prolonged far into the night.

His law practice grew rapidly and he was retained by many corporations as counsel. President Arthur appointed him United States attorney of the Southern district of New York, which position he held from 1883–85. He was a member of the Republican county committee, and its chairman from 1886–87. In 1894 he was delegate-at-large to the state constitutional convention of New York, and was chairman of the Judiciary Committee of that body.

William M. Tweed employed him as counsel when on trial for the "Tweed Ring" frauds; but it has been said that Mr. Root felt constrained to accept this position as he was urged to this course by one who had in former years acted a most friendly part to Mr. Root before he had attained prominence, and when friends were rare.

Judge Hilton availed himself of Mr. Root's services in the Stewart will case; and he has been attorney for the sugar trust and in other important litigations.

August 1, 1899, President McKinley appointed him secretary of war, as successor to Russell A. Alger, and he was continued in the office by President Roosevelt, and was reappointed March 5, 1901. His public career as secretary of war has made him known round the world. President McKinley's choice was vindicated as soon as Mr. Root began to apply his well-trained legal mind to our national problems. The war department immediately felt the pressure as well as the inspiration of his presence. Intellect is said to be impersonal; and this characteristic is not without great weight in questions concerning the most efficient men and methods.

Personal considerations of friendship and favor may be allowed to enter into the private judgment of a business man, if he is willing to bear the consequence of choosing poor instruments of service. But in national affairs the only question to be asked is: "What is best for the nation, for the people at large?" This question Mr. Root has seemed to consider carefully and to answer fearlessly; and if men were set aside, it was not from personal animosity or from prejudice; it was the result of the deliberate judgment that better results would follow. Events seem to have proved his wisdom in most of these cases.

Brigadier-General Carter says: "Mr. Root entered the War Department without special knowledge of military affairs. Perhaps it was best for the country that this condition existed, for it induced him to apply his great mind to the study, not only of the details, but of all the higher questions of military administration. He realized that it was necessary to make a study of the entire system, since in this way only could he qualify himself to differentiate the good from the evil. Early in his career he was obliged to bring into service in the distant Philippines, a body of 35,000 volunteers. He accomplished this in the most efficient manner."

Secretary Root was fully assured in his own mind that the United States could not do otherwise than continue to be responsible for the well-being of the Philippine Islands, which had in so unexpected a manner come into our possession. The organization of so many volunteer regiments for such unprecedented expeditions across the seas required not only prompt action, but picked men, with well-trained and expert commanders. Secretary Root himself supervised the selection of officers capable of organizing the army and leading it in battle. The peaceful conclusion of the Boxer troubles in China, too, was largely brought about by his discretion and foresight. Porto Rico and Cuba both had need of military as well as of political management in the settlement of a government suited to the conditions of the people, after the war, and here again was shown the "practised mind and guiding hand of the secretary of war."

The organization of the army (one might almost say the regeneration of our army), was the vital problem which came before the department as soon as thought could be given to the question. Mr. Root soon perceived that certain changes were absolutely needed if our army was to be efficient in the new conditions of our

national life. He saw clearly that some of the arrangements of the service were simply traditional, and had no good reason for being. He made changes. The most important of these changes was the establishment of a general staff corps representative of the whole army—who were to have power to recommend plans and bills to congress. This measure was strenuously opposed, but was finally passed by congress. The method of appointment of officers was also scrutinized and reforms were made. A system of reports was made the basis of promotion, with the result of greater efficiency than by the old way which left room for favoritism, and by regarding only seniority in service often placed incompetent men in very important positions. Our country's present efficient army is the result of his care in investigation, his removal of limitations, and his foresight and broadmindedness in devising measures for making the army an effective machine. Secretary Root's own words in an address at a dinner given him by the general staff are these: "Effective and harmonious organization is the moving power of the world today. Days of trial for our country are sure to come, but I believe the American people will look back to the inauguration of the general staff and a spirit of brotherhood in arms permeating all branches of the American army, as the beginning of a new day, and the origin of an efficiency never before known in the defenders of our government and of our nation." By the General Staff bill the army is furnished with what Secretary Root describes as the "directing brain which every army must have." He organized a corps of artillery for our coast defenses. In his administration of the Philippines, his sanitary measures; his vigorous action in stamping out disease; the establishment of a system of schools in our island possessions; the setting in operation of machinery for law-making in our colonial possessions; and the wise settlement of local questions of right of election—were all planned for and favored by the secretary of war. He sought to make of our army in the Philippines a power to maintain peace, to enforce peace if need be by war. To renovate and reconstruct civil and political conditions, leaving them better than they were, was the aim he set before the American army of occupation. Mr. Root's concentration on the work in hand is one chief source of his strength. He gives all his mind to whatever question he is considering. He is not only a liberally educated but is also a self-disciplined man. He does not

show temper, nor does he express great disappointment if his plans do not immediately carry. In him, caution, memory, vigilance, insight, seem mingled in just proportion. His affection for President McKinley was strong, though not frequently expressed. If he does not especially draw the affections of others to himself, admiration of his intellect is a tribute which none can fail to pay him who have watched his methods and their results. He is a tireless worker, remaining at his desk ten to twelve, and sometimes fifteen hours a day. The American people owe him a debt of gratitude for helpfully adjusting to legal principles our new colonial policy.

In February, 1905, having resigned from the cabinet, Mr. Root resumed the practice of law in New York.

President Roosevelt most clearly recognized Mr. Root's value, and wrote him, as Mr. Root retired from the secretaryship, January 1, 1904: "Your duties have included more than merely the administration of the department and the reorganization of the army on an effective basis. You have also been at the head of the department which dealt with the vast and delicate problems involved in our possession of the Philippine Islands. And your success in dealing with this part of your work has been as signal as your success in dealing with the purely military problems. It is hard, indeed, for me to accept your resignation; and I do it not only with keen personal regret, but with a lively understanding of the gap your withdrawal will make in public life."

In 1902, Mr. Root was made a member of the executive committee of the Carnegie Institute, Washington, District of Columbia. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Hamilton college, 1894, and by Yale in 1900. He was married January 8, 1878, to Clara, daughter of Salem Wales, of New York city.

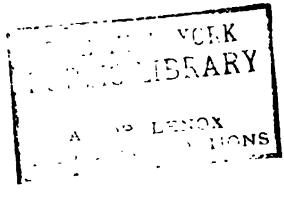
After the death of Secretary John Hay, Mr. Root returned to the cabinet of President Roosevelt. Official announcement was made of his appointment as secretary of state, and of his acceptance of that position on July 7, 1905.

MELVILLE WESTON FULLER

MELVILLE WESTON FULLER, lawyer, jurist, the eighth chief justice of the United States, was born in Augusta, Maine, February 11, 1833. His distinguished career runs emphatically counter to the extreme theory that a man's ancestry counts for little, and that the eminence of honor and fame belong only to those who begin the ascent with bare feet. Not only was he denied in his youth the proverbial country environment often set down as a *sine qua non* of distinction, but his forefathers for several generations had occupied places of distinct prominence in legal and judicial life. His maternal grandfather, Honorable Nathan Weston, was chief justice of the state of Maine; his paternal grandfather, Honorable Henry Weld Fuller, a classmate and intimate friend of Daniel Webster, was for many years, and at the time of his death, a judge of probate in Kennebec county, Maine; and his father, Frederick Augustus Fuller, studied at the Harvard law school, and was a lawyer of ability and zeal. His six uncles were all lawyers.

Melville Fuller entered Bowdoin college at the age of sixteen, and was graduated in 1853. Descended from a long line of lawyers, his decision was soon made in favor of the law. He began the study of this profession in college and in the office of his uncle, George Melville Weston, of Bangor, Maine, supplementing his office study with a course of lectures at Harvard law school. Two years after his graduation from Bowdoin, he was admitted to the bar, and began practice at Augusta, entering into partnership with his uncle, Benjamin A. G. Fuller in association with whom he also edited "The Age." This paper was one of the leading Democratic organs of the state, and, to a certain extent, a rival of the "Kennebec Journal," at that time managed by James G. Blaine. As a hard and conscientious worker Mr. Fuller, even at this time, commanded the attention and the confidence of his community in an unusual degree, and he became member and president of the common council, and city attorney.

Melville W. Fuller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But flattering as all these recognitions were, because they were far from adventitious, yet they did not satisfy the ambition of the young lawyer. He longed for enlarged opportunities. He therefore resigned membership in the council, and before the close of 1856 removed to Chicago to begin his career practically anew.

When Mr. Fuller reached Chicago he was unknown. Whatever reputation he had achieved in his brief professional life, on the banks of the Kennebec, availed him nothing, save in the consciousness that he had developed power, to which, now, must be added the all important element of courage. He was quick to decide, and the conviction struck him that he must identify himself with a new order of life and with new conditions. This he proceeded to do—to make the interests of the new community his interests—to enter into its life as fully and completely as one in his position might properly be allowed to do. To a manner that was engaging, he added a brilliancy of attainments and a readiness and eagerness for the work of his profession that soon brought him clients and an established reputation. Within the first two years of his western career he argued a case before the Supreme Court of Illinois, and extension of his practice to the United States District and Supreme courts came rapidly. It was not long until he stood well at the head of the Chicago bar.

The cases which stand out most distinctly in Mr. Fuller's career as a lawyer are probably those which grew out of the prorogation of the legislature of Illinois in 1863, and the famous Cheney heresy trial. The latter case charged canonical disobedience against Bishop Charles E. Cheney, and the attempt was made by the ecclesiastical council to interdict him from acting as rector, and to prevent his farther use of the parsonage and church, as such. Dr. Cheney was defended by Mr. Fuller, and in point of thoroughness, display of ecclesiastical knowledge, familiarity with the writings of the Church fathers, and legal acumen, this defense has rarely been equaled. The case, finally, was taken up to the Supreme Court of Illinois, where it was re-presented by Mr. Fuller in a masterful and eloquent argument, and received the confirmation of that tribunal.

Another case, celebrated in legal annals, was the "Lake-front Case," involving vast interests of large importance to the city of Chicago. This case was tried before Mr. Justice Harlan and Judge Blodgett of the United States Circuit court, and its conduct by Mr. Fuller attracted widespread attention.

While Mr. Fuller's chief claim to distinction is as a lawyer and jurist, he still performed many services of a public and political character. In 1862, he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of Illinois, and in 1863 was elected to membership in the lower house of the legislature of that State. A lifelong Democrat, he frequently represented his party in National Conventions, being a delegate in 1864, 1872, 1876, and 1880. He placed Thomas A. Hendricks in nomination for the vice-presidency in the convention of 1876, in a notable speech, but subsequent to 1880 refrained from further active participation in party councils. He was named by President Cleveland for the office of chief justice of the United States, to succeed Morrison R. Waite, on April 30, 1888. His commission was signed July 30 of the same year, and he took his seat, as the eighth chief justice of the Supreme Court, being at the time, with one exception, the youngest member of that body.

Although Mr. Fuller's practice was quite general in its nature, yet in his later years he confined it very largely to the Federal Courts. It has been said of him that "a marked characteristic of his methods as a practitioner at the bar was thoroughness, to which end he always made a careful preparation of his cases before they came up for trial. In addressing court or jury he spoke with clearness and earnestness, and some of his arguments in important cases contain a wealth of research and scholarly reasoning. A desire for justice dominated him in the conduct of his cases, rather than a desire to win. As a fluent, earnest, convincing advocate he had few equals."

These characteristics as a lawyer, with the judicial refinements, are equally marked in him as chief justice of our highest court. The mental quality which predominates is judgment poise. All previous prejudice, the mood of the moment, possible penalty or retribution, are dismissed or rendered colorless in the presence of a plea for justice at his hands. He possesses, too, keen analytical power, and after the test, of the law, or of logic or of facts, or of precedents has been applied, he reaches decisions from which those personal elements, which are often fraught with error, have been largely eliminated. This impersonal judgment, is the judgment of the impartial jurist. In the matter of the presentation of an opinion, as well, the chief justice has an eloquence of diction particularly persuasive. A lawyer of wide experience, a citizen of the highest type, a jurist of undoubted ability, Chief Justice Fuller has proved a worthy successor of the

notable men who in the past have been elevated to our highest judicial position.

Chief Justice Fuller is a man of fine literary instincts. He is not only learned in the literature of the law, but he has an intimate acquaintance with history and literature in its broader aspects and bearings. He has at command several continental languages, and has made companions of the ancient classics. This varied scholarship is constantly reflected in the occasional addresses given to the public, and in the recognition accorded him by the several colleges and universities that have bestowed upon him their highest degree. Northwestern university and Bowdoin college gave him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1888, Harvard university in 1891, Yale and Dartmouth in 1901.

Chief Justice Fuller was married in 1866 to Miss Mary E. Coolbaugh. They have a family of eight daughters and one son.

JOHN MARSHALL HARLAN

JOHN MARSHALL HARLAN, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was born in a country district of Boyle county, Kentucky, June 1, 1833. He entered Centre college, Kentucky, and graduated in 1850. Following the bent of the illustrious jurist for whom he was named, he early manifested a taste for the law, and took a course in the law department of Transylvania university, graduating in 1853. He commenced practice at the capital of his state, where his parents then lived, continuing there until 1858. In 1856 he was married to Malvina F., daughter of John Shanklin, of Evansville, Indiana. In 1858 he was elected county judge. As Whig candidate for congress (in 1859), in the Ashland district, he failed of election by only sixty-seven votes.

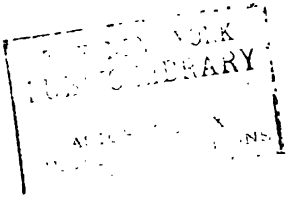
In 1860, he was elector on the Bell and Everett ticket, and when the war broke out, in 1861, then a resident of Louisville, he left his office and by dint of zeal and energy soon raised a regiment for the Union army (the 10th Kentucky Infantry regiment), became its colonel and served with gallantry until the death of his father in the spring of 1863, when, although his name was before the senate for confirmation as a brigadier-general, he was constrained to resign, that he might meet the demands of the bereaved family.

In his letter of resignation dated March 2, 1863, addressed to Brigadier-General Garfield, chief of staff, the justice said:

"The recent sudden death of my father has devolved upon me duties of a private nature which I cannot with propriety neglect, and which the exigencies of the public service do not require that I shall neglect. Those duties relate to his unsettled business, which demands my immediate personal attention.

"I deeply regret that I am compelled at this time to return to civil life. It was my fixed purpose to remain in the Federal army until it had effectually suppressed the existing armed rebellion and restored the authority of the National Government over every part of the nation. No ordinary consideration would have induced me to depart from this purpose. Even the private interests to which

John M. Harlan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I have alluded would be regarded as nothing in my estimation if I felt that my continuance in or retirement from the service would to any material extent affect the great struggle through which the country is now passing.

"If, therefore, I am permitted to retire from the army, I beg the commanding general to feel assured that it is from no want of confidence either in the justice or the ultimate triumph of the Union cause. That cause will always have the warmest sympathies of my heart, for there are no conditions upon which I will consent to a dissolution of the Union. Nor are there any conditions consistent with a republican form of government which I am not prepared to make in order to maintain and perpetuate that Union."

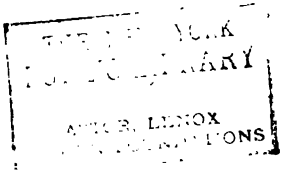
In the same year he was elected attorney-general of Kentucky by the Union party, continuing for the term of four years, and then returning to active practice in Louisville. In 1871 he was Republican nominee for governor, but was defeated. In 1872 the Republican state convention named him for the vice-presidency. In 1875 he was named for governor and was again defeated. In 1876 he was chairman of the Kentucky delegation to the Republican national convention. The following year he was appointed to inquire into, and as far as possible to remove, existing obstacles to regular procedure under the constitution and laws of the state, to the end of a recognition of a single legislature and the proper authority of the Federal Government.

It was in this year (1877), that he declined a foreign mission. He accepted the position of associate justice of the United States Supreme court, to which he was appointed on November 29,1877. His course in this position has been marked by the same vigor which always characterized him, and by an ability and impartiality highly appreciated by his associates and by members of the legal profession generally. During his incumbency of the associate justiceship he has also been connected with the law department of Columbian university (now George Washington university), giving lectures on constitutional law and public and private international law, and since 1891 serving as professor of the Constitutional Jurisprudence of the United States, and of the Law of Torts—a capacity in which, by reason of his known command of the subjects, together with a commanding presence and an agreeable and impressive manner, he has always been exceedingly popular.

DAVID JOSIAH BREWER

BREWER, DAVID JOSIAH, son of an American missionary in Asia Minor, student at Middletown, Connecticut, graduate of Yale, class of 1856, and of Albany law school, 1858; lawyer in Leavenworth, Kansas, United States commissioner, judge of the Probate and Criminal courts, of the District court, county attorney, justice of the Supreme court of the state, judge of the United States Circuit court for the eighth district, 1859–89, and justice of the United States Supreme court from December 18, 1889; president of the Board of Commissioners to investigate the boundary line dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana, 1896; arbitrator on part of Venezuela in settlement of the dispute, 1899; was born in Smyrna, Turkey, Asia Minor, June 20, 1837. His father, the Reverend Josiah Brewer (1796–1872) was graduated from Yale college in 1821, was a missionary for the American Board of commissioners for Foreign Missions in Smyrna, Turkey, 1826–28; pioneer missionary sent by the New Haven Ladies' Greek Association to establish schools for girls and women and to set up a printing press in Smyrna, Asia Minor, where he issued the first newspaper printed in the Greek language devoted to the propagation of the Christian religion in Asia Minor, 1830–38. He returned home in 1838 and was chaplain of the State Penitentiary, Wethersfield, Connecticut, 1839–41; lecturer, preacher and editor in the anti-slavery cause, 1841–44, Hartford, Connecticut; school teacher in New Haven, Connecticut, 1844–50, and in Middletown, Connecticut, 1850–57, and pastor of a Congregational church at Housatonic, Massachusetts, 1857–66. His mother, Emilia A. (Field) Brewer, was a daughter of the Reverend David Dudley and Submit (Dickinson) Field, and granddaughter of Captain Timothy Field and of Captain Noah Dickinson, both officers in the American Revolution. She with her younger brother, Stephen Johnson Field, then thirteen years of age, accompanied her husband to Smyrna, Turkey, as a missionary in 1830, and there her son David Josiah Brewer was born and from there he was brought to the United States in the autumn of 1838.

Yours Very Truly
David J. Brewer
Nov 8th 1904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He was educated in the schools of Wethersfield, Hartford, New Haven and Middletown; was graduated from Daniel H. Chase's school in Middletown in 1851, was a student in Wesleyan university, Middletown, 1851–54, and was graduated from Yale college, A.B., 1856 (A.M., 1859), in the same class with Henry Billings Brown, his associate on the United States Supreme court bench. He then studied law in the office of his uncle, David Dudley Field, in New York city, 1856–57, and was graduated at the Albany (New York) law school in 1858. He began the practice of law in Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1859. He there gained a high rank in his profession and was made United States Commissioner of the Circuit court for the district of Kansas by Judge Archibald Williams, in 1861; he was judge of the Probate and Criminal courts of the County of Leavenworth, 1863–64; judge of the first judicial district of Kansas, 1865–69; district attorney for Leavenworth county, 1869–70, and judge of the Supreme Court of Kansas, 1870–84. He was appointed by President Arthur judge of the United States Circuit court for the eighth district in 1884, serving 1884–89, and by President Harrison associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Justice Stanley Matthews. He was commissioned December 18, 1889, and took his seat on the Supreme bench, January 6, 1890.

While on the Supreme bench of the state of Kansas, he handed down the decision that made women in that state eligible to the office of county superintendent of public schools; another sustaining the right of married women to money possessed by them at the time of marriage and to all money earned by them after marriage. He also gave a dissenting opinion on the question of the power of a municipality to issue bonds to assist in building a railroad. As United States circuit judge he entered the decree sustaining the Maxwell land-grant, the largest private grant sustained in the United States. He took high rank as a jurist upon the United States Supreme bench and was also noted for his scholarly public addresses delivered on various occasions. While a resident of Leavenworth he was a member of the Library Association, of the City Board of Education, superintendent of the Public Schools of Leavenworth and president of the State Teachers' Association. In 1892 he became lecturer on corporation law in the Columbian university law school, Washington, District of Columbia, and subsequently lecturer on Equity

Jurisprudence and International Law. On January 1, 1896, he was appointed by President Cleveland a member of the Board of Commissioners to investigate the true divisional line between Venezuela and British Guiana, and on the organization of the board Mr. Justice Brewer was elected chairman. In November, 1896, before the commission reported, Great Britain yielded to the demands of the United States Government for arbitration, and in February, 1897, an agreement was reached and a treaty of arbitration was duly signed and Chief Justice Fuller and Associate Justice Brewer were appointed arbitrators on the part of Venezuela; Lord Chief Justice Russell and Sir Henry Henn Collins, acting on the part of Great Britain, and Professor Martens of Russia representing a neutral nation. The boundary commission sat in Paris from June 15, to October 3, 1899, when the agreement of the arbitrators was signed and the award (not entirely satisfactory to either nation) was accepted, and was generally considered a victory for Venezuela as the greater part of the territory claimed was awarded to the South American Republic.

He was editor-in-chief of "The World's Best Orations," a collection in ten volumes of the leading orations; and also of "The World's Best Essays," a like collection in ten volumes of the leading essays of all time. He was the orator at the Bicentennial Celebration of Yale university.

Justice Brewer received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Iowa college (Grinnell), in 1884; from Washburn college, Topeka, Kansas, in 1888; from Yale university in 1891; from the University of Wisconsin in 1900; from Wesleyan university, Connecticut, 1901, and from the University of Vermont, 1904. He was married October 3, 1861, to Louisa R. Landon, of Burlington, Vermont. Mrs. Brewer died April 3, 1898, leaving three daughters. Justice Brewer was married a second time June 5, 1901, to Emma Minor Mott, of Chateaugay, New York.

Justice Brewer has written and spoken at many important centers with a loyalty to Christian principles and a reverent and well-reasoned respect and love for the Bible which have won for him friends and admirers hardly less numerous than those who honor his attainments as a lawyer and a jurist.

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Henry B. Brown.

HENRY BILLINGS BROWN

BROWN, HENRY BILLINGS, LL.D., associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, is a brilliant illustration of the wonderful opportunities for advancement and the vast possibilities for achievement which are open to the young men of our land. In the record of his life we see how by means of close application and earnest and well directed effort, reinforced by a strong moral character, the village youth may make his way to a place in the most important judicial tribunal in the world.

He was born at South Lee, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, March 2, 1836. He was the son of Billings and Mary A. (Tyler) Brown. He was married July 13, 1864, to Caroline Pitts, who died July 11, 1901. They had no children. He was married June 25, 1904, to Josephine E. Tyler, widow of Lieutenant F. H. Tyler, United States navy.

The father of Mr. Brown was a manufacturer. He was self-educated, a man of high intelligence, fond of reading and efficient in business. He was a member of the Connecticut legislature and was held in high esteem by his fellow citizens. His wife was a woman of clear and vigorous intellect and earnest piety. Mr. Brown traces his ancestry back to Edward Brown of Ipswich, Massachusetts.

The subject of this biography passed his childhood and youth in small villages. His health was good and he had no regular tasks which involved manual labor. Besides a great desire to read he had a strong liking for mechanical pursuits. In preparing for college there were no special difficulties to overcome. He attended the academies at Stockbridge and Monson (Massachusetts), and was graduated from Yale college in 1856, after which he studied in the law schools of Yale and Harvard until 1859.

The active work of life was commenced as a clerk in a lawyer's office at Detroit, Michigan, in 1859, and soon developed into regular practice in the courts. In 1863–64 Mr. Brown was assistant United States attorney in Detroit. In 1868 he was appointed judge of the Wayne County Circuit court, to fill a vacancy, serving but five months.

From 1875 to 1890 he was judge of the District Court of the United States for the eastern district of Michigan, and in the year last named he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Justice Brown received the degree of LL.D. from Michigan and Yale universities. He is a member of the Cosmos and Chevy Chase clubs of Washington, and of the University club of New York. He has not adopted any system of physical culture or given special attention to athletics. His principal relaxation has been found in traveling. His reading has been wide and varied but he does not attempt to specify the books which have had the strongest influence upon his life and character. He has never been closely identified with any political party. As an author he is known as the compiler of "Brown's Admiralty Reports," and as the writer of several articles upon legal topics.

His own preference governed in the choice of a profession. The influences of home and school, of private study, and of the companions of his early and later life have all been strong, but it is impossible for him to state which of them has been the most powerful in its effect upon his work and his success.

The views of Justice Brown regarding the influence of inheritance and early surroundings, and the means upon which the young should depend for success in life, can best be stated in his own words, which we quote as follows:

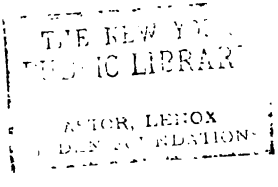
"I am a strong believer in heredity. I believe there are certain children who are bound to make their way in the world. Their success is usually dependent upon circumstances of birth, moral training, education, and is sometimes independent of all these circumstances except inherited ability and ambition. Others are born who under no possible circumstances can achieve anything like success, and who in spite of the most favorable surroundings are doomed to failure. I regard inherited wealth, or the expectation of it, as one of the most serious obstacles to success, though there are a few brilliant examples of those who have managed to surmount it. With fair inherited talents, industry and ambition, success in one's chosen field is most probable and almost certain, provided bad habits are eschewed."

EDWARD DOUGLASS WHITE

DESCENDED from one of the leading families of Louisiana in its old Spanish days, Edward Douglass White was born on his father's estate in La Fourche parish, November 3, 1845. His grandfather had immigrated to Louisiana before its cession to the United States and had been the first parish judge of the Attakapas district; while his father, whose name he inherits, served as the seventh governor of Louisiana. His mother was Catherine S. (Ringgold) White. Of Catholic parentage, he was sent to the Catholic educational institutions of Mount St. Mary's college, Emmittsburg, Maryland, and Georgetown college, Washington, District of Columbia. He was in the latter institution at the outbreak of the Civil war, and was at once called home and sent to the Jesuit college at New Orleans to complete his education. Ardently patriotic in the cause of the South, the youth joined the Confederate ranks as a private, his period of active military service being followed by a term of legal study in the office of Honorable Edward Bermudez, afterward chief justice of Louisiana.

He was admitted to the bar in 1868 and practised with success in New Orleans, while his activity in political life as a member of the dominant party of the state was shown by his election to the state senate, in which he served from 1874 to 1878. He had meanwhile gained a reputation for skill and ability in his chosen profession such that in 1878 Governor Nichols raised him to the bench as associate justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. This position he held until the adoption of the new constitution of the state, which provided for a new court, to be organized in 1891. Meanwhile, in 1890, Justice White had been elected to the United States senate by an almost unanimous vote of the Legislature. His term of senatorial service, however, was not completed, the recognition of his profound knowledge of, and high ability in, the law leading to his appointment in February, 1894, to the exalted judicial position of associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1898 he declined the request of President McKinley to become a member of

the Peace Commission for the settlement of the questions arising from the Spanish war, preferring to devote himself to the important duties of his judicial position.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Mem. of Mass. Historical Soc.
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RUFUS WILLIAM PECKHAM

RUFUS WILLIAM PECKHAM, justice of the United States Supreme court, was b[illegible] at Albany, New York, November 8, 1838, the son of H[illegible] Rufus Wheeler Peckham, of high distinction in his day as a [illegible] jurist. After serving as justice in the Supreme Court of [illegible] the latter was (at the time of his death in the shipwr[illegible] de Havre, November 22, 1873), a justice of the New Y[illegible] Appeals, the highest court of that state. His example h[illegible] with the notable career of his sons, one of whom, Wh[illegible] Peckham, became prominent at the New York bar, and was [illegible] with Charles O'Conor in the prosecution of the members of the "Tweed Ring." The more distinguished son, Rufus William, was educated at the Albany boys' academy, and later in a Philadelphia school, and followed the family tradition by engaging in the [illegible] of law, entering in 1857 the office of his father, then [illegible] in partnership with Lyman Tremaine, attorney g[illegible] of New York. He was admitted to the bar in 1[illegible] tered into partnership with Mr. Trema[illegible] also in that year was elevated to the S[illegible] and example of his distinguished father [illegible] young lawyer, who had prepared himself [illegible] for his [illegible] sion and rose rapidly into prominence.

In 1868 he was elected district attorney for Albany county, in which position he showed especial ability and executive energy in the notable trial of a party of express car robbers. He was subsequently one of the counsel for the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, in its contest with the Erie, then under the control of Jay Gould and James Fisk; and he also represented the attorney-general with success in several important cases.

A Democrat in political opinion, Justice Peckham was a member of the National committee at St. Louis, in 1876, where he actively supported Tilden for the presidency. He was a supporter of Hancock in 1880. Elected corporation counsel for Albany in 1881, his

legal knowledge and ability were recognized in 1883 in his elevation to the bench of the Supreme court of the state, and in 1886 by his election as justice of the Court of Appeals of New York. He thus succeeded to the two judicial positions held by his father. He married Harriette M. Arnold, daughter of D. H. Arnold, president of the Mercantile Bank of New York. They have two sons. His final judicial honor came on December 3, 1895, when President Cleveland appointed him associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Justice Peckham's eminence in his profession has been recognized by the honorary degree of LL.D. from several institutions, Union college in 1894, Yale university in 1896, and Columbia university in 1901.

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JOSEPH McKENNA

JOSEPH McKENNA, lawyer, [illegible] justice of the United States [illegible] Pennsylvania, though his chief [illegible] citizen of California. Of mixed [illegible] born in Philadelphia, August 10 [illegible] McKenna. He was educated in the [illegible] college, Philadelphia, until he re[illegible] parents removed to California, and lo[illegible] Here his education was continued in the [illegible] collegiate institute, from which latter [illegible] mainly under the instructorship of Profes[illegible] 1865, and was at once admitted to the bar.

Early in his professional career Mr. McKe[illegible] was twice elected district attorney of Solano county, being i[illegible] into office in March, 1866. Upon being elected he mo[illegible] county seat, and subsequently to Suisun, in the [illegible] where he continued his practice, and was elected to [illegible] of the California legislature, serving throughout the [illegible] and 1876. While a member of this body he a[illegible] that attracted much attention on the proposal to create [illegible] Board of Railroad Commissioners. This effort gave him [illegible] local prominence, and in the next year he received the Republican nomination for congress, from the third congressional district, but was defeated. His nomination in 1878 met with another defeat, and it was not until his third attempt, in 1884, that his congressional aspirations were successful. He served with eminent success in the forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first and fifty-second Congresses, and was the only member during that period, west of the Rocky Mountains, to receive a place on the committee of Ways and Means. Here began his association with the late President McKinley, then chairman of that important committee, and the mutual friendship thus begun continued unabated until the untimely death of President McKinley.

In 1893 Mr. McKenna was appointed by President Harrison United States circuit judge, for the ninth Pacific Coast circuit, to succeed Lorenzo Sawyer. This necessitated his resignation from congress. He continued in this judicial capacity for four years, when he entered President McKinley's cabinet March, 1897, as attorney-general of the United States, succeeding Honorable Judson Harmon of Ohio. A vacancy occurred in the United States Supreme court within the following year, by the retirement of Mr. Justice Stephen J. Field of California, and January 21, 1898, President McKinley designated Mr. McKenna as associate justice of that tribunal. He was unanimously confirmed by the senate, and took his seat January 26th, following. Since that time his services and his career have become a part of the annals of that court.

The opinions pronounced by Justice McKenna, as an appellate judge, are to be found in the Federal reports beginning about volume forty-nine. Upon examination they show succinctness of style, breadth of argument and precision of comment that will prompt any layman who reads them, to pronounce them both good common sense and good common law. Many cases arose within his circuit requiring tact as well as skill in construing, applying and expounding international law—especially cases respecting the treatment of the Chinese immigrants and their status here. He met these issues in a truly judicial spirit, evincing at the same time a mastery in the interpretation of international conventions, and a delicacy in dealing with legal complications, that have since been emphasized in larger degree.

Although his career as attorney-general was short, it was nevertheless characterized by ability and a sagacious insight into the manifold duties of the office. Perhaps his most distinctive work in this position was an opinion rendered on section twenty-two of the Dingley Tariff act, and his part in the settlement of the Union Pacific Railroad controversy.

When appointed to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, he was a man of ripe attainments and of unusually varied legal and judicial experience. His judicial opinions amply sustain the wisdom of his appointment. They exhibit breadth of judgment, freedom from prejudice, legal learning, and a judicious application of the principles of public ethics.

Justice McKenna was married in San Francisco, June 10, 1869, to Amanda, daughter of F. G. Borneman. They have one son and three daughters.

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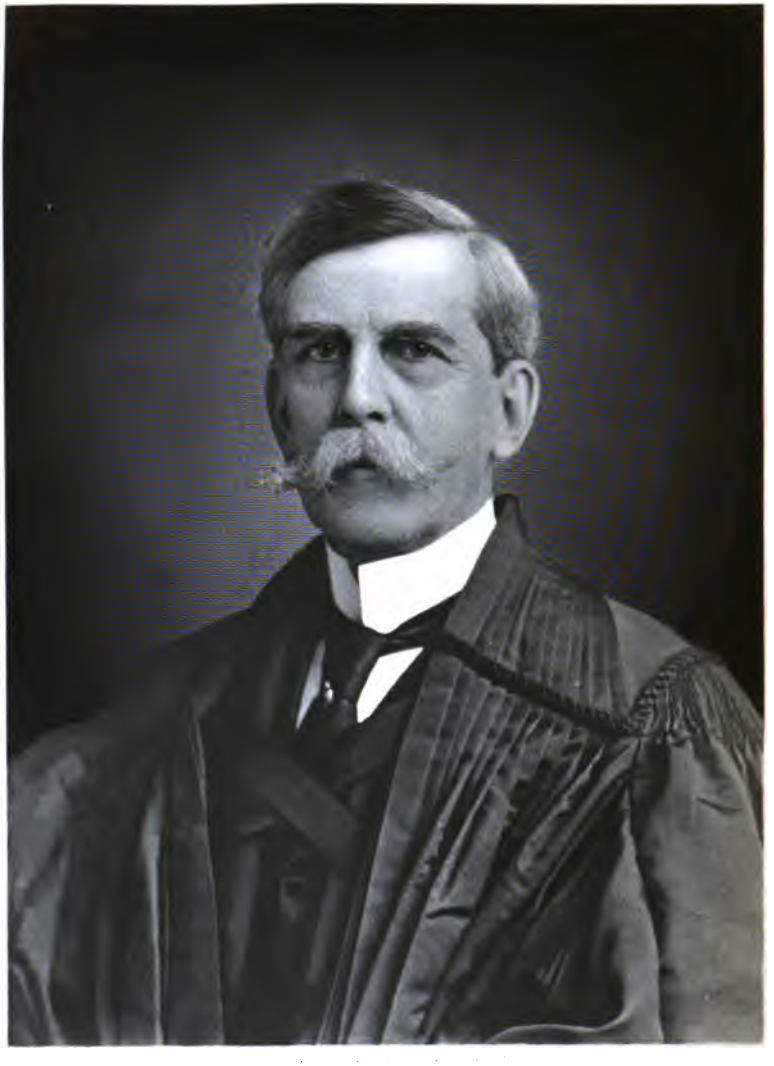

Yours truly
O. W. Holmes

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

HOLMES, OLIVER WENDELL, son of the distinguished poet and essayist of the same name, associate and chief justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts for twenty years, and associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States from December 4, 1902, was born in Boston, Suffolk county, Massachusetts, March 8, 1841. His [illegible] paternal ancestor in the direct line in America, John Holmes, settled at Woodstock, Connecticut, in 1686, and another ancestor, Evert Jansen Wendell, came from Emden, East Friesland, Holland, and settled in Albany, New York, about 1640. His great grandfather, Dr. David Holmes, served as captain in the Colonial army in the French and Indian war, and was a soldier in the war of the American Revolution. His maternal great grandfather, Jonathan Jackson (1743–1810), was a delegate to the Provincial Congress, 1775, to the Continental Congress, 1782; and was state treasurer, United States marshal, and a distinguished citizen of Massachusetts. His grandfather, the Rev. Abiel Holmes (1763–1837), Yale, A.B., 1783, A.M., 1786, A.M., 1792; D.D., Edinburg, 1805; LL.D., Allegheny, 18[illegible] of the First church, Cambridge, Massachusetts for [illegible] grandfather, Charles Jackson (1775–1855), son of Hon. [illegible] Jackson and Hannah (Tracy) Jackson, and grandson of Edward Jackson and Dorothy (Quincy) Jackson and of Captain Patrick Tracy was graduated at Harvard at the head of the class of 1793, became a lawyer, was judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1813–24, member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1820, overseer of Harvard, 1816–25, and a fellow, 1825–34. His father, was Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809–94), the distinguished poet and essayist, and his mother, Amelia Lee (Jackson) Holmes, was the daughter of Judge Charles Jackson, a distinguished jurist and educator of Massachusetts.

He studied first in T. R. Sullivan's and was prepared for college in E. D. Dixwell's private Latin school, Boston; he was graduated at Harvard with the class of 1861, being selected as class poet. At

the time of the commencement he was serving as a volunteer soldier in the 4th Battalion of infantry at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, and he obtained leave of absence to take part in the commencement exercises. He was appointed first lieutenant in the 20th Massachusetts Volunteers, Colonel William R. Lee, and in the disastrous battle of Ball's Bluff, Virginia, October 21, 1861, where Colonel Lee was captured, Lieutenant Holmes was shot in the breast. His brigade was the third, General N. J. T. Dana, in Sedgwick's division, Sumner's second corps, Army of the Potomac on the Peninsula, and took part in the Seven Days' Battle before Richmond and in the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, where he was wounded in the neck. He also took part in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and at Marye's Heights, May 3, 1862, he was wounded in the foot. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 20th Massachusetts Infantry, but the regiment having been greatly reduced in the battle of Fredericksburg, he was not mustered in. He was appointed on the staff of General Horatio G. Wright commanding the first division, sixth army corps, as aide-de-camp with the rank of captain, and served on staff duty from January 29, to July 17, 1864, when he was mustered out and returned home. At once he took up the study of law, at the request of his father, and was graduated at Harvard law school, LL.B., 1866. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1867, and practised in Boston, a member of the law firm of Shattuck, Holmes and Munroe, 1873–82. While in practice, he served as instructor in Constitutional Law at Harvard, 1870–71, and edited the "American Law Review," 1870–73, to which, and to other legal periodicals, he contributed a number of articles before and after this time. He delivered a course of lectures on "The Common Law" before the Lowell institute in 1880, and was professor of law at Harvard law school, 1882–83. In 1882 he was elected associate justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, serving as an associate justice, 1882–99, and as chief justice of the court (succeeding Chief Justice Walbridge A. Field, deceased), from August, 1899, to December 4, 1902, when he was appointed by President Roosevelt associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States as successor to Associate Justice George Shiras, Jr., resigned. He was elected a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the membership of which exclusive society is limited to one hundred, and he also became a member of the American

Academy of Arts and Sciences of Boston. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Yale university in 1886, and from Harvard in 1895. As a youth he collected rare engravings to the extent of his limited means. He was married June 17, 1872, to Fanny Bowditch, daughter of Epes S. Dixwell of Cambridge, Massachusetts, his early instructor in Latin. He edited the twelfth edition of "Kent's Commentaries" (1873) and is the author of "The Common Law" (Lowell Institute Lectures, 1881), and of a volume of speeches.

WILLIAM RUFUS DAY

WILLIAM RUFUS DAY, jurist, diplomat, statesman, has made for himself a very interesting record. Son of Judge [illegible] Day, grandson of Judge Rufus Paine Spalding, who was one of Ohio's representatives in the thirty-eighth, thirty-[illegible]-fourth Congresses, and great-grandson of Judge Zephaniah Swift, Chief Justice of Connecticut, and author of "Swift's Digest," he may be said to have come of a judicial line, and to have received by direct inheritance the qualities which have marked his [illegible].

His mother was Emily (Spalding) Day, and he was born at [illegible], April 17, 1849. After preparatory studies at home, [illegible] course in the University of Michigan, and was graduated [illegible]. He then read law in the office of Judge [illegible], attended lectures in the law department of the University of Michigan, while acting as librarian of that department, was admitted to the bar in 1872, and immediately established himself in the practice of his profession at Canton, Ohio, in association with William A. and Austin Lynch, a firm which later included also Leslie C. Day. In 1875 he was married to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of [illegible] Schaefer, of Canton, Ohio, and is the father of four sons, William Luther, Rufus, and Stephen. In 1886 he became judge [illegible] of Common Pleas for the ninth judicial district, and [illegible] appointed by President Harrison and confirmed by the United States Judge for Northern Ohio, but was constrained [illegible] on of his health to decline the appointment.

[illegible]ved of the law, he was reluctant to leave it even tem[illegible]. But in February, 1897, he accepted the call of President [illegible] to look into the mixed state of affairs in Cuba, and was [illegible] way through Washington, when, because of the non-confir[illegible]on of Mr. Storer as assistant secretary of state, he was [illegible]ointed to that position, which proved to be one of unexpected [illegible] great responsibility on account of the failing health of John [illegible], then head of the department. The coming on of the

Yours Truly,

William R. Day

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difficulties with Spain, in 1898, opened to him what was not only an entirely new field, but one for which he soon proved himself exceptionally well fitted. Almost his first act of importance was in dealing with De Puy de Lome, then Spanish Minister to the United States, who on account of differences with President McKinley concerning Cuba, and something of a cherished resentment, had been led to express himself to another in terms less than respectful; whereupon, instead of dealing with him in a formal way, by correspondence, Assistant Secretary Day took the minister's offensive note in his hand, went to the Spanish office of Legation and, showing it to the minister, requested him to say whether he was its author. The minister made affirmative answer, and soon after resigned his place and returned to Spain.

This and other proofs of Judge Day's mettle were so far pleasing to the President that, upon the resignation of Secretary Sherman soon after (on April 28, 1898) Judge Day was appointed to succeed him. War against Spain had been already declared, and the period of its continuance was a trying one for the new secretary, because of the delicacy of our relations with some of the other powers. But on July 26, 1898, Spain sued for peace, and on August 12, at 4.23 P. M., he was privileged to sign with Monsieur Cambon, Spanish Ambassador, the protocol which formed the basis of the treaty of peace.

The protocol having provided for a commission to meet representatives of the Spanish government in Paris, on September 16, 1898, he resigned the office of secretary of state to accept a place thereon, together with Senators Davis, Frye, and Gray, and Whitelaw Reid. He became president of the commission, whose negotiations finally resulted in the treaty executed in December. In February, 1899, he was appointed circuit judge for the sixth judicial district, and in 1903 was appointed to the place he now holds as one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

His native endowments, independence, clearness and vigor of mind, fluency and effectiveness as a public speaker, with a sufficiency of personal ambition to be and to do, together with sincerity, earnestness, resoluteness, and loyalty to duty, inspire confidence; and these qualities, coupled with a modest reserve, courtesy and kindliness, insure to him the hearty good-will of all who come to know him, and inspire confidence in his legal opinions and decisions.

ROBERT ADAMS, JR.

ROBERT ADAMS, JR., representative in congress from the second Pennsylvania district, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1849; son of Robert and Matilda Maybin (Hart) Adams. After graduation from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1869, he studied law and was admitted to the bar, but had hardly commenced practice when he was induced to enter the United States Geological Survey and took part in its explorations of the Yellowstone Park (1871–75).

Practice of the law soon led to a participation in politics—to his election to the state senate in 1883, with service therein until 1887, and graduation from the Wharton School of Economy and Finance of the University of Pennsylvania meanwhile (1884). On April 1, 1899, he was appointed United States Minister to Brazil, but resigned June 1, 1890, to enter a career in congress as Republican representative of the second Pennsylvania district in the house of representatives; beginning with the fifty-third Congress and continuing without interruption until the present time (second session of the fifty-eighth).

Always vigorous in action he has served on important committees and on occasion with marked efficiency, as when, in his capacity of acting chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations, during the fifty-fifth Congress, he reported the Cuban resolutions, conducted them through the House and had charge of them in conference with the committee of the Senate, and afterward, within an hour, introduced, reported, and passed through the House the declaration of war with Spain.

Patriotic in spirit as well as scientific in taste, he has always had part in the work of numerous organizations, state and national, including the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Society of the War of 1812, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution. He has also been a member of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, serving as judge-advocate and major, with staff duty, and acting as aide-de-

camp to the state executive during the term of Governor James Addams Beaver.

At present he is doing active service as ranking member of the congressional house committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

SAMUEL SHUGERT ADAMS

ADAMS, SAMUEL SHUGERT, M.D., lecturer on diseases of children, Georgetown university, 1879–84; professor of the theory and practice of medicine, 1884–92, National university; professor of clinical diseases of children, 1892–95, at Columbian university; professor of diseases of children, 1895–98, Georgetown university; professor of theory and practice of medicine and diseases of children, Georgetown, since 1898, and still filling the chair; at present head of the medical department of the Georgetown university hospital; formerly chief of staff at Sibley Hospital, District of Columbia; attending and consulting physician in six or seven other hospitals; was born July 12, 1853, at Washington, District of Columbia.

His father, George Roszel Adams, a clerk and afterward a farmer, was at one time superintendent of public schools in Alexandria county, Virginia. His son speaks of him as a man of "honesty, sobriety, cheerfulness and firmness." To his mother he attributes a strong and ennobling influence over his character. His physical condition in early life was fine, and athletics and riding were favorite pursuits. Part of his youth was spent in the country and in a small town. His education was obtained in the public schools of Washington and in private schools in Virginia. He was graduated from West Virginia university, receiving the degree of A.B. in 1875 and that of A.M. in 1878. He took a course of professional study at Georgetown, medical department, and was graduated from that institution in 1879. He began the active work of life as a physician in Washington, District of Columbia. His career furnishes an example of growth in usefulness and brilliant achievement, and he stands among the leading physicians of Washington.

Dr. Adams has hardly a peer in that city in his scientific treatment of children's diseases, in which department he has been a specialist from the beginning of his professional career. His reading has been of a scientific character. "College athletics, horseback riding, and three months' rest each year on a New Hampshire farm,

thirteen miles from a railroad, have been his means of exercise and relaxation."

He was educated for the law, and "against the wishes of my parents," he says, "I studied medicine. Why, I cannot tell." But it is quite evident that his peculiar talents fitted him in an eminent degree for the profession of his choice. His first strong impulse "was an early desire to succeed in life." Among the sources of his success he numbers "the pride instilled in me at home, the difficulties encountered in college, and the failure in life of many of my early companions—these all contributed to make me seek a position among the leaders in my profession."

He is affiliated with the Episcopal church; and his personal word in regard to his life-course is: "God has been good to me. I aimed high and strove to attain success by a willingness to work and to wait for the reward." He names as elements by which young people should seek to attain success, "honesty of purpose, integrity and jealous guarding of one's own reputation by having regard for the opinions of his fellow-men."

He has been president of the American Pediatric Society; of the Medical Association of Washington; of the Medical Society, District of Columbia; of the Washington Obstetrical and Gynecological Society. He was chairman of the committee of Arrangements First Pan-American Medical Congress, 1893. He has made addresses upon the topics particularly within his sphere; and his published contributions to prominent medical journals and magazines are of strictly scientific accuracy, of a highly technical character, and numerous. He has also collaborated in the preparation of a text-book of the diseases of children.

Dr. Adams' own words throw light on his career and give the key to his personal character and his success: "I did not marry until I could support a wife. We never bought anything for house or personal adornment until the money was earned to pay for it. My wife's good judgment has been very valuable to me in attaining success. Her intellectual qualities have been helpful in shaping mine. Our domestic happiness has been continuous. The parents being physically sound, our children are without the slightest physical blemish, and are mentally above the average for their ages. We have instilled into them from their infancy the value of truth; of correct modes of living; of independence of thought; of due regard for their

companions, whether high or low in the social scale, or whether bright or dull in school work; of the importance of correct speech; the avoidance of slang and profanity; and above all that success in life can only be attained by individual effort. Possessed of a sound body, a good collegiate and medical education and a determination to be a leader of men, I began my professional life believing that I could in time tread where my teachers had walked. In less than twenty-five years my colleagues had given me all the honor they had to confer locally, and one national organization had made me its president. I have taught continually in medical schools since 1879, and love such work more to-day than in my youth. I have received very little money for such work but have derived much happiness from teaching young men. To sum up: My boyhood was happy, my college life enjoyable, my medical course interesting, my hospital life instructive, my teaching career pleasant, and my success satisfactory. My motto is: 'Think well before you act. Stand up for your convictions.'"

Dr. Adams married Lida Winslow Hollister, April 30, 1890. They have had four children, all of whom are living in 1904; Dorothy, Frank Dennette, Mildred, and Lida.

MILTON EVERETT AILES

MILTON EVERETT AILES, financier, banker, was born in Shelby county, Ohio, on August 19, 1867. He was graduated from the high school at Sidney, Ohio, and when barely twenty years old entered the Government service at Washington, District of Columbia, in an obscure position in the internal revenue bureau. He subsequently passed through the grades of the civil service, in the treasury department, having filled each office with credit. Shortly after his first appointment in that department he began the study of law at the National university law school, where he was graduated, afterward receiving the master's degree in law, and was admitted to the Washington bar in 1890. Within a few months he was invited to become law clerk of the miscellaneous division of the department. After winning high esteem in that capacity he was called to a desk in the customs bureau, where he served several years. His next advancement occurred in the early part of President McKinley's first term when he was appointed private secretary to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Wike. His executive ability soon won the attention of Honorable Lyman J. Gage, then head of the treasury department, and when Mr. Vanderlip was made assistant secretary, Mr. Ailes was named to be his successor as private secretary to the secretary of the treasury. Financiers and others having dealings with Secretary Gage and the department found Mr. Ailes an intelligent, responsible intermediary, and his valuable work in this position insured him prompt promotion. When the office of assistant secretary of the treasury was made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Vanderlip on February 26, 1901, Mr. Ailes was at once designated his successor, being one of the youngest men who ever held such a position under the Government. The confidence placed in him by his superiors had been earned by fourteen years of diligent work, close application and untiring energy. In 1903 he resigned from his post in the treasury department and left the departmental service to become vice-president of the Riggs National Bank of Washington, and has since devoted his energies

and experience in fiscal affairs to this well known financial institution.

He is a thorough student of finance, both theoretical and practical, and has contributed articles to various newspapers and magazines. While connected with the Government service he represented the department on several important commissions, both in the United States and abroad. He is a member of the National Geographic Society, and assistant secretary and treasurer of the Washington Economic Society.

On November 25, 1891, Mr. Ailes was married to Miss Mary E. Gowans, of Washington, District of Columbia.

NELSON WILMARTH ALDRICH

NELSON WILMARTH ALDRICH, for nearly a quarter of a century United States senator from Rhode Island, was born at Foster, in that state, November 6, 1841, the son of Anan E. and Abby (Burgess) Aldrich; receiving his education at Killingly, Connecticut, and in Providence seminary, East Greenwich, Rhode Island. His business life began as bookkeeper for Waldron & Wightman, a business house of Providence, to which he was admitted as a partner in 1865. Early in his career his public spirit led him to take a practical interest in municipal affairs and in Republican political issues, and he quickly raised himself to prominence in the party councils. Elected to the city council in 1869 he remained a member for six years, during two of which he was president of the council. His career as councilman came to an end in 1875 on his election to the General Assembly of Rhode Island. His administrative abilities gave him a leading position in the state legislature, and he was speaker of the house in 1876. Two years later he was elected to the national house of representatives; and he was reëlected in 1880.

Mr. Aldrich, as will be seen, had made very rapid progress in public life, through his practical business abilities, his political skill and his good judgment, which had given him the leadership of his party in Rhode Island, while he had won the high esteem of the people of that state. The final step in his career of political advancement came in 1881, when he was elected to the United States senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Ambrose E. Burnside. He was reëlected in 1886, in 1892 and in 1898. During his entire service a member, and for years chairman, of the committee on Finance, Senator Aldrich's familiarity with intricate questions of finance, and with matters concerning the tariff, has given him great influence in the senate on these subjects. While he speaks but seldom, and then in a plain, practical manner, he is always listened to attentively when any financial question arises. The reciprocity features of the McKinley tariff bill were largely due to his suggestions,

and in his later career he has been prominent in the discussion of financial topics. In 1898 he was made chairman of the committee on Rules, and was the Republican leader in the senate during the fifty-fifth Congress.

Senator Aldrich was married to Abby P. Greene, of Providence, October 9, 1866. They have a family of four children. In business life he has been prosperous. He has been president of the First National Bank of Providence since 1877, and of the Providence Board of Trade since 1878. He is connected with other banking institutions, and is a trustee of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad Company.

DE ALVA STANWOOD ALEXANDER

DE ALVA STANWOOD ALEXANDER, lawyer, legislator, member of the United States house of representatives, is a native of Maine, but in his professional and public career he has been more closely identified with the State of New York. Born in Richmond, Maine, on July 17, 1846, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, he early removed with his mother to Ohio, and at the age of fifteen entered the 128th Ohio volunteer infantry as a private, and served three years, until the close of the war. Returning to his native state he took up his books and decided to prepare for college at Edward Little institute, Auburn, Maine. He was graduated from Bowdoin in 1870. Removing to Indiana he taught in the public schools, gradually turning his attention to newspaper work. His first connection was with the Ft. Wayne "Gazette," at that time one of the leading Republican papers of Northern Indiana, in which he secured a proprietary interest, and at the same time became one of its editors. He later became a staff correspondent of the Cincinnati "Gazette," with a residence at Indianapolis; and while thus engaged was elected secretary of the Republican state committee, in which capacity he served for six years. This contact with state politics led to his appointment as clerk of the United States senate committee on Privileges and Elections, through the influence of Senator Oliver P. Morton of Indiana, and he accompanied Senator Morton to Oregon in the winter of 1876 to investigate the senatorial election in that state.

Mr. Alexander now determined to study law. He entered the office of Senator McDonald, at Indianapolis, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1877. He began practice in partnership with Stanton J. Peelle, of Indianapolis, now judge of the United States Court of Claims, and continued actively engaged in his profession until 1881, when, upon the recommendation of Benjamin Harrison, then United States senator from Indiana, he was appointed by President Garfield fifth auditor of the treasury department and thereupon took up his residence in Washington. While he was in

departmental service a number of important reforms were instituted by him, particularly in connection with the system of accounts of United States ministers and consuls; and he continued in office under Secretaries Windom, Folger, McCulloch, and Manning. During this period he was made Grand Army of the Republic Commander of the Department of the Potomac.

In 1885 Mr. Alexander relinquished his position in Washington, and removed to Buffalo, New York, where he formed a law-partnership with Honorable James A. Roberts, formerly comptroller of the state of New York, a college classmate. Four years afterward, in June, 1899, President Harrison appointed him United States district attorney for the northern district of New York, the duties of which office he discharged with success and ability during the four years of his incumbency. The affairs of the two national banks, which became insolvent during his tenure, as well as a large defalcation in the Albany City National Bank, gave ample opportunity for the exercise of his legal skill and careful judgment. And seven criminal convictions followed his efforts, out of eight indictments in connection with these irregularities.

In 1897 he was nominated for congress in the thirty-third New York district, and elected a member of the fifty-fifth Congress. His service in that body as a member of the house has been attested by his reëlection to five successive congresses. He is a member of the Judiciary Committee and of the committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Throughout his wide experience Mr. Alexander has shown a marked ability for public affairs. He has devoted his energies largely to politics, and though an intense partisan, at no time has he permitted himself to degenerate into that class of politicians who place party above public duty and the demands of good citizenship.

He was married September 14, 1871, to Alice, daughter of James Colby, of Defiance, Ohio, who died February 23, 1890. On March 28, 1893, he wedded Mrs. Anna Lucille (Gerlach) Bliss, daughter of David Gerlach, of Buffalo, New York.

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RUSSELL ALEXANDER ALGER

RUSSELL ALEXANDER ALGER, United States Senator from Michigan, is a c[illegible] and a manufacturer.

His early life was [illegible] upon and clearing a small farm [illegible] county, Ohio, where young Alger [illegible] he was eleven years old and he [illegible] to support himself and a younger [illegible] He worked for seven years on a farm [illegible] ing at three dollars a month, and [illegible] attending school winters, during the [illegible]

In May, 1857, he entered the law [illegible] Akron, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar [illegible] firm of Otis, Coffinbury & Wyman at C[illegible] Abandoning the practice of law, and [illegible] from a friend, he migrated to Michigan [illegible] business. The depression in business [illegible] and left him in debt, which he subsequently [illegible]

September 2, 1861, he enlisted [illegible] gan cavalry, but was elected captain [illegible] nized. He took part in sixty-six battles [illegible] war. At Boonesville, Mississippi, with [illegible] the rear three thousand of the enemy made [illegible] routed them. For this action he was promoted [illegible] charge," he says, "was the best thing I ever did in the service." He was wounded and taken prisoner, but escaped the same day.

In October, 1862, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 6th Michigan cavalry, and early in 1863 was made colonel of the 5th Michigan cavalry. With his command, he was the first of the Federal troops to march into Gettysburg two days before the battle. His regiment formed part of General Custer's command, known as the Michigan cavalry brigade, Army of the Potomac. General Custer's official report makes special mention of Colonel Alger's bravery. He was severely wounded at Boonesboro, Mary-

land, July 8, 1863, but in three months returned to the front and served through the years 1863 and 1864, accompanying General Sheridan through the Shenandoah Valley. At Trevillian Station, Virginia, June 11, 1863, with three hundred men he charged the Confederates and captured eight hundred men; but as he had broken through the Confederate lines, he was soon surrounded and lost all but forty-five of his men. General Sheridan in his history of this campaign praises this action of General Alger very highly.

At the close of the war, Alger was brevetted brigadier-general "for gallant and meritorious services," and major-general for his action at Trevillian Station.

After the war, in 1866, he made his home in Detroit, Michigan, becoming in the course of time president of two lumber companies, which owned large tracts of land from which were cut over 140,000,000 feet of timber annually. He became also director of several banks and manufactories. He is a man of wealth. During his long and varied business life he has had but one lawsuit, and he was never sued. He has never been a speculator. He says, "I believe the thing to do is to carry on business in such a way as to employ laboring men in large numbers, helping to develop the state, and building up its industries, and so being of some use, not only to myself but to the community. I have never believed that stock speculations or purchasing or selling 'futures' on any of the necessaries of life was a legitimate business. I have always tried to make my word my bond, and any intimation I might make, my word. I claim that it is the highest compliment that can be paid to any man to say that he has the confidence and esteem of the people among whom he lives; and I have even more pride in the kindly regard shown me by the people of Detroit and Michigan than in any other success in life."

In 1884 General Alger was a delegate to the Republican national convention, and was nominated and elected in the same year the twentieth governor of Michigan. He was inaugurated into the office in 1885, and for two years filled the position with fidelity, declining a renomination. His name was prominent for nomination for the presidency, in the Republican convention of 1888, and he received one hundred and forty-three votes on the fifth ballot. In the next election he was a Republican elector-at-large. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and he served as commander-in-chief of the order, 1889–90. He is also a member of the Loyal Legion.

March 4, 1897, President McKinley made him secretary of war. He held the position for over two years, through the period of the war with Spain.

He was appointed United States senator September 27, 1902, to fill the vacancy made by the death of Senator McMillan; and in 1903 he was elected senator from Michigan for the term expiring 1907.

In 1861 he married Annette Henry, of Grand Rapids, Michigan. They have had nine children, five of whom are living. Senator Alger is considerate and kindly in all the relations of life. His charities extend in many directions, but boys, and especially *newsboys* are the particular object of his interest. It was the newsboys of Detroit who started the call: "What's the matter with Alger *He's* all right!" which was first heard at the Chicago convention of 1888. It went as a catchword all over the country, for all parties, and among all classes; but it was first applied to General Alger at Detroit.

WILLIAM BOYD ALLISON

WILLIAM BOYD ALLISON, lawyer, statesman, senior United States senator from Iowa, was born on a farm near Ashland, Ohio, March 2, 1829. He removed to Iowa in 1857, making his home in the city of Dubuque, where he has maintained a legal residence until the present time. He is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors who first settled in Pennsylvania, but his father removed to Ohio about 1823, where he purchased a tract of unimproved land, in what was then Wayne county, improved it for habitation and built upon it the log house in which the future senator was born.

In this frontier house he suffered the privations, shared the labors, and bore the burdens incident to provincial life. In the winter he pursued the usual studies at a common school in the forest, two miles away, and there received the rudiments of an education, as well as some wholesome lessons in discipline. Through the common toil of the family the farm became more prosperous, and was enlarged. His father was glad to yield to the boy's wishes for a better education, and sent him for two years to the academy at Wooster, Ohio, his vacations being occupied with work on the farm. After this he spent a year at Allegheny college, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, and another year at Western Reserve college, at Hudson, Ohio. By persevering effort and by husbanding economically his personal earnings he was enabled to read law. This he did in the office of Hemphill & Turner of Wooster, while spending a part of his time in the service of the county auditor to defray his expenses. In two years he was admitted to the bar, and opened an office at Ashland, the county seat of a newly created adjoining county, and at the same time he began to take part in the political movements of the day, in support of Scott and Fremont, and of liberty against slavery.

But fortune did not sufficiently favor the young lawyer in a community where too many experienced men competed with the younger ones, and the frontier blood in his veins impelled him

"farther West." He had heard of the virgin prairies and growing villages of Iowa, not long before won from the Indian tribes, and following an older brother, he cast his fortune with a new people in an adopted state.

During his residence at Ashland, Mr. Allison made the acquaintance of Honorable Samuel J. Kirkwood, who was a practitioner at the bar there, but lived at Mansfield. Mr. Kirkwood went to Iowa three years before Mr. Allison and had come into immediate favor with the people of that state; so much so, indeed, that he was honored with the governorship in 1859, and occupied that office at the outbreak of the Civil war. When hostilities actually began the governor summoned Allison to his staff, with the rank of colonel, to aid in the organization and equipment of the Iowa soldiery for the field. Four regiments were raised under his leadership, and had their rendezvous at a camp established at Dubuque. This work he performed with zeal and energy until he was prostrated by an illness which followed exposure in camp.

In 1862 the old third district of Iowa elected Mr. Allison to the lower house of congress by a very large majority. His services as a national legislator began on March 4, 1863, at a critical and momentous period of our history. Since that time he has seen pass in review all the important measures of reconstruction—both political and economic—and has had a voice in most of our important legislation. He was three times reëlected to the house of representatives, serving in that body until 1871, when he declined a renomination. At the beginning of his second term in the house, he was placed on the committee on Ways and Means, which then had charge of all financial subjects relating to taxation, tariff, loans, currency, and the money standard, and all questions of related nature.

Not a full year had elapsed after his retirement from congress when he was elected to a seat in the United States senate, as the successor of Senator Harlan. The continuity of his service in the senate has been unbroken, and his sixth term will expire March 4, 1909. Already he has served longer than any other senator in the history of our country, and so eminently satisfactory and honorable has been the character of his service that it seems probable that the people of his state will give him a life-tenure.

It has been his fortune to serve on the most important committees of the senate, and this has brought him into close contact

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with all the machinery and all the varied operations of the Government, and with the great industries and the business activities of the people. In his knowledge of these American occupations and interests in their relation to national legislation he is unsurpassed; and this knowledge has guided some of the most important legislation of the last quarter of a century.

In 1874 he was chairman of the commission which devised the present form of government for the District of Columbia. In 1877 he served the cause of sound finance by his advocacy of what is known as the Bland-Allison bill, which fixed the coinage ratio of gold and silver until 1890. In connection with this legislation he recommended an international conference with a view to establishing among the commercial nations of the world the use of silver upon a ratio of equivalence to gold to be agreed upon, with the free mintage of both metals in all these countries at such ratio. This recommendation, incorporated in the legislation of 1878, was generally accepted by both the great national parties. His name is also prominently associated with the Currency act of 1900, which provides for a permanent reserve sufficient to make certain the convertibility, directly or indirectly, into gold at the will of the holder of all forms of money in circulation.

His part in shaping the tariff laws, since 1877, has been quite as conspicuous and far-reaching as his connection with financial legislation. He was a member of the subcommittee reporting the McKinley bill of 1890, was active in the amendment of the Wilson bill in 1894, and was on the subcommittee that prepared the amendments to the Dingley tariff bill of 1897. In all important measures, in fact, touching the financial and commercial policy of the country, Senator Allison has been a positive and a potent factor. He believes in the steady and consistent protection of our national industries and our labor interests against foreign capitalists and foreign paupers. He believes in high wages rather than low, because high wages educate more, consume more and buy more, and make better citizens. He would protect the labor of European immigrants as against Chinese labor, because the former can be assimilated and naturalized into citizenship, which the latter cannot—but is always alien. In all questions of this kind, as in all other questions touching public policy, his Americanism rings out clear and true.

Senator Allison was strongly urged by President Garfield to

accept the position of secretary of the treasury during his administration. The same tender was made by President Harrison in 1889, and it is well known that he could have taken the position of secretary of state under President McKinley's first administration, but he declined all these tempting offers of administrative positions, preferring to represent the state of Iowa in the United States senate, that position being more congenial to his tastes and more in line with his life-work and his studies. He was frequently mentioned as an available candidate for president, and was three times strongly supported for that office by his own state in national conventions. It should be said in justice to him that he never had a consuming ambition for the place, and no disappointment in that respect has embittered his feelings or disturbed his devotion to duty or to party.

Always an active though temperate partisan, Senator Allison has been able to command the interest, respect and esteem of his political opponents by his fairness, and his deference to the opinions of those who differ from him. His methods and his manners are so unpretentious and conciliatory that they invite support instead of provoking antagonism. In debate, or in any form of public speech, he does not seek to be known as an orator; but as a clear, instructive, and direct speaker, free from flights of fancy and florid rhetoric. The confidence of the senate in his statements is very notable, and his explanations are always trustworthy, because utterly devoid of indirection or subtle concealments. He is often called conservative, because he does not hesitate to give full consideration and investigation to every subject brought before him. In this sense he is conservative, and this very conservatism is the element in his make-up that gives authority and confidence to his words.

He was married in 1854, to Miss Anna Carter, daughter of Daniel Carter, of Ashland, Ohio. She died in Dubuque in 1860. His second marriage was with the adopted daughter of Senator Grimes, Miss Mary Nealley, of Burlington, Iowa, in 1873. She died in August, 1883.

RICHARD HENRY ALVEY

ALVEY, RICHARD HENRY, jurist, was born in St. Mary's county, Maryland, March 26, 1826, son of George N. and Harriet (Weeklin) Alvey, and descendant of John Alvey, a Revolutionary patriot who bravely fought in the Maryland line. He studied in the schools of St. Mary's, making good use of his opportunities and being accounted a good scholar; so that when but eighteen years of age he was appointed clerk of Charles county court, continuing to serve from 1844 to 1850.

Meanwhile, he had studied law, and been admitted to practice at the Hagerstown bar. He had also come to an active part in politics, both local and national; was presidential elector on the Pierce and King ticket in 1852, and member of the Maryland constitutional convention in 1867.

The law continued to be his profession, however, and in course of time he was honored with important judicial appointments. He was elected member of the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland in November, 1867, and reëlected in 1882. He became by appointment the chief justice of that court, which position he held from 1883 to 1893, when he was promoted by appointment to be chief justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, holding the same until his resignation on account of failing health, near the close of 1904, and always meeting the demands of his important office with an ability and impartiality that commanded universal respect and confidence.

In January, 1896, he was also called by President Cleveland to act as a member of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission. In 1902 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Princeton university; and in 1904 St. John's university, Maryland, gave him the same honorary degree.

During the period of his service as chief justice of the district Court of Appeals he likewise discharged the duties of Chancellor of the institution in Washington chartered as "The National University," though consisting for the time being of law, medical, and

Yours truly,

R. H. Alvey

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dental schools only, and he gave lectures therein upon some branches of the law.

He was married in 1856 to Mary Wharton, who died in 1860, and afterward to Julia Hays, daughter of Joseph C. Hays, of Washington county, Maryland.

HENRY ELIJAH ALVORD

ALVORD, HENRY ELIJAH, LL.D., chief of the dairy Division of the United States department of agriculture, was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, March 11, 1844. His parents were Daniel Wells and Caroline Matilda (Clapp) Alvord. His father was a lawyer of fine legal attainments with a special taste for historical studies. He was a man of high character and strong political convictions, a member of the Free Soil party and an advocate of free trade. He was a member of the legislature of Massachusetts and of the state constitutional convention; was district attorney for several years, and was collector of United States internal revenue from 1862 until 1868. His earliest known ancestor in America was Alexander Alvord, who died in Northampton, 1683.

Henry Elijah Alvord studied in the public schools of Greenfield, Massachusetts, and took the scientific military course at the Norwich (Vermont) university, from which institution he was graduated in 1863. He began the active work of life as a volunteer soldier in the Civil war, June, 1862, in a company of students called "the College Cavaliers," and by regular promotions he reached the rank of major in the volunteer service and, later, that of captain in the regular army. From 1865 until 1866 he was superintendent of Freedmen's affairs and Freedmen's schools in Virginia and South Carolina. He served in Kansas and the Indian Territory during the Indian troubles, 1866–69. He was professor of military science and tactics in the Massachusetts agricultural college, 1869–71. Soon afterward he resigned from the army and engaged in stock and dairy farming in Fairfax county, Virginia. He was special United States Indian commissioner, 1872–73; teacher in the scientific department of Williston seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, 1873–81; general manager of the Houghton experimental farm, Mountainville, New York, 1881–85, and edited its publications; professor of agriculture at the Massachusetts agricultural college, 1885–87; president of the Maryland agricultural college and director of the Maryland agricultural experiment station, 1887–92; had

charge of the collective exhibit of agricultural colleges and experiment stations at the Columbian exposition, Chicago, 1893; was president of the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Oklahoma, 1894; professor of agriculture in New Hampshire college, 1895; and in the same year he organized the dairy division of the United States department of agriculture, of which he was appointed chief—a position which he retained until his death.

In boyhood most of his time was spent in a small town, but he made frequent excursions to the country and occasionally "camped out." His health was good. With the exception of English, he was fond of study, especially in the line of natural history. He had to perform light but regular tasks about the house and garden and in caring for domestic animals. For this service he received a moderate payment. He was required to keep an accurate account of all receipts and expenditures, and the habit thus formed of keeping cash accounts was continued for more than fifty years, and proved of great advantage in his later life. He was obliged to borrow money with which to meet the entire cost of his college course; but it was all repaid, with compound interest, before he was twenty-two years of age.

Mr. Alvord was married to Martha Scott Swink, September 6, 1866. He received the degree of LL.D. from Norwich university. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the American Statistical Association; of the American Free Trade League; of the Anti-Imperialistic League; of the National Geographic Society; of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; and of the Cosmos club of Washington. He was vice-president (for the United States) of the International Agricultural Congress at Paris, 1900; a member of the International Agricultural Commission, 1889–1905; and of the International Federation, 1903–05. He was honorary member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England and of the British Dairy Farmers' Association; Officer de l'Ordre du Mérite Agricole de la France; was a member of the jury of award in the Dairy department of the Columbian exposition, 1893; at the Atlanta exposition, 1896; and at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1900. Among the public services which he has rendered are the introduction of the associated system of butter making and the establishment of creameries, in New England, 1878–87, the promotion of the legislation to

secure increased endowment of institutions for agricultural research and instruction, and the direction of elaborate agricultural investigations along scientific lines in New York, Massachusetts, and Maryland, 1881-92. He is author of the American sections of "Dairy Farming," and of "Instrumental Drawing for Public Schools"; has contributed a large number of articles to periodicals, and addressed many public meetings and conventions. He had in preparation (1904) "A History of Agriculture from the Earliest Times."

In politics he was an independent Democrat. He believed in hard money, an income tax, and free trade. In religious convictions he was an Episcopalian of the low church type. Among the books which he had found the most helpful, he names history, current magazines (excluding fiction), agricultural literature, and works pertaining to the sciences which are closely related to agriculture.

His choice of a profession was determined by the Civil war, which changed all his plans and prevented him from carrying out his intention of becoming a civil engineer and architect. He traced his first impulse to strive for the prizes of life, to a "desire to share in the great struggle for human freedom in America" together with a natural interest in military affairs. The relative strength of certain influences powerful in his life, he estimates as follows: "First, contact with men in active life; second, school; third, home; fourth, early companionship; fifth, private study." In a review of his life and work he says, as a guide and a caution to young readers, that he has been "too anxious to *get on*, rather than to make a record in a place; and hence too willing to change place and position for but slight advancement. The stone rolled too much for twenty-five years or more." And his word of advice to these readers is, "Stick! Having got into a place or line of work, where you feel that you can do reasonably well, be patient and contented to stay there, and make a record of time and accomplishment, even at a loss of more rapid advancement by change. Avoid frequent changes of environment and kind of work. Always live within your income, year by year."

In 1904 Mr. Alvord was an official representative of the United States Government at the Worlds Fair in St. Louis and died in that city on the first day of October, 1904.

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THOMAS HENRY ANDERSON

ANDERSON, THOMAS HENRY, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, has made his mark as a jurist, diplomat, and business man. He was born in Belmont county, Ohio, June 6, 1848. Descended from honorable ancestors, he is the son of John and Amelia Dallas Anderson. He was educated at the public and select schools of his county and at Mount Union college, Ohio. After leaving college he taught a short time in the schools of Belmont and Guernsey counties, and held the principalship of the Cambridge high school until the fall of 1870, when he resigned to finish his law studies. On entering the profession he promptly made a place for himself and was soon engaged in a lucrative practice in the state and federal courts. In April, 1893, he removed to Washington, District of Columbia, where his ability as a lawyer and his high character as a man won for him esteem and distinction. President McKinley appointed him United States attorney for the District of Columbia, October 4, 1899. On May 1, 1901, in recognition of his excellent record as district attorney, President McKinley appointed him a member of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, a life position, and he has proved himself an able and upright judge.

He served on the military staff of Governor Foster of Ohio for four years. He was at one time chairman of the Republican executive committees of his county and congressional district, a member of the Republican state executive committee, and a member of the city council and school board of Cambridge, Ohio.

In 1889, Judge Anderson was appointed by President Harrison as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Bolivia, which position he filled with ability. He wrote "The Hand-Book of Bolivia," which gives interesting and authentic information concerning the state of that republic. He is an effective public speaker, and until appointed to the bench had been well known as a political speaker for twenty-five years. His knowledge of the free-silver countries of South America, and his power to per-

suade audiences brought him into demand as a speaker in the presidential campaigns of 1896 and 1900. He is a member of the American Bar Association; the Washington Historical Society; the National Geographic Society; the Ohio Society of New York; Sons of the American Revolution; a trustee of the American university and of Howard university, and a trustee of the Metropolitan Memorial Methodist Episcopal church, of Washington, District of Columbia, the church which President McKinley attended. The McKinley memorial tablet in this church was the gift of Justice Anderson.

In 1879 he was married to Miss Laura B. Augustine, of Pennsylvania. They have one child, a daughter.

JOSEPH HUBLEY ASHTON

JOSEPH HUBLEY ASHTON, lawyer, and in 1868–69 acting attorney-general of the United States, was born in Philadelphia, March 11, 1836. His parents were Daniel R. and Elizabeth Ashton, and on the paternal side he is descended from English ancestry. After graduating from the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, in 1854, he began the study of law under William B. Reed and St. George Tucker Campbell, of that city, completing, in the meantime, the law course of the University of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar October 9, 1855. He became a practising attorney from this date, and has been prominently identified with that profession for nearly half a century, in municipal, state, federal and international tribunals.

In 1860, shortly after his admission to the bar, he became associate editor of "Legal Intelligence," a semi-professional publication. From 1861 to 1864 he was assistant United States district attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania. He was an assistant attorney-general of the United States from 1864 to 1867, and in 1868–69, during which period he was twice designated as acting attorney-general, vice Honorable James Speed, July, 1865, and Honorable William M. Evarts, July, 1868.

In the latter year he appeared as the agent and counsel of the United States before the international commission created to adjudicate the claims growing out of the war with Mexico. From this time on, he engaged almost exclusively in practice before federal and international courts, appearing as counsel in a number of celebrated cases, chief among these the following: In 1862, as attorney in behalf of Vice-Admiral Porter and the Mortar Flotilla in the prize cases arising from captures made by Admiral Farragut's fleet at New Orleans; in 1873, and following, counsel for the United States, in the legal issues involved in the franchise and subsidies granted the Union Pacific Railroad Company; in 1885, he appeared before the Venezuelan Claims Commission, as counsel for the United States; and from 1890 to 1897, he represented many Chinese claimants, in

cases under the Chinese exclusion laws, before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Incidental to his law practice and official duties, Mr. Ashton was connected with the law faculty of Georgetown university, Washington, District of Columbia, from 1870 to 1874, as professor of pleading, practice and evidence; and in 1878 he became one of the founders of the American Bar Association. In 1880, at the meeting of the International Sanitary Conference, held in Washington, he was present as a special law delegate. In later years he edited volumes nine to twelve, inclusive, of "Opinions of the Attorney-Generals of the United States."

Mr. Ashton has taken high rank among American lawyers as a man of varied legal knowledge, large experience, and brilliant and solid attainments. His personal and intimate acquaintance with the public men and measures of the last half century, has been very extensive, while his constant touch with matters vitally concerning the organic legislation of the United States and its interpretation, has made him one of our valuable commentators.

He received the degree of M.A. from the University of Pennsylvania, 1858, and that of LL.D. from Georgetown university, in 1872.

On October 11, 1864, Mr. Ashton married Hannah R. Wakeman, at New York.

OSCAR PHELPS AUSTIN

AUSTIN, OSCAR PHELPS, farmer's son, statistician, reporter, newspaper correspondent, editor and author, was born in Kendall county, Illinois. His father, Benjamin Austin, was a farmer who removed from Illinois to Nebraska, where he continued in agricultural life and was elected to the state legislature. He was a man of industry, integrity and Christian character. He married Emeline M. Phelps, daughter of Dudley and Ladema Phelps, of New York. Oscar Phelps Austin was brought up on his father's farm and by hard work as a boy and youth attained excellent health and a strong constitution, enabling him to continue equally hard work, first as a soldier in the Union army during the closing year of the Civil war, and then in his chosen field as a literary worker. He was given the few advantages for school attendance open to boys of his circumstances, but never attended the higher academies or a college. Early in life he became a member of the Methodist church. He left the farm in 1871 and went to Chicago as a newspaper reporter, removing to Cincinnati in 1873 and continuing as a reporter until 1881, when he went to Washington, District of Columbia, as correspondent for Metropolitan dailies. He also became an editor, a writer for magazines and the author of numerous statistical books. He was appointed on May 9, 1897, chief of the Bureau of Statistics in the treasury department, and was transferred in 1903 to the Department of Commerce and Labor. He was also appointed an instructor in Interstate and Foreign Commerce in Columbian (now George Washington) university. He was employed by the Republican national committees of 1892 and 1896 to edit campaign documents; was elected a member of the Academy of Political and Social Science; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; of the International Colonial Institute; of the International Union for Comparative Jurisprudence and Political Economy; of the Washington Economic Society; and secretary of the National Geographic Society and associate editor of the magazine.

His work as a statistician was directed toward disseminating such information as his study and research enabled him to put in concrete form for the benefit of others. In his profession he found his most useful reading to be historical and commercial encyclopedias and books of reference. His choice of occupation was first approved by his parents and was in full accord with his own preference. A Christian home, private study, contact with men in national life and ambition to do something of practical and lasting value, influenced his course, his only regret being that in early life he was deprived (through no fault of himself or his parents) of a liberal school and college training. To American youth he recommends hard work and hard study, limited only by the necessity of acquiring and keeping good health. He was married to Anna M. Richardson, daughter of John and M. M. Richardson, of Nebraska, and their only child, Florence May, was living in 1904. He is the author of "Uncle Sam's Secrets" (1897); "Uncle Sam's Soldiers" (1898); "Steps in our Territorial Expansion" (1904), etc., etc. (a series of historical and statistical monographs for youth); "Colonial Systems of the World" (1899); "Colonial Administration" (1901); "Commercial China" (1903); "Commercial Japan" (1903); "Commercial India" (1904); "Commercial Africa" (1900); "Commercial South and Central America" (1899); "Commercial Alaska" (1901); "Submarine Telegraphs of the World" (1900); "Great Canals of the World" (1899); "Historical Map of the United States" (1903); and "Studies on the World's Commerce," a series of monographs published by the United States Government.

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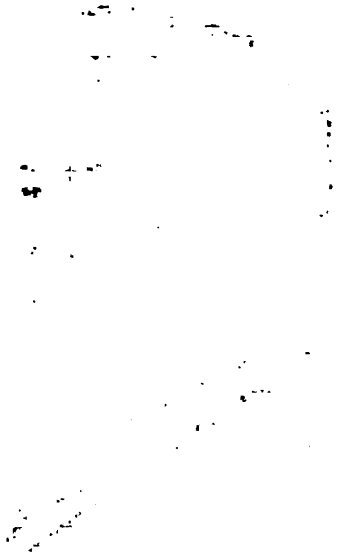

Vittorio Bachelet

JOSEPH WEEKS BABCOCK

BABCOCK, JOSEPH WEEKS, member of the United States house of representatives, has made a record which should be at once stimulating and encouraging to every young man who desires to secure a position of honor and to do a work of marked usefulness. Without the advantages of a liberal education or of political or family influence, he has made his way from the farm and the lumber yard to a place in the lower house of congress; and reaching this position when he was but forty-three, within a year he became chairman of one of the most important political committees in the country.

He was born at Swanton, Vermont, March 6, 1850. His parents were Ebenezer Wright and Mahala (Weeks) Babcock. His father was a farmer and manufacturer, a man of excellent judgment, and great force of character, earnest, persevering and industrious, who removed from Vermont to Butler county, Iowa, in 1855, and six years later to Cedar Falls, in the same state, where he built up an extensive lumber business. He continued in active management of his affairs until he was ninety years of age, when, on account of an accident, he was obliged to retire from business. On the paternal side the family ancestry is traced back to the Pilgrims. A distinguished ancestor on the maternal side was Joseph Weeks, from 1836 to 1840 a member of congress from New Hampshire.

Joseph Weeks Babcock attended the public schools and entered Cornell college, preparatory department, at Mount Vernon, Iowa; but as his preference was for business rather than professional life he did not complete the course of study. He was employed by his father and later by various firms in the lumber business, and in 1878 he purchased an interest in a lumber company by which he had been employed several years before. In 1881 the business (which was enlarged by the purchase of an extensive interest at Necedah, Wisconsin), was incorporated. Mr. Babcock became its secretary, which office he held for seventeen years. During this time he was also the active manager of affairs, and under his administration the

business rapidly increased and became very profitable. His relations with the several hundred men who were constantly employed were always pleasant and no strike occurred during his entire business career.

Soon after his removal to Necedah Mr. Babcock became prominent in local affairs, and in 1888 he was elected a member of the Wisconsin Assembly. Two years later, when many of his associates were defeated, he was reëlected. In 1892 he was elected a member of congress and took his seat in the house August 7, 1893. He has been reëlected six times. His present term will expire March 4, 1907. In addition to his minor duties in congress he has served as chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia for eight years, and has been a member of the committee on Ways and Means since the fifty-sixth Congress. As chairman of the Republican national congressional committee he conducted the campaign of 1894 with such vigor and skill as to restore his party to power in congress. His brilliant success in this campaign led to his reëlection as chairman of this committee in 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902 and 1904. In 1898 he wished to resign the chairmanship to become a candidate for the office of United States senator. But, at the urgent request of President McKinley, who said to him, "I think, Mr. Babcock, that the country requires, and perhaps has a right to require, you to sink your personal wishes and plans and take the chairmanship again at this critical time, and carry us through if possible; you can do it if it can be done," he retained his position and carried one of the most difficult political campaigns of the generation to a successful issue.

During his childhood and youth he had lived in the country. His health was good and he had no tasks to perform which interfered with his attendance at school or with his progress in his studies. He has been twice married. His political connections have always been with the Republican party. Of the books which he has read he names those of Emerson as the most helpful in preparing him for his work in life. He is a lover of nature and finds his principal relaxation in fishing trips in the North in summer, and in Florida in winter. In these excursions he is always accompanied by Mrs. Babcock who is also fond of outdoor life.

He has a high regard for his ancestry, uses the Babcock coat of arms for his book-plate, and keeps on his desk an inkwell that was used by his maternal grandfather. His mother died during his

early youth, but her influence was permanent and beneficent. From his father he inherited a remarkable capacity for hard work, with various qualities which have been important factors in his success, and also received substantial aid and encouragement in the opening of his business career. As he did not have a full collegiate course of study, and has made his way by earnest and persistent effort guided by excellent judgment, he is often referred to as a "self-made man"; but he believes that his claim to this designation applies to himself no more than it does to any other man who makes the most of his opportunities and fully develops his powers. He has found contact with men in active life of great assistance; and as a lesson drawn from his own experience and from observation he says to young men that "honesty and application are absolutely essential to success."

AUGUSTUS OCTAVIUS BACON

BACON, AUGUSTUS OCTAVIUS, lawyer, legislator, United States senator, is the son of Reverend Augustus O. Bacon, a Baptist minister and a native of Georgia. His ancestors were of a colony of Puritans who settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630—upon this stock was engrafted a Virginia branch, of Cavalier ancestry. He was born in Bryan county, that state, October 20, 1839. On the maternal side, he is a grandson of Samuel Jones and a grandnephew of Judge William Law, of Savannah, Georgia, one of the most distinguished jurists of his time in the South. His parents were residents of Liberty county, and here and in Troup county he spent his boyhood in a typical Georgian environment, save for the fact of his early bereavement through the untimely death of both parents, his father having died at the early age of twenty-three, before the birth of the son, and his mother at twenty years of age, before he was a year old. Under the fostering oversight of his paternal grandmother he received careful training and a good elementary education, and at the age of sixteen he entered the University of Georgia, at Athens. He was graduated from the collegiate department of that institution in 1859, and immediately thereafter entered the law school and received a degree therefrom in the following year.

He selected Atlanta as the place in which to begin his professional career; but scarcely six months elapsed before he joined the Confederate forces as an adjutant of the 9th Georgia regiment, with which he served during the campaigns of 1861 and 1862. Subsequently he was commissioned as captain in the provisional army of the Confederate States and assigned to general staff duty, being mustered out of service at the close of hostilities with the rank of captain. Returning to the law, he began practice at Macon in 1866, from which date he has been actively identified with the bar of Georgia. His success in his profession was immediate, and he quickly assumed a ranking place as a trial lawyer in both the state and federal courts. He possessed oratorical talents of a high order,

as well as legal learning; and these soon led him into the political arena of his state, gave him growing influence, and marked him as one of the coming men.

In 1868, Mr. Bacon was nominated by the Democratic state convention for presidential elector from the then fourth congressional district. Two years from that time he was elected to the Georgia house of representatives, and was returned to that body, at each successive election, for fourteen years. During this period he was speaker pro tempore for two years, and speaker for eight years, an unusual parliamentary experience. He served in this position of honor with distinction and dignity, and displayed an executive ability, a fair-mindedness, and a knowledge of legislative procedure, that gave him immediate prestige when he entered the United States senate. Several times he was brought forward as a candidate for the governorship of his state, and in the Democratic state convention of 1883 he lacked but one vote for a nomination, when the nomination was equivalent to an election. This was one of the famous convention contests of Georgia, in which there was a three days' deadlock before a nomination was made.

Mr. Bacon was frequently a member of the Democratic state conventions, was president of the convention of 1880, and was delegate from the state at large to the national Democratic convention at Chicago in 1884. Although his party was not without sharp rivalries, he was always considered a stalwart, aggressive leader; and, in 1894, after an exciting and somewhat remarkable campaign before the people, he was elected by the Georgia legislature to a seat in the United States senate. His reëlection in 1900 is evidence that his conduct in that body was fully indorsed by his constituents.

In the senate, Mr. Bacon has steadily grown in influence. He is a member of both the Judiciary and the Foreign Relations committees. He is easily entitled to rank among the leaders of the minority, and as a graceful, fluent speaker, and ready debater, he is hardly excelled by any one of its members. His speeches are characterized by an unusual richness of diction, and by good literary form, and they always evince candor and breadth. One of his most notable efforts was in opposition to the acquisition of the Philippines. During the contest over this question he made several extended speeches. He was the author of the Bacon resolution "declaring the purpose of the United States not permanently to retain the

islands but to give the people thereof their liberty." The vote on this resolution was a tie in the senate and it was defeated by the casting vote of the vice-president—the only occasion in many years upon which a vice-president has voted. Mr. Bacon has made in the senate a number of speeches on constitutional questions which have attracted attention. Among them are those on the power of the president to recognize the independence of a revolting province of a foreign nation; the power of congress by joint resolution and without a treaty to acquire foreign territory; the authority of the senate to require upon its order the production of any and all papers in any one of the departments; the constitutionality of the bill to protect the president of the United States; and the constitutionality of a bill to charter an international bank.

Soon after he began the practice of law he published a "Digest of Decisions of the Supreme Court of Georgia" which is well known in legal literature. He is, and has been for many years, a trustee of the University of Georgia.

Senator Bacon was married in 1864 to Miss Virginia Lamar, of Macon, Georgia.

JOSEPH WALDEN BAILEY

BAILEY, JOSEPH WALDEN, United States senator from Texas, is a native of Mississippi, born in Copiah county of that state October 6, 1863. Beginning his college education at Mississippi college, Clinton, Mississippi, he was graduated in the law from Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tennessee, and was admitted to practice at the bar of Mississippi in 1883. At the same time he took an active interest in political affairs, made himself felt by his youthful ability as a public speaker, and had the notable distinction of serving as a presidential elector in 1884, when only twenty-one years of age. In the following year he removed to Texas and engaged in the practice of law at Gainesville, in which city his office is still situated.

An ardent member of the Democratic party and a ready and incisive orator, he quickly made his way to prominence in the political councils of his new state, and in the presidential contest of 1888 was a second time chosen elector, this time as elector-at-large. Two years later, in 1890, he became a candidate for congress in his district and easily won the election, his victory being repeated for five successive terms. The keen and telling oratory of the new member soon made him a power in his party in congress, his leadership among the Democratic members becoming so marked that in the fifty-fifth Congress the party caucus made him its nominee for speaker and he was chosen as the minority member of the committee on Rules. In 1901 the brilliant and aggressive young Texan took his seat in the United States senate, of which body he is today the youngest, though not by any means the least considered, member.

GEORGE WILLIAM BAIRD

BAIRD, GEORGE WILLIAM, whose life-record is that of an unassuming man of fine executive ability, a loyal patriot and a distinguished soldier, was born in Milford, Connecticut, December 30,1839. His father, Jonah Newton Baird, was a farmer. For many years an invalid, he died while his son was still very young. Thus early deprived of a father's influence, it was to his mother, whose maiden name was Minerva Gunn, that he owed the determination to make the most of himself and to make a way when no way appeared. His ancestry in America dates back to 1639, including in his father's line Captain John Beard, a soldier in the defense of Connecticut against the Indians. On his father's side he is descended from Thomas Hooker, the founder of Connecticut colony. A strong constitution enabled him to begin work on the farm when nine years old. He thus early formed habits of industry. Unoccupied time was unknown, and the accomplishment of work he had undertaken he accounted sufficient pleasure, although reading and study were never neglected. Difficulties beset his determined efforts to secure an education. But he was graduated from the Hopkins grammar school in 1859, entering Yale college at once. He enlisted as a private in 1862; but he received his diploma in 1863 with his class. After the war, he studied civil engineering at the Sheffield scientific school, 1865–66.

His military career has been remarkable. As the result of a competitive examination, he was promoted from the rank of private immediately to that of colonel in the volunteer army. It is asserted that General Casey, chairman of the examining board, said that Private Baird had passed the finest examination of any man who had ever appeared before the board. On inquiring into his antecedents, the board discovered that he had the most meager income during his college course, but they did not learn from him the fact that he stood near the head of the class. After his appointment as colonel he participated in several battles in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

On May 11, 1866, he was appointed second lieutenant in the regular army. As first lieutenant he served with General Miles in the 5th Infantry, on the plains, where he was severely wounded. In 1871 he became the adjutant of General Miles and adjutant-general of his field commands, in which capacity he served eight years. Twice he was recommended for brevet for gallant service in action; and he received the medal of honor "for most distinguished gallantry in action against hostile Nez Perces Indians at Bear Paw Mountain, Montana, September 30, 1877, where he was twice severely wounded." He was promoted major and paymaster, U. S. A., in 1879; lieutenant-colonel and deputy paymaster-general in 1899, and brigadier-general, U. S. A., in 1903, and was on duty as chief disbursing officer of the paymaster-general's office (1899–1903) until his retirement. He wrote the article "General Miles's Indian Campaigns" in the "Century," July, 1901; was selected poet for the Society of the Army of the Potomac at its annual meeting, 1894. General Baird is a member of the Loyal Legion, U. S. A.; of the Society of Colonial wars; of the Order of the Indian wars, U. S. A., and of several other military organizations. He is identified with the Congregational church.

His work in life was assigned him by the Civil war, and while it has not been closely associated with books and reading, he has always found pleasure and recreation in history and poetry. General Baird speaks with modesty of his own achievements, refusing to admit that he has been the winner of any prizes in life. He places the determining influences of his life in the following order: Home, school, private study, contact with men in active life, and early companionship. He advises a young man "to try to select a line of activities as near as possible to his line of taste and ability; and especially to coördinate his studies and efforts with his main purpose in life." And he adds: "Doubtless well-known principles are best: 1. The best character—and that must include love of God and of country. 2. The occupation best adapted to ability, taste and training. 3. Hard work. 4. An open and intelligent mind to welcome and estimate new ideas. 5. The vision to see that God is in the world to establish righteousness; and the courage to 'lend a hand.'" His life shows what natural ability combined with principle and application can accomplish, if one seizes decisive opportunity when it presents itself.

He married Julia C. Rogers, of Cheshire, in July, 1866. Their three children were living in 1904.

THOMAS ROBERT BARD

BARD, THOMAS ROBERT, banker, legislator, man of affairs, United States senator from California, is a son of Robert M. and Elizabeth S. (Little) Bard, and was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1841. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish and among the earliest settlers of that part of the Cumberland valley in which Chambersburg is situated. In early youth he had the usual advantages of a common school education, and later he completed the course of study at the Chambersburg academy.

In selecting a career, his ambitions inclined him toward the law, but after some time devoted to its study, he abandoned it (temporarily, as he thought), and accepted a position as agent of the Cumberland Valley Railroad at Hagerstown, Maryland. He retained this connection for several years, but found the opportunities for advancement too restricted, and he began seriously casting about for a new field in which to test his strength. At this period the Pacific coast, with its boundless resources, was attracting general attention in the East, and, with wise foresight, Mr. Bard selected this as the theater of his future activities. His plan to become a lawyer gave way little by little as his instinct for business developed and, in 1864, he proceeded to Ventura county, California, where he immediately set about laying the foundations of a career that has since resulted in large material successes and in public honors.

The region in which Mr. Bard established himself was one particularly adapted to his enterprise and energy, and in the succeeding score of years he developed wide and diversified business interests. He identified himself with almost every plan of his adopted county's growth and well-being, and ere long his influence and activities had pushed far beyond county limits, and he became identified with the state at large.

He made his home at Hueneme, on the coast, where good transportation facilities were possible; and there he engaged in wharfing,

banking, petroleum mining, sheep-raising, dealing in real estate, and other kindred pursuits. His close application to business gave him little opportunity to take a conspicuous part in politics; and though importunities were frequent, he held aloof from public life. Frequently, however, he counselled with party leaders on important issues; and his sagacity and clearness of judgment led the people of his state to turn to him for actual leadership at a later time.

In 1892, when President Cleveland swept many of the stalwart Republican states, California among them, Mr. Bard was the only successful elector on the Republican ticket of his state. This indorsement of personal strength and popularity was not forgotten; and when, on February 7, 1900, an extra session of the California legislature was convened to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of Stephen M. White, in the senate of the United States, Mr. Bard received the unanimous vote of the Republican majority for that office. He took the oath of United States senator, March 5, 1900, and his term of office expired March 3, 1905, when he was succeeded by Frank P. Flint.

He served on the following senate committees: Fisheries, Indian Affairs, Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, Public Lands, Territories, and Woman Suffrage. His long and successful business training made him a valuable and intelligent committee worker in the senate; and when he had occasion to address that body on pending questions emanating from one of his committees, no one commanded more respectful attention. His speech on the Statehood bill, in January, 1905, was one of the ablest efforts of that notable debate. His attractive personality, strength of character, direct and businesslike methods, coupled with an unusual capacity for public affairs, all have combined to make him a fine example of the man-of-affairs in public life.

Senator Bard, on April 17, 1876, married Mary B. Gerberding, of San Francisco, California.

ALBERT SMITH BARKER

BARKER, ALBERT SMITH, naval officer, and rear admiral in the United States navy, was born in Hanson, Massachusetts, March 31, 1843. His parents were Josiah and Eliza Barker, and on the paternal side he is a descendant of Robert Barker, one of the settlers of Plymouth in the decade between 1630 and 1640.

At the age of sixteen young Barker received appointment from his state, to the United States naval academy at Annapolis, and was ordered into active service in May, 1861, being immediately assigned to duty on the steam frigate Mississippi, of the West Gulf blockading squadron. He remained aboard this vessel until its destruction in 1863, while attempting to pass Port Hudson. In the meantime he had taken part in the bombardment and passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and Chalmette, and in the capture of New Orleans, and had been promoted to ensign. After the Mississippi was destroyed he joined the steam-sloop Monongahela, took part in the siege of Port Hudson, in the engagement near Donaldsonville, and guerilla fighting generally until the river was opened.

He was commissioned as lieutenant, February 22, 1864, and after a series of assignments, was transferred to the flagship Powhatan, of the Pacific squadron, and witnessed the bombardment of the batteries at Callao by the Spanish fleet under Admiral Nunez. His commission as lieutenant-commander was dated July 25, 1866; and he saw service respectively on the South Atlantic station, the European station, and at the Torpedo station, between that time and the year 1874. While at the latter station, he fired shells filled with dynamite from twenty-four pound howitzers, using the ordinary powder cartridge, being as far as is known the first to fire dynamite in shells on the American continent.

On December 3, 1882, he was ordered to command the Enterprise, and while on this vessel he ran a line of deep sea soundings around the world, the casts being taken at intervals of about one hundred miles. The line between New Zealand and Magellan Straits was made on latitude 47° to 52° South. During this voyage he

reached the Straits of Sundra six days after the great eruption of Krakatoa, when the accompanying tidal wave swept into the sea the large town of Anger and all other settlements in the vicinity; and he rendered such assistance as he could to the Dutch authorities. Proceeding to China, in 1885, he was present at Pagoda Anchorage, Min River, when the French fleet, under Vice-Admiral Courbet, sunk the Chinese men-of-war, destroyed the arsenal, and demolished the forts on each side of the river.

He was promoted captain, May 5, 1892, and in the same year was placed in command of the protected cruiser Philadelphia, the flagship of the North Atlantic squadron. In 1896–97 he commanded the battleship Oregon. At the beginning of the Spanish-American war, in 1898, he was made a member of the board of strategy, but was soon ordered to active service in command of the protected cruiser Newark, and in the same year to the famous battleship Oregon, and to the command of the special service squadron to the Pacific. After touching at the principal ports of South America he reached Manila in March, 1899, and relieved Admiral Dewey, in May of that year as commander-in-chief, temporarily, until the arrival of Admiral Watson. October 10, 1899 he was promoted rear-admiral, and took charge of the navy yard at Norfolk; in 1900 he was transferred to the command of the New York navy yard. In April, 1903, he was commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic fleet which command he held until retired for age on March 31, 1905.

Admiral Barker was married in 1894 to Ellen Blackmar Maxwell, widow of Reverend Allen J. Maxwell, who died in Lucknow, India, in 1890.

JOB BARNARD

BARNARD, JOB. Justice Barnard, a prominent member of the legal fraternity, spent his boyhood in work on his father's farm in Jackson township, Porter county, Indiana, where he was born on the eighth of June, 1844, the son of William and Sally (Williams) Barnard. His father was a member of the Society of Friends, a man kind and just in character; and his mother exerted a strong influence alike on the boy's intellectual and moral development. Among his ancestry were two men who served as chief magistrates of Nantucket, namely, Thomas Macy and Tristram Coffin; while others were legislators in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. Mr. Barnard early developed a fondness for reading and a decided inclination toward the observation of nature and the study of science. He made the fields and the woods his favorite haunts as a boy, while he was obtaining an education (not without difficulty) in the country schools and at Valparaiso college. He subsequently took a professional course in the law at Michigan university, and was graduated LL.B. in 1867. On May 1, 1867, he formed a partnership with Elisha C. Field, Esquire, at Crown Point, Indiana, where the firm of Field and Barnard built up a good practice, and during the time of his residence there, he filled several local offices. He had seen three years' service in the Civil war, as a private in Company K of the 73d Indiana infantry, from which he was mustered out as first sergeant, July 1, 1865.

Mr. Barnard's knowledge, judgment and ability in the law, soon won him more than a local reputation. From 1873 to 1876 he served as assistant clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which position he resigned on July 1, 1876, and entered again into the active practice of his profession in said district, as a member of the firm of Edwards and Barnard, in which he continued until October 1, 1899, when President McKinley appointed him as associate justice in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, a position which he still ably fills. Justice Barnard has been all his life a lover of nature,

finding his chief recreation in country walks and in the study of birds and wild flowers.

His intellectual interests have been professional, chiefly in the field of the law. He is a member of the New church (Swedenborgian) and is president of the Washington Society of that church, and vice-president of its general convention in the United States. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Cosmos club and University club of Washington, District of Columbia. He married Florence A. Putnam, daughter of Judge Worthy Putnam and Nancy (Sinclair) Putnam, at Berrien Springs, Michigan, on September 25, 1867; and they had four sons, three of whom are living (1905), and in business in Washington city.

Among the cases of general interest in which Justice Barnard has filed opinions during his service on the bench are those of Manning *v.* C. & P. Tel. Co., in which he held the act of Congress of June 30, 1898, regulating telephone rates in the District of Columbia, unconstitutional; and the case of Faul *v.* French, construing the will of Sophia Rhodes, who with her son perished at sea on the Steamer Elbe, January 30, 1895. These cases went to the Supreme Court of the United States and are reported in 186 U. S. 238, and 187 U. S. 401.

WILLIAM BREMAGE BATE

WILLIAM BREMAGE BATE, soldier, lawyer, governor and United States senator, was born near Castalian Springs, Sumner county, Tennessee, October 7, 1826. In his early youth he exhibited an adventurous spirit, and left school to accept a clerkship on a steamboat plying between Nashville and New Orleans. When war was declared against Mexico, in 1845, he promptly enlisted as private in a regiment recruited from Tennessee and Louisiana, and served throughout that conflict, attaining the rank of lieutenant. Upon returning to Tennessee, he became the editor and owner of a newspaper called the "Tenth Legion," published at Gallatin; and in 1849 he was elected to the legislature of that state. He then began the study of law in the Lebanon law school, from which he was graduated in 1852, and he settled down to practise law in Gallatin. His intellectual gifts and professional ability were not long in gaining recognition, and in 1854 he was elected attorney-general for the Nashville district for six years. While serving in the latter capacity, he so impressed himself upon the public mind that he received the unsolicited nomination for congress. This he declined, but he permitted his name to be put upon the Breckenridge-Lane electoral ticket in 1860.

In May, 1861, the state of Tennessee was forced to the issue of deciding for or against the policy of secession. The official negotiations resulted promptly in her union with the other Southern states for the purpose of "resisting the armed invasion of the North," and Mr. Bate entered the Confederate service as a private. His promotion to captain soon followed; and later he was made colonel of the 2d Tennessee regiment under the command of General Polk, and assigned to duty at Columbus, Kentucky. The first great battle in which he participated was that of Shiloh, where he coöperated in the work of Cleburne's brigade. Valiantly leading his regiment in the second charge under a withering cross-fire he fell, severely wounded, his leg struck by a minie ball, and he was compelled to retire from active service for a number of months. His gallantry in

this battle gained for him promotion to brigadier-general on October 3, 1862. While still under physical disability, he was assigned to garrison duty at Huntsville, Alabama, with temporary command of the district of Tennessee. Returning to the field in February, 1863, he commanded a brigade in Polk's army, distinguished himself at Hoover's Gap, and later at Chicamauga, where he had two horses shot under him, in the second day's charge. General Bragg reported him "among those distinguished for coolness, gallantry and successful conduct throughout the engagements, and in the rear guard in retreat."

He held a division command after the battle of Chicamauga, and received his commission as major-general, February 23, 1864. In the Georgia campaign he commanded a division of Hardee's corps, and in the ill-fated campaign under General Hood he brought his men back to their native state to the final encounter at Nashville, where his command was almost annihilated. His military service was closed in the spring of 1865, with the capitulation of the army of the Tennessee. During this internecine struggle he had been thrice severely wounded, and had demonstrated in a way that could not be gainsaid the ability of the American private volunteer to rise to important command and to win renown there as well as in the ranks.

At the close of the war, General Bate resumed his legal practice at Nashville, and was not long in gaining a lucrative practice, a deserved fame in his profession, and a prominent place in political councils. His own words were as true of himself as of the Confederate soldier in general, of whom he has said, "He returned home from the fields of disaster, vanquished but not destroyed; sorrowful, but not without hope; . . . the irrepressible pride and indomitable pluck of Southern manhood were still with him."

In 1868, he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention; he served on the state executive committee of his party for twelve years; and he was presidential elector-at-large on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket in 1876. Six years later he was elected governor of Tennessee, and served two consecutive terms with great acceptability. Having been twice defeated as candidate for a seat in the United States senate by a narrow margin—once by Andrew Johnson as his opponent—he succeeded to membership in that body in January, 1887, vice Washington C. Whitthorne. He was reëlected in

1893, in 1899, and again in 1905, and has proved to be one of the ablest representatives of his party in the national legislature.

At the dedication of the Chicamauga and Chattanooga National Park, Senator Bate was selected by the secretary of war to speak for the Confederates. His address on this occasion was one of great strength and calmness, the keynote of which was patriotic devotion. He pointed out that the "record of the heroic past, though written in the blood of civil war, was essentially American in all the glorious attributes of American citizenship." In the senate he has been fearless and conscientious in his devotion to high civic ideals, and certain of his speeches are repositories of learning and examples of forensic strength. His published addresses and speeches deal with the tariff, annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, the financial question, Porto Rico and the Philippines, the independence of Cuba, and the war revenue bill, beside several memorial addresses.

Senator Bate died at Washington, District of Columbia, March 9, 1905.

JOHN COALTER BATES

BATES, JOHN COALTER, major-general in the army of the United States, is a striking example of the "self-made" soldier. Born in Missouri, St. Charles county, August 26, 1842, he was appointed first lieutenant in the 11th United States infantry on May 14, 1861, while still a student in Washington University, St. Louis. His soldierly qualities were not long in commending him to his superior officers, and May 1, 1863, he was promoted captain, and assigned to the staff of General Meade just prior to the battle of Gettysburg, retaining this position until the surrender of the Confederate forces at Appomattox. His record for "gallant and meritorious services in the field" brought him the brevet rank of major, August 1, 1864, and that of lieutenant-colonel, April 9, 1865. He took part in the fighting at Gettysburg, throughout that memorable struggle, and at Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Chapel House, Hatcher's Run, Virginia, and in the operations against Richmond which resulted in its capitulation. "He commanded a company at Yorktown, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, second Bull Run, Antietam, and Fredericksburg, and was aide-de-camp to General Hooker at Chancellorsville. He participated in most of the engagements of the Army of the Potomac from 1862 to 1865."

After the close of the war Colonel Bates was first given service at a recruiting station, and subsequent to 1868 was stationed on the plains of Dakota, Montana, Texas, New Mexico and other parts of the country to police various Indian tribes. His Indian service extended over a period of thirty years, during which he acquired a very minute knowledge of the methods of Indian warfare and of aboriginal traits. He was president of the board on Revision of Tactics for the United States army, at Washington, District of Columbia, 1888, and at Leavenworth, Kansas, 1889–90, receiving promotion to colonel of the United States infantry in 1892. He was president of the board that prepared firing regulations for the army, and is regarded as an authority on the tactical and small arms firing

regulations of the army, and was a member of the board which adopted the Krag-Jorgensen rifle.

On the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, in that capacity went with General Shafter's army to Santiago, and during the Santiago campaign was promoted major-general. At the battles of El Caney and San Juan Hill, July 1 and 2, 1898, he was in command of a separate brigade, and in the following year, from January 1 to May 1, was military governor of the department of Cienfuegos, Cuba. In July of that year he was commissioned to open negotiations with the Sultan of the Sulu Archipelago, in the Philippine Islands, with a view to effecting a treaty with that doughty chieftain, which he accomplished with true diplomatic skill and commendable expedition. In 1900, he did excellent work in the Philippines, and his operations in Southern Luzon and Northern Mindanao resulted in substantial successes for the American forces. He received much credit for his efforts in bringing about the surrender of Trias, the only lieutenant-general of the insurgent army. He was made brigadier-general in the United States army in 1901, and major-general in 1902 and will retire in August 1906. He is unmarried.

LOUIS AGRICOLA BAUER

BAUER, LOUIS AGRICOLA, "L. A. Bauer," was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 26, 1865. His father, Ludwig Bauer, a native of Germany, was a merchant in Cincinnati and after coming to America married Wilhelmina Buhler, also a native of Germany. He died when his son was quite young. His mother being in full accord with the boy in his desire to obtain a university education assisted him as best she could. He was fond of handling tools when a boy, and developed skill as an amateur carpenter. While receiving his collegiate education he was engaged in tutoring, and as assistant in the Public Library of Cincinnati. He was graduated from the University of Cincinnati in 1888 with the degree of C.E. with "highest distinction"; and in 1894 he also received the degree of M.S. from the University of Cincinnati. In 1892 he went to the University of Berlin, where he took a course of three years in mathematical physics, astronomy, meteorology and terrestrial magnetism, receiving the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D., "*magna cum laude*," his dissertation being upon the "Secular Motion of a Free Magnetic Needle," announcing for the first time an important law concerning the secular variation of the earth's magnetism.

He was a civil engineer in Cincinnati, 1886–87; astronomical and magnetic computer in the office of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, District of Columbia, 1887–92; docent in mathematical physics, University of Chicago, 1895–96; instructor in geophysics, University of Chicago, 1896–97; assistant professor of mathematics and mathematical physics, University of Cincinnati, 1897–99; lecturer on terrestrial magnetism, Johns Hopkins university since 1899; and chief of the division of terrestrial magnetism, Maryland Geological Survey, 1896-99; astronomer and magnetician of the Western Boundary Survey of Maryland, in 1897. In 1897 he received a grant from the American Association for the Advancement of Science, for conducting special investigations in terrestrial magnetism. The result of his magnetic survey of Maryland was decisive in leading the superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey,

Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, to create in 1899 a special division known as the "Division of Terrestrial Magnetism of the Coast and Geodetic Survey," of which Doctor Bauer was appointed chief and "Inspector of Magnetic Work." In 1904 the Carnegie Institute of Washington established a "Department of International Research in Terrestrial Magnetism," and appointed Dr. Bauer director. He is thus in charge of the magnetic survey of the United States and of the designated international work; and has unexcelled opportunities for conducting researches of great importance.

His membership in clubs and fraternities includes: Sigma Chi; Cosmos; American Association for the Advancement of Science (fellow); Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America; American Physical Society; Philosophical Society of Washington, District of Columbia; National Geographic Society; Washington Academy of Science; Sociedad Cientifica Antonia Alzate, Mexico (honorary), and Deutsche Meteorologische Gesellschaft. He is affiliated with the Unitarian church and the Unitarian club of Washington, District of Columbia.

His most profitable reading has been found in books allied to his profession; and his diversion in walking, traveling, music and the theater. He would advise every young American to "put his whole heart and soul into his chosen work until success is achieved"; and success he would not necessarily limit to mere financial gain. He was married April 15, 1891, to Adelia Frances, daughter of Mayrick Haskell and Lucy Salisbury Doolittle of Washington. He is editor-in-chief of the International Journal of "Terrestrial Magnetism and Atmospheric Electricity," which he founded in 1896. In conjunction with other leading specialists he has contributed to reports of the Maryland Geological Survey and the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and to various scientific journals, articles on terrestrial magnetism. In recognition of his work he was made a member of the permanent International Committee on Terrestrial Magnetism and Atmospheric Electricity, and a member of the Committee on Terrestrial Magnetism of the International Association of Academies.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, physicist, inventor, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, March 3, 1847. His father was the distinguished Scotch educator, Alexander Melville Bell, especially noted for the invention of a new method for removing impediments in speech, called "Bell's Visible Speech." His mother was the daughter of Samuel Symonds, a surgeon in the British navy. He was chiefly educated at the Edinburgh high school and the University of Edinburgh, but when he was twenty years of age he went to London and continued his education for a time at London university.

In 1872, with his father, he went to Canada, and at the age of twenty-five took up his residence in the United States, becoming professor of vocal physiology in Boston university. Following the art of his father he carried to a high degree of perfection in this country the method of enabling the deaf and dumb to enunciate intelligently words and sounds which they themselves had never heard. In connection with this work he made many experiments in acoustics, and particularly touching the transmission of sound by electricity; but, down to 1875, nothing of practical value was achieved. Within that year he experimented much with multiple telegraphy, and began to transmit vibrations between two armatures. In November he made the discovery that the vibrations created in a reed by the voice could be transmitted so as to reproduce sounds and words; and with an old cigar box, two hundred feet of wire, and a couple of toy magnets, the first Bell telephone was ushered into existence. This apparatus was improved in form, patented February 14, 1876, and exhibited at the Centennial exposition, at Philadelphia, in the same year, and even at that time was declared by Sir William Thompson to be "perhaps the greatest marvel hitherto achieved by the electric telegraph."

In 1877 Mr. Bell brought the telephone to a condition of actual practical value. The public was at first slow to appreciate its great importance. Its commercial value was soon demonstrated, how-

ever, and its manufacture and distribution placed its inventor, then in humble, almost indigent, circumstances, in possession of a vast fortune and of world-wide fame.

Elisha Gray, of Boston, filed a "caveat" stating that he was at work upon a telephone only two hours after Bell's application was filed. Daniel Drawbaugh, of Pennsylvania, also claimed to have made and used a practical telephone in 1867–68, and out of these claims much litigation arose involving the expenditure of vast sums of money on the part of the Bell controversialists in the protection of his rights. Every court decided in Bell's favor. All telephonic operations since Bell's invention have been based upon the instrument which he patented.

He subsequently invented the photophone, which is very similar to the telephone in principle, in which a vibratory beam of light takes the place of a wire as a medium to convey speech. Although considerable attention has been attracted to this invention its practical use has not yet been established. He first brought it to the attention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in Boston, August, 1880. He has also made many experiments, of a similar nature, with water for a conducting medium; and, in association with C. Sumner Tainter and Dr. Chichester Bell, he invented and has greatly improved the graphophone.

In recent years Mr. Bell, aided by an independent fortune, has devoted himself to costly and laborious experiments for the relief of deaf and dumb persons. His wife was one of his deaf and dumb pupils, and it is said that it is largely due to his intense desire to soften her misfortune that he has turned aside from pure mechanical invention to those more personal and directly humane. He has contributed to the National Academy of Science an important monograph on the threatened "Formation of a Deaf Variety of the Human Race."

Another invention of Dr. Bell's which has called for much commendation is the telephone probe for the painless detection of bullets in the human body. A practical, though unsuccessful, application of it was made in the case of the late President Garfield. Heidelberg university, at the celebration of its three hundred and first anniversary, gave him the honorary degree of M.D. in recognition of this contribution to surgical science. Experiments with tetrahedral kites and tests of theories of flying machines have received much of his attention in late years.

Mr. Bell's scientific career has brought him many honors. In 1880 he was awarded the Volta prize of $10,000 by the French government, which he devoted to founding the Volta Laboratory, in Washington, as a bureau of research and information on all matters relative to the deaf and dumb. In 1882 France also decorated him with the ribbon of her Legion of Honor. He is president of the National Geographic Society; regent of the Smithsonian Institution; a trustee of the George Washington university; member of the National Academy of Science, and other scientific organizations. Harvard university conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., Illinois college the same degree in 1896, and Amherst college in 1901. Wurtzburg university gave him the degree of Ph.D., and he was a medalist of the London Society of Fine Arts in 1902.

Personally Dr. Bell is a benevolent, reserved, contemplative man, thoroughly engrossed in his scientific work. In appearance he is rather of an Italian than an English or Scotch type, his hair now whitened but formerly jet black. His manner is earnest and convincing. He is an enthusiast in his work, and, in his private laboratories, at Washington and at Badeck, Nova Scotia, at which latter place he has a large and luxurious summer home, he frequently works all night in pursuit of some missing link in his inventive mechanism, or in following out some illuminating line of thought. By way of recreation he gives considerable attention to sheep husbandry, and has conducted a number of experiments in hybridization and cross-breeding with a view to making the offspring more prolific. A genius, a scientific dreamer, yet an indefatigable worker, he has made his way to affluence and distinction.

He married in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1877, Mabel Gardiner Hubbard, daughter of the late Judge Gardiner Green Hubbard of Washington, District of Columbia.

CHARLES JAMES BELL

BELL, CHARLES JAMES, banker, and general manager of the National Telephone Company in England from 1880–82, became president of the American Security and Trust Company of Washington, District of Columbia, in 1893, and still holds this position in 1905. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, April 12, 1858. His father, David Charles Bell, was a brother of Alexander Melville Bell (father of Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone) an educator in Edinburgh, Scotland, who lectured upon speech and vocal physiology in London, and was author of a "Cure for Stammering." David Charles Bell followed the family profession of teaching, being a professor of literature in Dublin university. The grandsons of Alexander Bell have no doubt inherited from him their love of investigation, and to this owe something of their skill in utilizing electricity by means of the telephone and in other inventions, as well as the attention they have given to voice culture and the discovery of means to help the deaf. The early studies and lectures of Alexander Bell laid the foundation upon which rest the later scientific discoveries and developments of the photophone, the telephone and many kindred inventions.

Charles James Bell's mother was Ellen Adine Bell. His education was begun in Dublin, where he studied in Brown's school and Wesleyan college. His family removing to Canada, he became a clerk in the Imperial Bank of Canada in 1877. Removing to Washington, District of Columbia, he has entered strongly into the business and civil life of the city. His influence is felt in many of the most important financial undertakings of the city, and in its philanthropic work. He is a member of the Board of Governors of the Chevy Chase club; of the National Committee for the Promotion of the University of the United States; of the national committee to Change Date of Presidential Inauguration, and of the National Geographic Society. He is also a member of the Metropolitan and Cosmos clubs of Washington, District of Columbia. In politics he is a Republican. His religious affiliations are with the Episcopal church. He is fond of

golf as a form of amusement and exercise. He estimates the effects of his early home, and of his contact with men in active life, as the two leading causes of his success in his chosen career.

Mr. Bell married Miss Grace B. Hubbard, daughter of the late Honorable G. G. Hubbard, of Washington, and sister of Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell, April 23, 1887. They have had five children, four of whom are living in 1905. His address is 1405 G street, Washington, District of Columbia.

JAMES MONTGOMERY BELL

BELL, JAMES MONTGOMERY, brigadier-general United States army, was born in Williamsburg, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1837. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Good) Bell. His father was a farmer and contractor, a good citizen and a man of strong religious faith.

James Montgomery Bell was graduated from the Wittenberg college, Springfield, Ohio, in 1862, and immediately entered the volunteer service of the United States army as second lieutenant of an Ohio regiment. He served through the Civil war, and was brevetted for gallantry at the battles of the Wilderness and at Reams Station, Virginia.

From the close of the war until 1896 a large part of his time was passed in protecting various states and territories on the frontier from hostile Indians and in furnishing protection to construction parties of the trans-continental railroad. For meritorious service of this description he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel in 1877. He served in Cuba during the war with Spain, and was seriously wounded. He was on duty in the Philippine Islands for about eighteen months, 1899–1901, during which period he held various important military positions. He served as brigadier-general of volunteers from February, 1900, to June, 1901.

In September, 1901, he reached the rank of brigadier-general of the United States army, and on the first of October of that year he was placed upon the retired list.

He was married on March 12, 1873, to Emilie Mary Hones. He is a thirtieth degree Mason, and a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, a member of the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba, companion of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, and a member of the Army and Navy club of New York, and of the Metropolitan club of Washington, District of Columbia. In politics his sympathies have always been with the Republican party. His religious connection is with the

Lutheran denomination. His principal relaxation he finds in tennis, golf, and horseback riding.

In youth his health was good and most of his time was passed in the country, on his father's farm. He was deeply interested in reading of the campaigns of great military leaders, and was profoundly impressed by the appearance of the Pennsylvania militia at their annual musters. In the choice of a profession he was allowed to follow his own inclination. Among the influences which have tended to form his character and help him in his work, he names his mother, and his early home life, as paramount. Next came the school and the teacher, of whom he says: "The sturdy character of the Irish schoolmaster of the old log schoolhouse, with his bundle of rods in the corner of the room, gave me the idea of *discipline* as necessary to success in any calling of life." As a kindly and helpful suggestion he would say to each of his young readers, "Be true to yourself and honest with your fellow men. Therein lies all the gospel."

ANDREW ELLICOTT KENNEDY BENHAM

BENHAM, ANDREW ELLICOTT KENNEDY, rear-admiral United States navy, retired, served his country in the navy for fifty-seven years, entering the navy when he was fifteen years old, and retiring by operation of law, April 10, 1894.

He was born on Staten Island, New York, April 10, 1832. His father, Timothy G. Benham, was an officer in the United Sates navy. His life as a boy was spent in the country; and he attended the public schools of Richmond county, New York, until he was appointed from New York and warranted midshipman in the United States navy, November 24, 1847. He served in the East Indian squadron on board the Plymouth and the Dolphin, from 1847–51, and while attached to the last-named vessel in 1849, he assisted in the capture of a piratical Chinese junk, and was slightly wounded. He was attached to the Saranac, of the home squadron, 1851–52. In 1853 he attended the United States naval academy, in Annapolis, Maryland. He was graduated from this institution in 1853, and was promoted past-midshipman, June 10, 1853; was commissioned lieutenant, September 16, 1855, serving on the St. Mary's, in the Pacific squadron, until 1857. He was detailed to the Coast Survey and Paraguay expedition, 1858–59, and in 1860 was assigned to the Crusader, of the home squadron. At the battle of Port Royal, November, 1861, he was executive officer of the Bienville, and participated in that engagement, July 16, 1862, and in others. He was promoted lieutenant-commander, commanding the gunboat Penobscot, Western gulf blockading squadron. For a time on duty at the Brooklyn navy yard, he was attached to the Susquehanna in 1867. Promoted commander, June 9, 1866, after service as light house inspector, he commanded the Canonicus and later the Saugus. He was promoted captain, March 12, 1875, and was assigned to the Asiatic station commanding the Richmond. Later he did duty at the navy yard in Portsmouth, and subsequently he had command of the light house district of New York. In 1885 he was promoted

commodore, and had command of the Mare Island navy yard, California. Being promoted rear-admiral in 1890, he was put in command of the South Atlantic station, and was sent to Spain to represent the navy in the Columbian Celebration in Spain and Italy, in 1892. On the conclusion of these celebrations he brought over two of the Columbus caravels from Spain to Havana. He then joined the fleet under Admiral Gherardi, at Hampton Roads, and participated in the naval display near New York, April, 1893, where he commanded one of the divisions. At the conclusion of this display, he was assigned to the North Atlantic station, in 1894; and was later ordered to Rio, to take command of the naval force there during the revolution then in progress. He succeeded so well in protecting American interests that his course received high official approval. He forced the commander of the insurgent squadron to raise the blockade of the city, and to discontinue firing upon American merchant vessels.

From Rio, Admiral Benham was ordered to Bluefields, Nicaragua but having reached the statutory age limit, he was retired April 10, 1894. He was appointed prize commissioner for the state of Georgia, however, in 1898, during the Spanish-American war. He has also since that year served on court martial duty and on various boards.

Admiral Benham was married to Emma H. Seaman, February, 1863. They have had three children, one of whom is living in 1905. He died at his summer home at Lake Mahopac, New York, August 11, 1905.

SAMUEL GREENE WHEELER BENJAMIN

BENJAMIN, SAMUEL GREENE WHEELER. That "a rolling stone gathers no moss" is a time-honored maxim of proverbial philosophy. But the exceptions to the implied law are too brilliantly suggestive to leave it a deterrent force when one is strongly called to a work that demands a change in place or in occupation. The career of the man of varied pursuits and wide wanderings who forms the subject of this sketch, is a case in point. Of American parentage, he was born in the town of Argos, Greece, on the thirteenth of February, 1837, his father, Nathan Benjamin, an accomplished scholar, being then a missionary in that land, and for four years acting United States consul at Athens. Mr. Benjamin's marked literary ability may have been an inheritance from his mother, Mary Gladding Wheeler, who was author of the "Missionary Sisters" and of poems of some excellence, and who exerted a very beneficial influence upon his forming character and tastes. The family descended in America from John Benjamin of Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1632, and included on both sides several men of distinction in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars. During seventeen years of his boyhood and youth Mr. Benjamin traveled much on the lands and waters of Greece, and lived also in Trebizond, Smyrna, and Constantinople, in which cities his father was stationed for some years, in various duties. His ninth year was passed in America. The boy, frail in infancy, grew robust in this wandering life. He gained useful experience of men and manners. He studied art, in black and white, and in aquarelle, with a very sympathetic and gifted Italian artist. His education in other directions was gained partly in the English college at Smyrna, and on his return to America after his father's death he entered Williams college, where he was graduated A.B. in 1859.

Mr. Benjamin's mother had instilled in him in early youth a love of literature, and several Atlantic voyages had given him a warm predilection for the sea, while the beautiful scenery of Greece tended

to develop his native taste for art. All these influences have had their effect on his later life, since they early gave him delight in works of poetry and in books descriptive of sea life. When only seventeen he sent to the "London News" illustrations of naval scenes in the Crimean war; and while a freshman in college he began to contribute poems, descriptive articles, etc., to various periodicals.

His experience has been varied, and his later life one of diversified occupation. After graduation he made the pursuit of literature and art his life interest, publishing a slender volume of poems which was well received by the critics, and continuing to contribute poetry to the New York "Independent" and other periodicals. During three years, 1861–63, he served as assistant librarian in the New York State library. At the same time he read law and did his share for the Union cause in the Civil war by paying the cost of raising two companies of cavalry. Leaving the library in 1863, failing health led to long journeys in Asia Minor and Europe and to an extended yachting voyage, after which he settled down to his first chosen employment, opening a studio in Boston and becoming a painter of marine scenes. In this occupation he continued engaged for years with considerable success, exhibiting at the National Academy of Design at the Centennial in 1876, and elsewhere and at the same time doing much work as a book and magazine illustrator.

The financial panic of 1873 brought about a change in Mr. Benjamin's career, depreciating property, causing a serious depression in the art world, and inducing him for a time to take up literature as his chief occupation. He contributed articles on art, travel and history, and descriptions of notable scenes, to various periodicals; and in the exercise of this vocation he became for many years a wanderer, especially at sea, his early love of ships and life on the water developing into a passion, and leading to various interesting adventures. During this interval he was for a time art-editor of the "Mail and Express," New York, and American editor of the "Magazine of Art." Important illustrated contributions were made by him also to the "Century" magazine and "Harpers," "London Art Journal," etc. Meanwhile Mr. Benjamin had twice married. His first wife, Clara Stowell (married October 20, 1863) died in 1880. On the sixteenth of November, 1882, he married Fanny Nichols Weed, the author of "The Sunny Side of Shadow" and other works.

Politically he had been a Democrat until the outbreak of the Civil war, since which time he has been an adherent of the Republican party. As such he was in February, 1883, appointed United States Minister to Persia, being the first American to hold the post of minister in that oriental realm. He did excellent work in the protection of the rights of American citizens in Persia, and was usefully active in other directions. Resigning on the accession of President Cleveland, Mr. Benjamin returned to his labors in art and literature, changing his place of residence several times, and finally making Washington his home. His books number twenty in all, including poems, works of fiction and of travel, critical and descriptive books on art, a work on "Troy," one on "Persia and the Persians," etc. Three of these works were republished in London, and one, translated into two East Indian dialects, was published in Bombay. In addition, his contributions to periodicals have been very numerous and were frequently illustrated by his own hand.

As may be seen, Mr. Benjamin's career has been a varied one, in literature, art and diplomacy. His one experience in politics was in 1892, when he was made president of the Republican club of Richmond county, New York. He is a member of the Kappa Alpha and Phi Beta Kappa college fraternities, the Boston Art club, the Sons of the Revolution, etc., and has been vice-president of the Society of American Authors. Though always a good pedestrian and fond of horseback exercise and of athletics, the sea has been his favorite field of enjoyment, his special gratification being in yachting and long sea-voyages. He has found life a complex problem, circumstance together with the resolution formed in early life to be a free lance and to preserve entire independence of action in the expression of his energies, having more than once influenced him to vary his pursuits; and he has been led to the expressed conclusion that the sum of life is effort, and that well directed effort, with a high aim, even when seemingly a failure, contributes to what we may hold to be the ultimate success, the formation of an elevated character.

EMILE BERLINER

BERLINER, EMILE, inventor, was born in Hanover, Germany, May 20, 1851. His parents were Samuel and Sally (Fridman) Berliner. His father was a merchant, but was fond of reading and study, and was especially well versed in the Talmud.

Emile Berliner attended the public schools until his tenth year, when he entered the Samson school, Wolfenbüttel, where he remained four years. He began the active work of life as clerk in a dry goods store. His spare time was given to reading, portrait painting, and the development of a talent for music, which he had inherited from his mother. At the age of nineteen he came to America. About five years later he turned his attention to the study of physical science, and began a series of experiments which resulted in the discovery of principles and the invention of instruments by the application and use of which the then existing telephone service was vastly improved. In 1879, he became chief instrument inspector for the Bell Telephone Company, at Boston, Massachusetts, which position he held for three years. The gramophone, a "talking machine" which he invented in 1887, by means of which sound is recorded and can be repeated an indefinite number of times, was constructed on a different principle from any hitherto used. This was the first machine to make use of a groove of even depth and varying direction, which not only vibrates, but also propels the stylus across the record. It attracted wide attention, and still remains a standard instrument of its class. Among his inventions are a loose contact telephone transmitter, induction coil in telephony, the multiphone, and several which are of minor importance. He is the author of "Conclusions," 1902; he has also published a number of scientific papers and pamphlets; and he occasionally lectures on scientific subjects. He is secretary of a society "for the prevention of sickness"; and by his earnest and persistent efforts to secure a pure milk supply, he has done much to reduce the mortality among children in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Berliner removed to Washington in 1880. He was married to Cora Adler, October 26, 1881. They have had seven children, six of whom are living in 1904. He is a member of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. In politics he is a Republican. He finds current literature the most helpful reading, and formerly found his principal relaxation and rest in music.

The early years of his life were passed in a city. His health was good. He had no special difficulties to meet in acquiring an education. In his boyhood he was greatly interested in music and theatricals, and in reading of the struggles and triumphs of great inventors. His personal preference determined the choice of his work. The influence of his mother upon his intellectual development was very strong. In reply to a request for a statement of lessons to be drawn from his life, he says that he would now be much richer if he had trusted certain people less; and, as a helpful suggestion to the young, he adds that absolute honesty towards one's self and others, with "unlimited patience," are essential to success.

ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE

BEVERIDGE, ALBERT J., LL.D.; United States senator, is a "Man of Mark" the record of whose life must be a source of encouragement and inspiration to any honest, intelligent, and resolute American youth who earnestly desires and really deserves to secure a high position of honor and usefulness. The story covers a period that is brief when gauged by years, but great if measured by achievement. It tells of one who at the age of sixteen was working in a logging camp, and at the age of thirty-eight had become an influential member of the upper house of congress. And this brilliant success was won in spite of poverty and without the aid of powerful political friends.

Mr. Beveridge was born at Highland, Ohio, October 6, 1862, the son of a farmer who never held public office, and on account of financial reverses was unable to provide for the education of his son. As a youth he was healthy and strong; and he was determined to make his way in the world. From earliest boyhood until he was fourteen years old he worked on a farm. At fourteen he obtained work with a railroad contractor; and the money thus earned he used to pay his board while he attended a high school. By studying nights and mornings as well as during school hours he completed the course before the term closed. He then found work in a logging camp. Although he was only a boy, his energy and skill soon won for him the position of foreman. He gave close attention to the business of his employers, but at the close of the day's work, while his companions were engaged in card playing and story telling, he diligently studied history and works on political economy. With the exception of a short term at school during the winter, he continued to work in logging camps for two years, at the end of which period he was prepared to enter college, but was without the means to pay the expenses of a college course. A friend who had confidence in his ability and integrity loaned him fifty dollars and advised him to begin a college course at once. He entered DePauw university;

and supported himself by managing a boarding house for students in term time, and by canvassing for books and doing other kinds of work during vacation. With the help of prizes for his attainments in scholarship, he succeeded in paying his own way through college; and he was graduated with high honors. But hard work in self-support and close application to study had made heavy drafts upon his naturally strong constitution, and he was compelled to defer his cherished plan of entering upon the study of law. For two years he did the work of a cowboy on the plains, with marked improvement in his health. He then established himself at Indianapolis as a student in the law office of McDonald and Butler. His means were limited. He studied incessantly, and made himself so useful to his employers that a year after he entered their office, he became their chief clerk. In 1887 he was admitted to the bar; and in the following year he entered upon the practice of law in Indianapolis.

It is a remarkable fact that until he entered the senate of the United States Mr. Beveridge never held a public office. But although young, be had become widely known as an able and successful lawyer, as a man who was thoroughly informed regarding political affairs, and as a brilliant public speaker. In his school days he had been greatly interested in politics; and while he was at the university his fame as an orator was firmly established. His first political speech in a presidential campaign was made in favor of Mr. Blaine, in 1884, to a little company that had gathered in a blacksmith shop. His next effort in this direction was at a country meeting in a barn. The republican managers soon heard of his remarkable influence over an audience, called him to Indianapolis, and appointed him the principal speaker at some of the largest and most important political meetings in the state. In subsequent campaigns his services have been in great demand and he has made speeches in many states, from Connecticut to California.

Although widely recognized as a lawyer of ability, an orator and a manager in political affairs, he was not brought forward as a candidate for office until the term of the Honorable David S. Turpie, the democratic senator from Indiana, was about to expire. His friends then united in a movement in his behalf, and secured for him the nomination for this high position, and in January, 1899, when he was but little more than thirty-six years of age, he was elected to the senate of the United States.

Soon after his election to the senate, he went to the Philippine Islands to make a personal investigation of the existing conditions there and to obtain more accurate and complete information than could otherwise be secured. He was appointed a member of the senate committee upon Philippine Affairs, in which position he has rendered to our home government and to the people of the islands valuable service. His first speech in the senate was delivered in January, 1900, and although it did not meet the views of the conservative members of his own party in congress, and was strongly opposed by the Democrats, subsequent events proved that in the main his opinions were correct; and the passage of the "Cuban and Philippine Resolutions" by both houses of congress, February 27, 1901, sustained the position which he had taken. The demand for this speech soon exhausted the supply; and more than a year after its delivery a new edition of 50,000 copies was printed to meet the continued demand.

In the senate Mr. Beveridge is a hard worker. He is chairman of the committee on Territories, and a member of various other committees, including that on Post Offices and Post Roads. He does not speak often; but when he takes the floor he commands the close attention of the senate. He thinks quickly, speaks rapidly, is strong in argument, and skilful in debate. His voice is good, his manner is attractive, his method of presenting his case is convincing. He has many friends among his political opponents as well as in his own party. His counsel is often sought by men who have long been the recognized leaders on the Republican side of congress; and he is credited with having great influence at the White House. At home his office is so constantly visited by friends that he has but little time for the practice of his profession.

Mr. Beveridge has received the degree of LL.D. from DePauw university, from which institution he was graduated in 1884. He was married in 1887 to Katharine M. Langsdale, who greatly encouraged and wisely counselled him in his work. She died in 1900. As an author he has won wide recognition by numerous articles in the "Saturday Evening Post" and by an opportune book entitled "The Russian Advance," published in December, 1903, which records his experience in Russia during a trip to that country in 1900. In politics he has always been a Republican. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist denomination. Although he has

risen rapidly to fame, Mr. Beveridge speaks modestly of his own career. He attributes his success to hard, persistent, and painstaking work, fidelity to duty, and a resolute determination to succeed. And these are the means which he advises others to employ in their efforts to be useful to their fellowmen.

JOHN BIDDLE

BIDDLE, JOHN. Born at Detroit, Michigan, February 2, 1859, Colonel John Biddle is the son of William Shepard Biddle, a lawyer of that city, and Susan Dayton (Ogden) Biddle. His ancestry in America is traced from William Biddle, 1682, and in his ancestral line were several distinguished naval and army officers, including Captain Nicholas Biddle, a naval officer of the Revolution, Commodore James Biddle, of the War of 1812, and on his mother's side General Aaron Odgen and General Elias Dayton, of the Revolutionary war.

His first thirteen years of life were spent in the country. He then went to Europe and pursued courses of study in the public schools of Geneva, Switzerland, and Heidelberg, Germany. At the proper age he went to the University of Michigan, leaving it at the end of the freshman year, to enter the United States military academy at West Point, where he was graduated in 1881, and appointed second lieutenant of engineers. Since that date Colonel Biddle has remained in the army as a member of the Engineer Corps. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1883 and captain in 1892, and from 1891 to 1898 was in charge of the river and harbor work at Nashville, Tennessee. When the war with Spain broke out, he was made lieutenant-colonel and chief engineer in the volunteer service, and as chief engineer, sixth army corps, took part in the Porto Rico expedition and the engagement at Coamo. After the war he was stationed in Matanzas, Cuba, in 1898–99; and from 1899 to 1901 he served in the Philippines, as chief engineer of the Islands. He was promoted major in the regular army in 1901, and since November 1 of that year he has been one of the three commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Colonel Biddle has remained unmarried. He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternity, the Metropolitan, Chevy Chase and Columbia Golf clubs of Washington, and of several clubs in other cities. His religious affiliations are with the Protestant Episcopal church. He belongs to the American Society of Civil

Engineers and to a number of other engineering and military organizations. Aside from social duties he finds his principal recreation in horseback riding. While contact with men in active life in his own opinion has exerted the most important moulding influence upon Colonel Biddle's character, he has avoided politics, confining his activity to his military and official duties. He seems to have been led into his profession by chance rather than by any intentional influence from his parents, or any especial predilection of his own; though it may be believed that the distinguished part played by his ancestors in military and naval affairs influenced him, consciously or unconsciously, in the choice of a career.

EDWARD FRANKLIN BINGHAM

EDWARD FRANKLIN BINGHAM, lawyer, jurist, ex-chief justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, was born at West Concord, Vermont, August 13, 1828. His father was Judge Warner Bingham, a direct descendant of Thomas Bingham, an Englishman, who emigrated to this country and settled at Norwich, Connecticut, in 1663. He had four brothers, two of whom also gained distinction in the law—Honorable Harry Bingham, a lawyer of the New Hampshire bar, and Judge George A. Bingham, of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire. His education was obtained in the public and select schools of Vermont, and for a short time at Marietta college, Marietta, Ohio, in which state he had made his home in 1846. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Ohio, in May, 1850.

He began practice at McArthur, the county seat of Vinton county, Ohio. He had neither acquaintanceship or prestige; but he was not long in finding friends and supporters. Within a year a vacancy occurred in the prosecuting attorney's office, and he was appointed by the court; and his fortunes were further favored by his election to the office of district attorney in 1851. He was reëlected, and he served in this capacity for five years. In 1855 he was elected to the state legislature, in which he served two terms, declining reëlection in order to devote himself more completely to the law.

He was a delegate from the eleventh congressional district, Ohio, to the Democratic national convention, held first at Charleston, South Carolina, and by adjournment at Baltimore. In 1861 he removed to Columbus, Ohio, and continued to reside there until his appointment to the judiciary of the District of Columbia, in 1887.

At Columbus he took an active interest in municipal and state affairs. In 1868 he became chairman of the Ohio State Democratic Executive Committee. For four years he filled the office of city solicitor; he was a member of the board of education for two terms; and later, in 1873, was elected to the position of judge of the Court

of Common Pleas for the fifth judicial district, and was continued in that position for three consecutive terms without opposition. His party, in the state convention of 1881, nominated him for the supreme bench of Ohio, but the entire state ticket was defeated. In 1886, when President Cleveland was in office, he received an almost unanimous recommendation from the bench, bar and citizens of Ohio, for appointment to the sixth United States judicial circuit, but the scales turned in favor of Howell E. Jackson, at that time United States senator from Tennessee. In the following year, however, President Cleveland named him chief justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and he continued to discharge the duties of that office until 1903, when he voluntarily retired.

While a member of the Ohio bar, Judge Bingham took high rank as an earnest, forcible and industrious lawyer. A successful jury lawyer, he was at his best in the argument of legal propositions, and as a safe and thoroughly judicious counselor. Naturally of a judicial temperament, throughout his long career on the bench he has been regarded as a man of more than usual legal acumen, of quiet power, and humane instincts. Few of his decisions have suffered reversal at the hands of superior courts; and then very rarely, if ever, on the ground of a fundamental error of judgment.

Judge Bingham has been twice married. On November 21, 1850, to Susannah F. Gunning, of Fayette county, Ohio, who died August 2, 1886, leaving two sons and two daughters. He subsequently married, on August 8, 1888, Mrs. Melinda C. Patton, daughter of United States senator Allen T. Caperton, of West Virginia.

HENRY HARRISON BINGHAM

HENRY HARRISON BINGHAM, soldier, and ranking member of the United States house of representatives, in point of continuous service, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 4, 1841. At sixteen years of age he entered Jefferson college, at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, and was graduated in 1862, receiving the degree of A.B., and later the degree of A.M. He then began the study of law, but soon relinquished it to join the Union army, as a lieutenant of the 140th Pennsylvania volunteer infantry. His period of military service extended to July, 1866, during which time he was thrice wounded; at the battle of Gettysburg, July, 1863; at Spottsylvania, Virginia, in 1864; and at Farmville, Virginia, in 1865. He was mustered out of service with the brevet rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, having previously been brevetted for distinguished gallantry as major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel. As a further recognition of his valorous conduct on the field of battle he received from congress a medal of honor.

After the war, General Bingham returned to Philadelphia, and received appointment, in March, 1867, as postmaster of that city. Before his second term expired, he was elected to the clerkship of the courts of oyer and terminer and quarter sessions of the peace, at Philadelphia, and he resigned the postmastership in December, 1872, to accept this appointment. In 1875, he was reëlected clerk of courts, and continued in office until his election as a representative to the forty-sixth Congress of the United States, in 1878. He has enjoyed the very unusual distinction of being returned to each successive congress since that time; and in 1904 he was chosen to a seat in the fifty-ninth Congress, this making in all a period of nearly thirty years of service in the house.

Outside of congress, General Bingham has been a familiar figure in the national councils of the Republican party. In 1872 he was delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention at Philadelphia; delegate from the first congressional district to the Republican national convention at Cincinnati, in 1876; at Chicago,

in 1884 and 1888; at Minneapolis, in 1892; St. Louis in 1896; Philadelphia in 1900, and at Chicago in 1904.

The best speeches of General Bingham in the house have been in support of sound money legislation and in connection with postal legislation. He has been for a number of years a member of the Appropriations committee, and he has confined his activities to the work of a few important committees. On June 6, 1896, he delivered the oration at the unveiling of the equestrian statue of General Winfield Scott Hancock, on the battlefield of Gettysburg. Washington and Jefferson, his alma mater, June 1902, conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

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CHARLES BIRD

CHARLES BIRD, son of a wealthy Delaware land holder, educated with a view to practising medicine; soldier from second lieutenant to colonel in the United States volunteer army in the Civil war, taking part in some sixteen battles, receiving two severe wounds, and remaining on active duty for over a year with an open wound entirely through the body, and commanding a brigade before he was twenty-six years old; promoted from second lieutenant to brigadier-general in the regular service; from lieutenant-colonel to brigadier-general of volunteers in the Spanish-American and Philippine wars; was born at Wilmington, Newcastle county, Delaware, June 17, 1838.

His ancestors were of Welsh descent, and sailing from Wales in 1701 landed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in 1702 settled in Delaware on land known as Welsh tract, granted to William Davies and two others by William Penn. His father was James Thomas Bird, a leading agriculturist in Delaware residing in Wilmington. His landed estate included a part of the original Welsh tract which came to him through alliance by marriage with the Davies family and has been owned by six generations of the Bird family and which is now the property of General Bird. His mother, Elizabeth Clark, died when he was an infant. He attended Newark academy, Delaware, and schools at Mount Holly and Lawrenceville, New Jersey, and was about to enter the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania when the Civil war broke out. He served in the 1st and 2d Delaware volunteers as lieutenant and captain; in the 9th Delaware volunteers as lieutenant-colonel; in the 1st United States Veteran regiment, Hancock's Corps, as lieutenant-colonel and colonel, 1861–65. He was brevetted lieutenant and captain "for gallant and meritorious service" at Fredericksburg; major, for Spottsylvania; lieutenant-colonel, for Petersburg. In the regular army he served in the 14th and 23d United States infantry [illegible] and first lieutenant in the quartermaster's department [illegible] lieutenant-colonel in the quartermaster's department [illegible]

general United States army, 1866–1902. In 1895 he was transferred to the quartermaster-general's office, Washington, District of Columbia, in charge of regular supplies and transportation.

On the breaking out of the Spanish war, he was put in charge of the division of rail and water transportation, which included the movement of all troops, animals, supplies, and munitions of war, both by rail and by water. This necessitated the purchase and fitting up of seagoing transports. Both for equipment and comfort of the troops these transports were the admiration of the best armies of the world. The marked success attending this, the greatest feat of military transportation with which the quartermaster's department has ever had to deal, was largely due to the executive ability of General Bird.

He was retired by operation of the law, as brigadier-general United States army, June 17, 1902. He is a companion of the Military Order of the Legion of the United States and a member of the Society of the Second Army Corps. General Bird was married October 15, 1866, to Mary Clark, daughter of Peter and Mary Adams Bowman, of Wilmington, Delaware, and they had two children. He has always been a Republican in politics; has served as an elder in the Presbyterian church for eighteen years; as president and a director in the Young Men's Christian Association, and as trustee of Howard university, and since he retired from active service he has devoted his time to religious, philanthropic and charitable work. He presents in his life an example of absolute faithfulness and high executive ability in the performance of his duty to his country, of Christian character and effort in his care of the moral and spiritual life of his fellow soldiers in the army, and of universal brotherhood in his devotion to the betterment of mankind since his relief from official duty and responsibility.

His message to young men is that "there can be no true success in life independent of that which is obtained by developing noble Christian character."

WILLIAM MURRAY BLACK

WILLIAM MURRAY BLACK, son of a celebrated temperance advocate; military engineer in the United States army; author of valuable essays on engineering and allied subjects; was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1855. His father, James Black (1823–94), son of John Black of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, one of the pioneer constructors of large public works in this country, was a well-known lawyer of Lancaster, especially noted for his energy and devotion to duty; a member of the Washingtonian Temperance Society in 1840, a projector of the National Temperance Publication Union, in 1859, financial agent of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, and organizer of the Ocean Grove Association of New Jersey in 1869; of the National Prohibition party in 1869, and pioneer presidential candidate of that party in 1872, receiving 5,608 popular votes for president of the United States. During the Civil war he was a friend of Governor A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and of Thaddeus Stevens. He served as private in the Pennsylvania militia, declining a commission as liable to weaken his efforts to induce others to enlist. He went to the front in the Antietam and Gettysburg campaigns. He was the author of "Black's Cider Tract" (1864); "Is there a Necessity for a Prohibition Party" (1876); "A History of the Prohibition Party" (1885); and numerous other pamphlets on the temperance movement.

His mother, Eliza Murray Black, was a direct descendant from John Murray who came from Scotland to the Swabana valley, Province of Pennsylvania, in 1732, and whose descendants bore their part in the war of the Revolution, as officers of various grades, and in the early state and national governments.

As a boy William Murray Black was particularly interested in games of soldiers. When not at school, his father taught him to experience and appreciate the essential dignity of all forms of necessary labor. He graduated at the high school, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1870; while there he received the benefit of the precepts and example of that veteran educator, Doctor J. P. McCaskey, who to his

boys seemed a second Arnold of Rugby. He was matriculated at Franklin and Marshall college, and in his junior year (1873) was appointed a cadet to the United States military academy, where he was graduated at the head of the class of 1877, and was assigned to the corps of engineers with the rank of second lieutenant. He was also graduated at the Engineer School of Application, United States army, Willett's Point, New York, class of 1880. He passed through the various grades as officer in the corps of Engineers, U. S. A., to that of major. He was commissioner of the District of Columbia, 1897–98; lieutenant-colonel and chief engineer, U. S. V., 1898–99, in which capacity he commanded the first troops landed in the face of the enemy at Guanica, Porto Rico, at the beginning of that campaign; chief engineer Department of Havana and Department of Cuba, 1899–1901, and was largely responsible for the thorough sanitary condition in which the cities of that island were placed. He was commander of the United States Engineer School of Application, Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, 1901–03, and on duty in the Isthmus of Panama, 1903–04, under the Isthmian Canal Commission. He was elected a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States and of the American Society of Civil Engineers. His religious affiliation is with the Protestant Episcopal church. He was married September 1, 1877, to Daisy Peyton, daughter of Captain George Horatio Derby, U. S. A. ("John Phoenix"), and Mary A. Coons Derby, of St. Louis, Missouri. She died April, 1889, and he was married a second time September, 1891, to Gertrude Totten, daughter of Commodore William M. Gamble, U. S. N., and Eliza Canfield Gamble, of Morristown, New Jersey. Four children were born to him, of whom three were living in 1904. His choice of a profession was the result of his own personal preference, largely determined by the scenes and surroundings of his youthful days during the progress of the Civil war, 1861–65. The associations of his home and school stood first in influencing his future life; and private study and contact with men in public life strengthened his early training. His message to young men is: "Be true. Do your duty. Be interested in your fellow men."

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JOSEPH CLAY STYLES BLACKBURN

BLACKBURN, JOSEPH CLAY STYLES, farmer's son, graduate of Centre college, Danville, Kentucky, lawyer in Chicago, Confederate soldier, member of the Kentucky legislature four years, representative in congress, 1875–85, United States senator, 1885–97, and from March 4, 1901; was born on his father's plantation in Woodford county, Kentucky, October 1, 1838. His paternal ancestors came from Ireland. His father, Edward M. Blackburn, was an extensive farmer and stock raiser in Woodford county, and his mother, Lavinia St. Clair (Bell) Blackburn was the daughter of Captain John Bell of Kentucky, who commanded General Washington's escort during the Revolution. His grandfather, Joseph Blackburn, came from Prince William county, Virginia, to Kentucky, about 1780. He was brought up on his father's farm and became strong and healthy through horseback riding, hunting and athletic games played at B. B. Sayre's school, Frankfort, Kentucky, where he was prepared for college. He was graduated at Centre college, Danville, Kentucky, A.B., 1857, A.M., 1860. He studied law in Lexington, Kentucky, with George B. Kincaid, was admitted to the bar and practised in Chicago, Illinois, 1858–60. He was married January 16, 1858, to Theresa, daughter of Doctor C. C. Graham and Theresa (Sutton) Graham of Harrodsburg, Kentucky. He returned to his father's home in 1860, and early in 1861 joined the Confederate army and in his four years of service attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. During the first half of the war he was on the staff of General Wm. Preston and participated in all the engagements fought by his division, including Chicamauga. After that time, and until May, 1865, he commanded a squadron of cavalry under Generals Dick Taylor and Bedford Forest. He practised law in Versailles, Kentucky, 1865–71; was a member of the Kentucky legislature, 1871–75; representative from the seventh district of Kentucky in the forty-fourth and forty-eighth Congresses, 1875–85; and he served on the committees on Appropriations, on Public Expenditures, on Rules, on Ways and Means with McKinley (in which he

occupied the second place with S. J. Randall, J. Warren Keifer, and Thomas B. Reed on the committee). He was elected in 1885 United States senator from Kentucky. In the senate he had a place on the committees on the District of Columbia, Naval Affairs, Railroads, Rules (chairman fifty-third and fifty-fourth Congresses), Select Committee on Indian Traders, Census, Civil Service, Territories, Appropriations and Select Committee on Woman Suffrage. His second term expired March 3, 1897, and he was succeeded by William J. Deboe, Republican. In 1896 and in 1900 he was a member of the Democratic national conventions and actively supported the candidacy of William J. Bryan in 1900. Ex-Senator Blackburn was elected United States senator to succeed William Lindsay, Democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1901, for the term expiring March 3, 1907. He is a member of the senate committee on Privileges, Elections, and on Memorial Exercises for the late President McKinley; on the Judiciary, on Military Affairs, and on Naval Affairs, as well as a member of the "Steering Committee." Senator Blackburn affiliated with the Masonic order of Knights Templar; was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Phi Delta Theta society. He was also a member of the Clover club of Philadelphia and of the Confederate Veterans' association. After the death of his first wife Senator Blackburn was married a second time, December 11, 1901, to Mrs. Mary E., widow of H. H. Blackburn, of Washington, District of Columbia, and daughter of Wm. McHenry of Washington, District of Columbia. He was always a Democrat. His most helpful reading he found to be Buckle's "History of Civilization in England" and standard historical and philosophical works. His ambition as a young politician was to succeed Henry Clay in congress from his home district. His advice to a young man is to select carefully a profession or vocation for which he believes himself best fitted, and to concentrate every energy upon it and adhere to it. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Centre college, Kentucky.

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Tasker H. Bliss

Brig. Genl. U. S. Army

TASKER HOWARD BLISS

BLISS, TASKER HOWARD, soldier in the United States army from second lieutenant, artillery, to brigadier-general; professor of military science; military attaché United States legation, Spain; reciprocity commissioner to Cuba; president Army war college; assistant chief of staff United States army; was born in Lewisburg, Union county, Pennsylvania, December 30, 1853. His father, the Reverend George Ripley Bliss, was professor of ancient languages and biblical exegesis at Bucknell university and at Crozer theological seminary. The clear and scholarly judgment of his father and the strong intellectual and moral character of his mother, Mary Ann (Raymond) Bliss, produced an early and lasting impression on the mental and moral development of their twelve children. His first American ancestor on his father's side was Thomas Bliss, who came from England in 1635 and died at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1640; and on his maternal side, Governor Bradford, the first governor of Massachusetts Bay colony.

Tasker Howard Bliss attended Lewisburg academy, was matriculated at the University of Lewisburg, June, 1869, receiving the first prize for general proficiency and for special proficiency in Latin and Greek. At the end of his sophomore year at the university he was appointed a cadet at the United States military academy, September 1, 1871, where he was graduated number eight in a class of forty-five members (out of an original total of sixty-six) in June, 1875. He was commissioned second lieutenant in the 1st regiment, artillery, June 16, 1875, and joined his regiment at Oglethorpe Barracks, Savannah, Georgia. In 1876 he was detailed as assistant professor of modern languages at West Point academy. He was commissioned first lieutenant, July 1, 1880, and served with the regiment in New England and on the Pacific coast, 1880–82; he entered the United States artillery school at Fort Monroe, Virginia, in 1882, was graduated number one in the class of 1884, and was at once detailed as assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at West Point; but at the request of the commandant of the artillery school

this detail was revoked and he was appointed adjutant of the artillery school. While on duty at Fort Monroe he was detailed as a member of the joint board to investigate and report upon the possibility and expediency of constructing an interior coast line of waterway for the defense of the Atlantic and Gulf seaboard, in compliance with Act of Congress, April 5, 1884. In 1885 he was appointed professor of military science at the Naval war college, Newport, Rhode Island; and in the same year was ordered to Europe to report on the military and naval schools of England, France and Germany. He continued to deliver lectures on military science at the Naval war college until May, 1888, when he was detailed assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at West Point, but at the request of General John M. Schofield this order was revoked and he was detailed aide-de-camp on staff duty at army headquarters, and made inspector of rifle practice for the army. He was made commissary of subsistence with rank of captain in 1892. In 1895 he was detailed on fortification and ordnance service at the office of the secretary of war.

In June, 1897, he was appointed military attaché to the United States legation at Madrid, Spain; and he left Spain with United States Minister Woodford, April 21, 1898, at the outbreak of war. He was made commissary of subsistence with rank of major, April 30, 1898, and chief commissary of subsistence sixth army corps with rank of lieutenant-colonel, May 9, 1898; and on July 5, 1898, he left Chickamauga, Georgia, with the first division first army corps under orders for Santiago, Cuba. The division was sent to Porto Rico and fought at Coamo, capturing the Spanish forces; and Colonel Bliss carried the flag of truce to the Spanish commander at Aibonito, demanding surrender of the Spanish troops at that place. Immediately thereafter, on receipt of word that the protocol was signed, further operations were suspended.

He assisted in organizing civil government in the district of Ponce, and in October, 1898, he was again sent to Cuba as one of a board of officers to select sites for occupation by the American army. He was appointed chief of the customs service on the island and collector of customs at Havana in December, 1898, where he completely reorganized the Cuban customs service and handled over $100,000,000.00. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, April 26, 1901, and was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general

United States army, July 21, 1902. In November, 1902, he was appointed special commissioner to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with Cuba; and the treaty was signed at Havana, December 11, 1902. He was appointed a member of the Army war college board, July 1, 1902, and president of the college, August 15, 1903. On November 16, 1903, he was appointed assistant chief of staff, United States army. General Bliss was elected a member of the Metropolitan, the Army and Navy and the Chevy Chase clubs of Washington, District of Columbia. He was affiliated with the Baptist denomination in religious belief and worship. He translated from the Russian "Interior Ballistics," and on "The Resistance of Guns to Tangential Rupture"—works which were published by the war department. He was married May 24, 1882, to Eleanor E., daughter of the Reverend George W. Anderson of Rosemont, Pennsylvania, and they have two children, both living in 1905—Eleanor Frances Bliss and Edward Goring Bliss.

WILLIAM CLINE BORDEN

WILLIAM CLINE BORDEN, surgeon, United States army, is a son of Daniel J. and Mary Cline Borden, of Watertown, New York, where he was born May 19, 1858. He was educated in the public schools of Watertown, at Adams collegiate institute (at Adams, New York) and later at the Columbian university, Washington, District of Columbia. He was graduated from the medical department of the latter institution in 1883, and in the same year he received an appointment as assistant surgeon in the United States army, with the rank of first lieutenant. In 1888 he was advanced to the grade of captain; and in 1898, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, he was promoted major and given duty as brigade surgeon of United States volunteers, in command of the army general hospital at Key West, Florida. At the close of hostilities, he succeeded, as commandant, to the army general hospital at Washington, District of Columbia, receiving in 1901 the rank of major and surgeon, United States army; and he has since retained that assignment.

In addition to his military duties Major Borden has been prominently identified with medical education in the District of Columbia, and with surgical science in general. He is connected with the Army medical school, as professor of military surgery; with the Washington post-graduate school, as professor of surgery; and with the medical department of Georgetown university, as professor of surgical pathology and military surgery. In 1898, he published a careful and illuminating report on the "Use of the Roentgen Ray by the Medical Department of the United States Army in the War with Spain." He has contributed a number of research articles and studies to various medical journals, chief of which are the following: In 1893, to the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," "Vital Statistics of an Apache Community"; in 1894, to the "New York Medical Journal," "The Fat Cell: Its Origin, Development and Histological Position"; in 1900, to the "Medical Record," "Operative Treatment of Varicose Veins"; and in the same year to the

"New York Medical Journal," an article on "Gunshot Wounds." The Association of Military Surgeons of the United States awarded him its prize in 1900 for his essay on "Military Surgery."

He is a member of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia; member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States; honorary member of the Medical and Surgical Society of the District of Columbia; member of the New York Society Sons of the American Revolution; and fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society, of London, England.

On October 23, 1883, Major Borden married Jennie E. Adams, of Chaumont, New York.

HENRY SHERMAN BOUTELL

HENRY SHERMAN BOUTELL, lawyer, legislator, member of the United States house of representatives, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 14, 1856. He is the oldest surviving son of Mayor Lewis Henry and Anne Greene Boutell. He comes of an old New England family, dating back to 1630, at which time James and Alice Boutell, his earliest American ancestors, came from England and settled at Lynn, Massachusetts. On his mother's side he is descended from Roger Sherman, signer of the Declaration of Independence, for whom he is named.

He removed to Chicago, in 1863, with his parents, and was given a substantial common school education, later entering the academy of Northwestern university, at Evanston, Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1872, and from the College of Liberal Arts in 1874, at the age of eighteen. In the next year he entered Harvard university where he remained two years, receiving the degrees of A.B. in 1876, and A.M. in 1877, the latter for studies in civil and international law. Returning to Chicago, he began the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1879, and shortly thereafter began practice as junior member of the firm of Boutell, Waterman & Boutell, of which his father was the senior member.

Mr. Boutell began to interest himself in public affairs about 1884, though he had previously been private secretary of the lieutenant-governor of the state. When the municipal election law for Illinois was being drafted in this year, he took great interest in its preparation and was one of the citizens' committee which drafted the measure, and in November he was elected a member of the legislature, as a Republican, from the sixth senatorial district. During his term occurred the political struggle for the election of John A. Logan to the United States senate, and he was one of the "103" who voted for him.

At the end of the session he resumed the active practice of law, and during the ensuing decade won a commanding place at the Chicago bar. On November 23, 1897, he was elected a represents-

tive to the fifty-fifth Congress to fill the unexpired term caused by the death of Honorable Edward D. Cooke. He was reëlected to the fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh, fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth Congresses, and is at present a member of the Ways and Means Committee and the committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

He is a trustee of Northwestern university, Evanston; a director of the American Institute of Germanics; was for two years president of the Harvard university club, of Chicago; twice president of the Illinois Society, sons of the American Revolution; twice president of the University club of Chicago; is an active member of the Civil Service Reform League; and is connected with a number of other civic, fraternal and social organizations. In 1904, Northwestern university conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

Mr. Boutell was married, December 29, 1880, to Miss Euphemia Lucia Gates, daughter of Charles Horatio and Sarah Gates, of Providence, Rhode Island. They have three children, Roger Sherman Gates, Hugh Gates and Alice Gates. Their eldest son was married June 1, 1804, to Miss Avis Burley, of Chicago. On February 9, 1903, he was appointed secretary of the United States Legation at Berne, Switzerland. March 8, 1905, he was promoted to be secretary of Legation at The Hague.

DAVID LEGGE BRAINARD

BRAINARD, DAVID LEGGE, Arctic explorer and United States army officer, was born in Norway, New York, December 1856. He studied at the State normal school, [illegible] United States army in 1876, served on the frontier under [illegible] in the campaigns of 1877–78, and was twice wounded in [illegible] gement with the Sioux Indians. He was a member of the [illegible] expedition to the Arctic regions in 1880, and in 1881–84 took part [illegible] Lady Franklin Bay Arctic expedition of which Lieutenant [illegible] was commander. With Lieutenant Lockwood he explored Grant Land and the northwest coast of Greenland, and on May 13, [illegible] made a world's record for the highest point north reached, 83° 24′ 30″. He was one of the seven survivors rescued June 22, 1884, by the Greely relief expedition in charge of [illegible] ant-Commander (now Rear-Admiral) Winfield Scott Schley.

On reaching the United States he was appointed sergeant of the signal service and afterward, "for distinguished and meritorious services" in the Greely Arctic expedition he was commissioned second lieutenant of the United States cavalry. In the winter of 1897–98, he served on the government expedition for the relief of starving miners at Dawson City, Alaska; and in May, 1898, he was [illegible] chief commissary of the United States military forces in [illegible]. By successive promotions he had reached the rank [illegible] of commissary department United States volunteers; [illegible] 12, 1900, he was given the rank of major of the [illegible] department of the United States army. He is a Fellow of the American Geographical Society. For special services in the line of Arctic exploration he received the Back Grant of the Royal Geographical Society for 1885.

Washington Boston

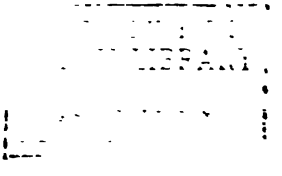
Very Truly yours,

D. L. Brainard,

Lt. Col. 21st Inf.

1904.

U.S. Army.



JOSEPH CABELL BRECKINRIDGE

BRECKINRIDGE, JOSEPH CABELL, major-general United States army, has filled every grade in the service up to his present rank, and has served for forty-one years. In the Santiago campaign, July 2, 1898, his horse was shot from under him; he was in command of 45,000 men at Camp George H. Thomas, at Chicamauga Park, Georgia, August, 1898; and he was inspector-general for fifteen years. He is president-general of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. Descended from the best Virginia and Kentucky stock, he numbers among his ancestors, William Campbell, called the hero of King's Mountain, who married the sister of Patrick Henry; Colonel William Preston, a distinguished Revolutionary soldier, who died from the effect of wounds received in that war; and Joseph Cabell, who served in the French and Indian wars. John Breckinridge, the reputed father of the Kentucky Resolutions, United States senator from Kentucky, and member of President Jefferson's cabinet, was his grandfather. His father, Reverend Robert Jefferson Breckinridge, moderator of the General Assembly, and United States senator from Kentucky, was a man of most marked intellectual characteristics, both in politics, before entering the ministry, and in theology afterward. His influence in holding back his state from secession, is well known. He was a leading mind in the Presbyterian church. While an opponent of slavery he wished to use only peaceful means in its removal.

His mother, Anne Sophonisba Preston Breckinridge, died while Joseph C. Breckinridge was still in his early childhood. He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 14, 1842. Not strong in his early life, his boyhood was passed in the country, at Breadalbane, and Cabell's Dale, country seats of his father and grandfather, in Kentucky, where he enjoyed the usual amusements and occupations of a boy with such surroundings. He studied in part at Centre college, Danville, Kentucky, and was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1860, and was already engaged in studying law, when the Civil war began. He entered the volunteer army as aide

to General William Nelson at Camp Dick Robinson, Kentucky, in August, 1861. Becoming staff aide to General George H. Thomas, he served through the siege of Corinth, and became second lieutenant of Artillery, April, 1862. While at Pensacola and Fort Banancas, Florida, he performed the duties of aide on the staff and was put in command of several boat and scouting expeditions. Promoted first lieutenant, August 1, 1863, he was engaged in the Atlanta campaigns in 1864; was captured and imprisoned at Macon, Georgia, and later at Charleston, South Carolina. For service in this campaign, he was promoted to the brevet rank of captain. His exchange did not take place until September, 1864. In January, 1865, he was appointed mustering officer of the eastern district of Kentucky. Brevetted major in March, 1865, "for meritorious conduct," in September of that year, he was ordered with his regiment to California. Then followed some months when he served again as aide-de-camp on the staff of General H. W. Halleck. He was appointed to recruiting service and was later given leave of absence in 1868. From 1870–74, he was adjutant at the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe, Virginia; and during 1871 and 1872 he pursued a post-graduate course of study at the same institution. Promoted captain in June, 1874, he was stationed at Fort Foote in Maryland, for the next three years. In 1876 he was ordered to Petersburg, Virginia, from Fort Foote; and in 1877, with his company he was sent to assist in quelling the strikes and riots at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. From 1878–81, he was attached to the arsenal at Washington, District of Columbia. He was promoted to major in the regular army, and became assistant inspector-general, January 19, 1881; lieutenant-colonel and inspector-general, February 5, 1885; colonel, September 22, 1885; brigadier-general, January 30, 1889, and major-general of the United States army, May 4, 1898. In June, 1898, he was made inspector-general on the staff of General Miles. At his own request, he was retired with the rank of major-general, November 30, 1898.

General Breckinridge has held the office of elder in the Presbyterian church. He is a member of many patriotic societies; of the Sons of the American Revolution; of the Army of Santiago; of the Army of the Cumberland and Tennessee; of the Society of the American Wars; of the Loyal Legion, and of the Metropolitan club of Washington, District of Columbia. He has been commander of the Society

of the American Wars, and junior vice-commander of the Loyal Legion. He has traveled extensively throughout Europe and Southeastern and Western Asia and in all parts of the United States. In sentiment he is a Republican, but like most of our army officers, he has not taken an active part in politics. His reading has been of the most varied nature, as might be expected from one of his antecedents and tastes. He has given attention to physical culture, chiefly as it affected the education and welfare of the enlisted men of the army; though personally he is fond of out-of-door exercise and of travel.

In his case, as in that of so many others who have been distinguished for their service to the country at that time, "the Civil war determined his choice of a profession." At the outbreak of the war, he was "merely a boy of nineteen, and he was eager to fight for the preservation of the Union." He says he "can hardly estimate the relative strength of the influences that surrounded him in youth; but every successful life is indebted, more than to anything else, to the influence of home and school, which helps to form habits of study; and also to the companionships formed at that early time."

General Breckinridge married, July 21, 1868, Louise Ludlow Dudley, of Lexington, Kentucky. They have had thirteen children, eight of whom are living in 1905.

FRANK MILTON BRISTOL

FRANK MILTON BRISTOL, clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church and author, was born in Jeddo, Orleans county, New York, January 4, 1851. He is the son of Leverett Augustus Bristol, a merchant and editor, who is said to have been characterized by honor and gentleness. His mother's maiden name was Angeline Butterfield. She exercised a strong intellectual influence over her son. Benjamin Butterfield of the Massachusetts Bay colony, 1638, is the earliest known ancestor in America. As a boy, young Bristol was exceptionally strong; brought up in a city the sports and recreations of childhood and boyhood gave him occupation and enjoyment quite sufficient to take up his energy, until he was twelve years old, when he went to school in the winter and worked on a farm in summer and also served as a clerk in several stores. After sixteen his thoughts centered on obtaining an education, and he studied in the public schools of Kankakee, Rockford and Galena, Illinois, and fitted for college in the preparatory department of Northwestern university in 1871. He earned the money for his own support at college after the freshman year. On graduation he pursued his theological studies at Garrett Biblical institute, but did not take a full course. He has received the degrees of A.M. and D.D. from his alma mater.

In 1877 he began the active work of his life as a minister of the Gospel in the Methodist Episcopal church, and was the pastor of leading churches of that denomination in Chicago, including Trinity, Grace, Wabash Avenue, and the First church in Evanston, Illinois, from which place he was called April 7, 1898, to the Metropolitan Methodist church of Washington, District of Columbia. In this church he was the pastor of the late lamented and universally beloved President McKinley, who was a regular and faithful attendant at its worship, through all the years of his life in Washington.

Dr. Bristol has been elected five times to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Yours truly,

F. M. Bristol.

FRANK M[illegible]

F[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Yours truly,
F. M. Bristol.

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While his first care has been, as preacher and pastor, to minister to the spiritual needs of the churches to which he has been assigned, he has always taken a warm interest in the civic life and the social betterment of the communities where he has resided. In addition to the numerous public addresses which are expected from a popular pastor and an interesting preacher, in support of all good causes in the town or city where he may be living, Doctor Bristol has been in demand as a lecturer on literary, ethical and religious themes in all parts of the country. He has acquired a reputation much more than local, as a platform speaker and a lyceum lecturer. He is the author of "Providential Epochs"; "Shakespeare and America"; "The Ministry of Art"; "The Religious Instinct of Man." He is a member of the Masonic order of the Knights Templar; of the Odd Fellows; of the Phi Kappa Sigma and Phi Beta Kappa college fraternities. He is a member of the Republican party. "The reading to which in addition to Bible study," he says, "I have given special attention, is history, biography, art, Shakespeare and bibliography." Walking, swimming and golfing are his favorite forms of amusement and recreation. In college he excelled in sprinting, wrestling and boxing. In regard to his chosen vocation he says, "When I entered upon the religious life, I chose the ministry as a call from God, and left pharmacy in which I was then engaged." The first strong impulse to strive after the best and most helpful things in life came to him from religious sources. He accounts his home as the first and strongest influence in his life; church second; and third, college. He says, "I have more than realized my hopes so far as success and honor are concerned. My youthful hopes were not extravagant." To young people of America, he writes for the readers of Men of Mark in America: "Righteousness, temperance, good health, cheerfulness, all the education one can secure, all the hard work one can do, all the good books one can read, and a good wife, should be enough to win success for any man."

He was married May 9, 1878, to Miss Nellie Frisbie. They have had four children, three of whom are living in 1904. His address is 330 C Street, Northwest, Washington, District of Columbia.

EDWIN CHICK BURLEIGH

EDWIN CHICK BURLEIGH, surveyor, public administrator, governor of Maine, editor, member of congress, is a native of Linnens, Aroostook county, Maine, where he was born November 27, 1843. His father, Parker P. Burleigh, and his grandfather, Moses Burleigh, were both conspicuous citizens of Maine. The latter was a lieutenant-colonel in the War of 1812, held a seat in the Massachusetts legislature, before the separation, and was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the new state of Maine. He took up his residence at Linnens in 1830, and here the old Burleigh homestead is located.

Edwin Burleigh was educated in the local schools and at Houlton academy, after which he taught school for a time and then began work as a land surveyor. Thus occupied for a number of years, he gained an intimate knowledge of the public lands of the state. This led to his being made a clerk in the land office at Augusta and finally to his appointment as land agent in 1876. From this date down to 1885, he held important clerical positions in the Maine house of representatives, and in the office of the state treasurer, and so well did he acquit himself that he succeeded to the latter office in 1885, and was reëlected to it in 1887. At the end of the first year of his second term, he received the nomination for governor of the state, and resigned the treasurership. His election as governor took place in 1888, and in 1890 he was reëlected by an increased plurality. After his retirement from the gubernatorial office in 1892, he acquired a controlling interest in the "Kennebec Journal," to whose management he largely devoted himself until his election to the lower house of congress in 1899. He has served continuously in congress since that date. He is a member of the committees on the Census, and on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. Burleigh's public career has been one of unusual range, efficiency, and results. While treasurer of his state a reduction of more than $400,000 was made in the public debt of the commonwealth, and the rate of taxation reached its lowest limit. His four

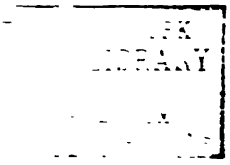
years' service as chief executive of the state, was marked by high administrative ability, by economy, and by prompt and faithful performance of duty. His career in the house of representatives, at Washington, has been characterized by like ability, good sense and industry. Physically rugged, of great energy and force of character, an indomitable worker, a well-balanced judgment, Ex-Governor Burleigh has achieved both fortune and honor, and serves as an excellent example of the successful man in public life.

JULIUS C. BURROWS

JULIUS C. BURROWS, statesman, lawyer, orator and parliamentarian, has represented the state of Michigan in the senate of the United States since January, 1895, and prior to that date sat for eight terms in the lower house of congress. He is preëminently a product of American democracy and his career has been marked by all the vicissitudes of a courageous, ambitious youth struggling for mastery in American life.

Mr. Burrows is a native of Pennsylvania, though the state of Michigan, into whose citizenship he was adopted while a mere youth, has been the theater of his larger activities and promotions. He was the youngest of a family of eight children, seven of whom were boys, and was born on January 9, 1837, at Northeast, Erie county, Pennsylvania, of New England ancestry. His parents removed to Ashtabula county, Ohio, when he was still very young, and there he received the rudiments of his education in the district schools. He began the struggle of life as a teacher at the age of sixteen, and later attended the Kingsville academy, cooking his own food, and accepting any kind of work that the institution had to offer in exchange for his tuition. It was at this period that he reached the determination to study law, and this he decided to do in the intervals of teaching and academic study. At nineteen years of age he was made principal of Madison seminary, Lake county, Ohio, and during these months of study and teaching he kept his law books under the light of the evening lamp, and often studied them until late in the night. His singleness of purpose and studious habits knew no abatement, and in the course of time, while principal of the Union school at Jefferson, Ohio, he was registered as a student in the law office of Cadwell & Simonds, who continued his preceptors until his admission to the bar in 1858. In 1860, he removed to Michigan, where he took charge of Richland seminary, in Kalamazoo county, and a year later was admitted to the practice of law before the Supreme court of that state. At that time the present city of Kalamazoo was in its infancy, but it soon became the home of the struggling young

Yours Truly
J. C. Burrows



attorney, and his life and achievements were to be thereafter closely identified with it.

When the Civil war was precipitated, Mr. Burrows' immediate plans for the practice of law were broken up, and he threw himself into the contest for national union and supremacy. Reared in the atmosphere of the Western Reserve, which was strongly antislavery in sentiment, he instinctively spoke for the union cause, and his powers as an orator and organizer, even at that time, were at once recognized. He raised a company for the service and was chosen its captain. This company was part of the 17th Michigan infantry, known as the "stonewall regiment," that has now passed into military history high on the roll of honor and fame. Captain Burrows served with this regiment until the fall of 1863, when he was summoned from the field by the illness of his wife, who died in August, 1864. He participated in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Jackson and Knoxville, and subsequent to his discharge from active service, employed every effort to aid in the prosecution of the war toward a successful conclusion.

Mr. Burrows acquired a bent for politics early in life. Before he had reached his majority, his sympathies turned toward the young Republican party, and he gave practical expression to them by taking the stump for Fremont. The first campaign, however, which involved his own personal fortunes, was that of 1864, when he was elected circuit court commissioner, for Kalamazoo county. The interest in public affairs evinced at this time has steadily grown, and no political contest in his state, which could rightfully claim his attention, has since taken place without his intelligent participation. In 1866 he was elected prosecuting attorney, and was reëlected in 1868, while in the year following President Grant tendered him the position of supervisor of internal revenue for Michigan and Wisconsin. This latter appointment he declined. He was further honored, in 1872, by an election to the lower house of the forty-third Congress. In 1874, he was defeated for reëlection, but was returned to the forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second, fifty-third and fifty-fourth Congresses.

The first formal speech delivered by Mr. Burrows in the house of representatives was on December 17, 1873, in favor of the repeal of the Silver act. This effort brought him at once into national

prominence. Subsequently he made many notable speeches in congress which entitle him to high rank among its debaters and orators. From the beginning of his congressional career he has been a pronounced protectionist, and his defense of the McKinley tariff bill in the fifty-first Congress stamped him as a forceful advocate of that policy. He was more than once pressed for speaker of the house, and was twice elected speaker pro tempore of that body.

The elevation of Mr. Burrows to the United States senate occurred in January, 1895, when he was designated to succeed Honorable Francis B. Stockbridge, who died in office. He was elected to the full term by a unanimous vote of the Republican members of the legislature in January, 1899, and more remarkable still by the unanimous vote of the entire legislature in January, 1905, for the term beginning March 4, 1905. It is doubtful whether the conditions under which he was last elected have ever been paralleled in the history of American politics.

Senator Burrows has been signally honored in the committee appointments of the senate and has brought to the discharge of their onerous duties both unusual zeal and ability. He has taken an active and conspicuous part in the senate debates and investigations, and is recognized as one of the leaders on the Republican side. A man of positive convictions, thoroughly loyal to his fireside, genial and urbane in manner, morally courageous, devoid of malice or acrimony, Senator Burrows is an inspiring example of the American statesman.

As an orator, as a lawyer and as a statesman, Senator Burrows has exhibited a high order of attainment—combining a persuasive and eloquent manner, with well-defined convictions, a constructive mind, and mental strength, in such a way as to make his reputation secure.

Senator Burrows has been twice married, first, in 1856, to Miss Jennie S. Hubbard, of Ashtabula county, Ohio, who died in 1863, survived by a daughter. Two years later he wedded Miss Frances S. Peck, of Kalamazoo.

THEODORE ELIJAH BURTON

THEODORE ELIJAH BURTON, lawyer, legislator, member of the United States house of representatives, was born in Jefferson, Ashtabula county, Ohio, December 20, 1851, a son of Reverend William and Elizabeth Grant Burton. His early education was obtained in the public schools and by a period of study at Grand River institute, Austinsburg, Ohio, after which he removed to Iowa and spent some time on a farm. He resumed his studies in Iowa college in 1868, and in 1870 returned to Ohio to enter Oberlin college, from which he was graduated two years later. He was appointed tutor in Oberlin college, and during his spare time he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He was offered a professorship at Oberlin, but declined it, and at once entered actively upon the practice of his profession, at Cleveland, Ohio, where he has successfully practised ever since.

In 1888, Mr. Burton was elected to the fifty-first Congress, as a Republican, from the twenty-first Ohio district, then a part of Cuyahoga county. He failed of a reëlection in 1890, and was not a candidate in 1892. In 1894, he again presented himself as a candidate and was elected to the fifty-fourth Congress; and he has been reëlected to each succeeding congress since that time, including the fifty-ninth, which ends March 4, 1907.

In his legislative capacity, he has been a useful member, both in committee work and on the floor of Congress. He has given especial attention to the financial and economic aspects of national legislation, and his speeches on these and kindred subjects have not only commanded the confidence of the house of representatives, but have had positive results to the country at large.

In 1902, he published a book upon "Financial Crises and Periods of Commercial Depression." Among his most notable contributions to the current discussions of congress are: Speeches on the Civil Service System in 1898; on the Financial Bill in 1900; and on the bill to establish the Nicarauguan Canal in the same year; also in opposition to the enlargement of the Navy, and on the Growth of

National Expenditures, in 1904. He has been chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors since 1898, and has done much to advance transportation and to encourage traffic upon the waterways of the country.

He received the degree of A.M. from Oberlin college in 1875, and that of LL.D. in 1900.

Mr. Burton was president of the Grant Family Association of the United States from 1901–03; and is a member of the Union, and the Rowfant clubs of Cleveland, Ohio; and of the Metropolitan club of Washington, District of Columbia. He is unmarried.

JOHN GEORGE BUTLER

JOHN GEORGE BUTLER, clergyman, is descended from old revolutionary stock, and was born in Cumberland, Maryland, January 28, 1826. His grandfather, Reverend John George Butler, whose name he inherited, was for many years a well-known pioneer minister of the Evangelical Lutheran church, in various sections of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, and had been a soldier in the American war for independence. His father, Jonathan Butler, carried on merchandizing, held strong antislavery views, was in the forefront in Christian work and was noted for his generous catholic spirit.

A very important part of Mr. Butler's education was gained behind his father's counter, in managing country stores, several of which his father owned. He spent a number of years intermittently at Cumberland academy; and, in 1846, he was admitted to Pennsylvania college, at Gettysburg, where he took a partial course in preparation for the ministry, supplementing with a full theological course in the Lutheran seminary at Gettysburg. In 1849, he received a call to St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church, Washington, District of Columbia, and held that pastorate for nearly twenty-four years. St. Paul's was then a struggling mission, the only English Lutheran church in the city, and able to give its pastor but $400 salary.

St. Paul's pulpit was perhaps the first in Washington to declare itself unequivocably for the Union. The result of the firm stand by the pastor was that a few of the strongly Southern members withdrew, but many others came, and the church was filled to overflowing. Out of this condition grew the thought of Lutheran enlargement. A lot was secured, a chapel erected, and Sunday-school and preaching services begun. Finally in 1873 with about fifty members from St. Paul's, a congregation was organized with Mr. Butler as pastor. The church edifice proper was dedicated in 1874.

The name given the new organization was "Memorial," a "Memorial of God's goodness in delivering the nation from bondage and war, and of the restoration of peace."

In course of time the Memorial itself planted three missions, one for the German Americans, "Zion's Church"; one for colored Americans, "Church of Our Redeemer;" and the last in 1891, the "Keller Memorial," in the northeastern part of the city, whose pastor is Doctor Butler's second son, Reverend Charles H. Butler.

In 1889 the Lutheran Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary was established in the Memorial Chapel, for the free treatment of the worthy poor, with Doctor Butler's elder son, Doctor W. K. Butler, as surgeon in charge. Thousands have received treatment here.

In 1884 the colossal bronze "Martin Luther," duplicate of the one in the famous group at Worms, was erected by the Luther Statue Association, in celebration of the 400th anniversary of the great reformer.

It must be said in justice, that many people of Southern sympathies were Mr. Butler's fastest friends.

During this transition period, he accepted the chaplaincy of the 5th Pennsylvania regiment, one of the first to come to the defense of the capital, in 1861. He was appointed by President Lincoln hospital chaplain, and served in the Union Hotel and Seminary hospitals, Georgetown, and in Cliffburn and Lincoln hospitals, of Washington, until the close of the war. In 1867, he was made chaplain of the house of representatives, and was continued in that capacity throughout the forty-first, forty-second and forty-third Congresses. In 1886 and for several years thereafter he was chaplain of the United States senate; while from the inception of Howard university, he occupied the chair of homiletics and church history for twenty years. For twenty years he was the Washington correspondent of the "Lutheran Observer," the chief English paper of the General Synod; and for ten years past he has been editor of the "Lutheran Evangelist."

Doctor Butler's career has been characterized by great industry and an untiring devotion to all those humane objects which have enlisted his sympathies. As a pulpit orator, in his pastoral relations, and in the associated work of his church and denomination, he has gained equal distinction. He has received the honorary degrees of M.A. and D.D., from Pennsylvania college, of which institution he is now a trustee.

The length of his pastorate in Washington (over fifty-five years), his deep and broad sympathy with the poor, his generous coöperation with all sound efforts for moral reform and social betterment, and

his sound "sanctified common sense"—have endeared him to the whole people of the capital city, and have made him in the best sense of the word a moral and religious leader in Washington life.

JAMES MORTON CALLAHAN

CALLAHAN, JAMES MORTON, farmer's son, teacher, superintendent of schools, graduate of Southern Indiana normal school and University of Indiana, newspaper correspondent, graduate student Chicago and Johns Hopkins universities, professor in Hamilton college, New York, lecturer in history at Johns Hopkins university, professor of history and political science, West Virginia university; was born in Bedford, Indiana, November 4, 1864. His father, Martin I. Callahan (1838–1904) was a teacher and a farmer, a man of strong domestic tastes, noted for his cheerful manner and his modesty. His mother was Sophia Oregon Tannehill and she largely influenced the moral and social life of her son. He was educated at home by his father, and at the public and high schools, working in the summer months on the farm, and in a stone quarry when fifteen years of age. He was graduated from the Southern Indiana normal school in 1886, and after some years spent in teaching and as a newspaper correspondent, he was graduated at the University of Indiana, A.B., 1894, A.M., 1895; became a graduate student of the University of Chicago in 1894, and of Johns Hopkins university, 1894–97 (history, jurisprudence, politics and economics); assistant and fellow as Johns Hopkins, 1895–97, receiving the degree of Ph.D., 1897. He has also studied and traveled in Europe. He was acting professor of American history and Constitutional law at Hamilton college, New York, 1897–98, and lecturer on American Diplomatic history (and historical archives) to graduate classes at Johns Hopkins, while engaged in research work at Washington, District of Columbia, 1898–1902. In 1899–1900 he substituted for Professor H. B. Adams (absent in the West Indies for his health) giving a special course of lectures on American history for graduate students. As director of the bureau of historical research, Washington, District of Columbia, he conducted on Saturdays a class of graduate students in consulting original sources of history. He was acting professor of American history and political science and associate professor of European history at the West Virginia university, 1902–03, and

professor of history and political history there from 1903. He has passed through all the offices of the Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. He is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church. His most profitable reading he has found in history, biography and sociology. He had in preparation in 1905 a series of volumes on American diplomatic history and international policy, based upon his research work along these lines. The American Historical Association, of which he is a member, has published several of his papers. His published works issued by the Johns Hopkins Press include: "Neutrality of the American Lakes, and Anglo-American Relations" (1898); "Cuba and International Relations" (1899); American Relations in the Pacific and the Far East" (1901); "Diplomatic History of the Southern Confederacy" (1901); "History of the American Expansion Policy" (1903). The strongest impulse to strive for high honors in his branch of historical research (which work was primarily suggested to him by his father) came from the inspiration he received from Doctor Herbert B. Adams, whom he first met at Chautauqua, New York, in the summer of 1894, and who for several years thereafter encouraged his researches in the manuscript archives of the Department of State at Washington, and elsewhere. Contact with men in active life exerted the greatest influence upon his own success, and he always felt that his partial failures were sure to be followed by greater success although not always in the same direction. He has found that "opportunities are far greater than possibilities." His advice to young men is to make proper preparation for their work while young; he assures them that the attainment of true success is the sure result of energy, earnestness, honesty, promptness, regularity, persistence, cheerfulness and hopefulness.

FRANK L. CAMPBELL

FRANK L. CAMPBELL, lawyer, assistant attorney-general of the United States for the department of the interior, was born August 26, 1843, in Hancock county, West Virginia, [illegible] a son of George W. Campbell, who married Miss Elizabeth Jane [illegible]man. He attended the common schools of his native county and Paris academy, at Paris, Pennsylvania, and Washington and Jefferson college, at Washington, Pennsylvania. To support himself while at college, he engaged in teaching; and for a time he was superintendent of public schools in Ohio. At the end of his junior year, in 1863, he left his studies at college and entered the Union army as a [illegible] the fifty-eighth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteer infantry, [illegible] ency service, and took an active part in opposing the raid of General Morgan in Ohio, and in Morgan's final capture in August, 1863. He entered the service of the United States Government, at Washington, District of Columbia, in the early seventies, and, while so connected, he pursued a course of study in the law department of Columbian university, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B., and was subsequently admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia. For six years, he was a legal examiner and reviewer in the pension bureau, and was then transferred to the office of the secretary of the interior. His fidelity and efficiency [illegible] his promotion from one grade to another under the various [illegible] heads of departments until, on April 16, 1903, he [illegible] position of assistant attorney-general for the department of the interior. He had previously been assistant attorney for the department, and, from 1900 to 1903, second assistant secretary of the interior.

Mr. Campbell is a member of the bar of the United States Supreme court, and is an authority on federal law and procedure. For some years he has occupied the chair of federal administrative law in the National university law school of Washington, District of Columbia. Washington and Jefferson college conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M., and on October 15, 1902, that of LL.D.

Sincerely Yours,
Frank L. Campbell
Jany 25/06

He is a Republican in politics, and a member of a number of learned and professional societies. He is actively connected with the Congregational church.

Mr. Campbell married Miss Mary J. Pollock, daughter of Thomas S. and Mary Pollock, at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, in 1867. They have two children.

JOSEPH GURNEY CANNON

CANNON, JOSEPH GURNEY, speaker of the United States house of representatives, has risen from the ranks to one of the highest positions in the gift of the American people. His advancement has been principally due to his industry, energy and integrity. In youth he laid the foundations of an excellent character and in early manhood he reached an honorable position at the bar and had the respect and confidence of the people among whom he lived. At the age of thirty-six he became one of the representatives of his state in congress and in this capacity he has served almost continuously until the present time. Alert and progressive, he has always favored wise legislation. He has been a very important factor in the congressional policy of the party to which he belongs. Though he has always been opposed to extravagant legislation, and has become noted for his quickness to perceive and his skill to balk projects which involve the use of the public money for unworthy purposes, he has taken a broad view of affairs and has always been ready to vote for expenditures which it seemed to him the public good required.

Mr. Cannon was born at New Garden, near Greensboro, Guilford county, North Carolina, May 7, 1836. He was the son of Horace F. and Gulielma (Hollingsworth) Cannon. While he was a boy, the family moved to Indiana.

His father was a physician, a man of learning and culture. Though he never held any prominent public office, he was a public-spirited citizen, interested in matters pertaining to education, and a recognized leader in the general affairs of the community in which he lived, owning and managing a small farm as well as practising medicine. His wife was a woman of more than ordinary intellectual ability and of deep religious feeling. The early ancestors of Mr. Cannon had settled in Massachusetts. They belonged to the Society of Friends, and suffered so much from religious intolerance that they removed to Nantucket, and from there to the Southern states. Mrs. Cannon, the mother of Speaker Cannon, was born in North

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Yours &c
J. Hancock

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Carolina. She, also, was a Friend, and traced her ancestry back to the contemporaries of George Fox, the founder of that denomination.

The subject of this sketch passed his early life in the country or in a small village. He endured the hardships which are incident to pioneer life, but he had a strong constitution and good health. In summer he performed the various kinds of work which were required of country boys on a farm; and in winter he attended the common school. In acquiring an education he met the difficulties with which country boys were obliged to contend in what was "the West" sixty years ago; and they were serious difficulties compared with those encountered by the youth of the present day. He had a strong taste for reading, which he gratified by "reading everything that he could get at."

His father died in 1851. Thrown upon his own resources for support, he worked for five years in a country store. For these five years of service, he received one thousand dollars; and half of it he saved. He was not able to go to college, but he fitted himself for entrance to the Cincinnati law school, from which institution he was graduated in 1858. In 1859 he opened a law office at Tuscola, Douglas county, Illinois. For a time clients were few and fees were small. The outlook was discouraging. But a friend, who saw in Mr. Cannon much more than an ordinary young lawyer, gave him encouragement and financial assistance. Business increased and Mr. Cannon became well known in the county circuit courts, in which he continued to practice until 1873, when at the close of fourteen years of hard work at the bar, during one-half of which period he had served as state's attorney for the twenty-seventh judicial district of Illinois, he became a member of the lower house of congress. With the exception of the fifty-second Congress, of election to which he failed because of the general "landslide" to the Democratic party which marked the close of the campaign, he has served continuously as a member of that body. His present term expires March 4, 1907.

In congress, Mr. Cannon has done very much to strengthen his party and has rendered invaluable service to the country at large. In his first term he was a member of the committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and was chairman of a subcommittee on Revision of the Postal Laws. A large part of the work of this subcommittee was performed by Mr. Cannon; and the work was done so well that it has not

been materially changed. One of the great improvements introduced into the new code was the prepayment of postage, at pound rates, by the publishers of newspapers and magazines, in place of the collection of postage from each individual subscriber. The first speech made in congress by Mr. Cannon related to postal affairs and was a pronounced success. From that time Mr. Cannon has been known as an interesting speaker and a keen debater. In the fifty-first, fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth, and fifty-seventh Congresses he was chairman of the committee on Appropriations, and his skill and fidelity in the performance of the exceedingly difficult duties of this responsible position were recognized and appreciated by the members of all political parties. His popularity was so great that for some time before the fifty-eighth Congress assembled, it was evident that Mr. Cannon would be its speaker. His election to this office which gives "almost autocratic power," and which in its influence upon legislation is second in importance only to that of the president of the United States, followed in due course; and he has performed its duties with great acceptability to the American people. In the expressed opinion of many members, Speaker Cannon "has done much to restore to the house the power and influence which it possessed before the senate began to infringe upon the rights and privileges of the house."

Of late he has been quite prominent in a movement to secure an extensive and much needed enlargement of the Capitol building.

Mr. Cannon was married January 4, 1862, to Mary P. Reed. They have had three children, of whom two are now living. Mr. Cannon received the degree of LL.D. from the Illinois state university. He is a member of the Union League club of Chicago. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Knights Templar. He has never given much attention to any of the popular forms of physical culture, but has "found his principal recreation in reading the current newspapers and magazines and in rereading the books which were interesting to him in early life." The books which he found of special assistance in fitting him for his work, and in carrying it on, are the Bible, Josephus, Rollin's Ancient History, the English histories of Hume and Macaulay, Bancroft's United States History, the Life of Franklin, the works of Shakespeare, Scott, Dickens, and Thackeray; and in his law reading, Blackstone's Commentaries.

Mr. Cannon is essentially a man of the people. His unfailing kindness has endeared him to his acquaintances; and though his unconventional ways have often made him the object of humorous caricature, and have caused him to be known in congress and throughout the country as "Uncle Joe," he is a man whom his associates, without regard to party preferences, and the people at large, sincerely respect, and in whom they have the utmost confidence. Speaker Cannon opposed the strong and widely spread movement to make him the candidate for vice-president of the United States in 1904, and with especial firmness at the Republican national convention at Chicago, of which he was permanent chairman. He opposed this suggestion because he believed that on account of his long service in the house of representatives, and his intimate familiarity with its requirements he could be more useful to the country as a member of that body than in any other position.

In the choice of a profession, Mr. Cannon was largely governed by circumstances. He had no special knowledge of the exacting requirements of the law, but its practice became very attractive to him, and for this reason, as well as for the financial rewards which it offered, he followed it for many years. The change from the law to political service was largely accidental. Mr. Cannon was fully qualified for the duties and responsibilities of official life; and when the time to enter it came, he saw the great possibilities of the wider field. It is worthy of note that in speaking of the means which have been efficient in securing his advancement, Mr. Cannon says that he "took advantage of opportunities as they presented themselves." That he has made an excellent use of these opportunities is evident. And he has the satisfaction of believing that if life were to be lived over again under the same conditions, he could not, in the main, choose a better course than the one he has followed. The influence of home was very strong in the formation of his character and in the development of his intellectual powers. The memory of his parents he holds in the highest regard. Indeed, he says that "to his mother first, and to his father next," he owes most of the success which he has attained.

From his experience and observation, Mr. Cannon would say to the young people of America that to a great extent their future will be according to their own choice. He holds that one may be useful and influential, whatever calling or profession is chosen; but that

the measure of usefulness and influence will depend upon individual effort and personal merit. And he firmly believes that "it is better for a man to be a good laborer than a poor employer; better to become a good farmer or mechanic than to take low rank in one of the learned professions."

EUGENE ASA CARR

CARR, EUGENE ASA, brigadier and brevet major-general United States army, honorably retired in 1893. He repeatedly won promotion, gaining honors among the soldiers of the Civil war, and the Indian fighters who protected the frontier while civilization was pushing into the Great West. He was four times reported killed, and had the very unusual pleasure of reading a large number of laudatory obituary notices of himself which appeared in the leading papers of the country.

He was born in Concord, Erie county, New York, March 20, 1830. His parents were Clark Murwin and Delia Ann (Torrey) Carr. His grandfather, Clark Carr, was a Baptist minister and a farmer. His father was a man of ability, character and influence, and rendered public service in county, state, and federal offices. The family came from Normandy to Scotland and England with King James.

The early life of General Carr was passed in western New York. Though fond of study, his tastes and amusements were those of the average boy. After attending district and private schools and academies, and teaching for part of a winter before he was sixteen, he entered, in 1846, the United States military academy at West Point, from which he was graduated in 1850, ranking nineteenth in a class of forty-four members.

Soon after his graduation he was stationed at the cavalry school of practice, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, with the rank of brevet second lieutenant of mounted riflemen. From 1851 he was on frontier duty serving in Missouri, in Kansas, on the plains toward the Rocky Mountains, and in Texas, where he was wounded, and, for gallantry, was promoted in the first cavalry, newly raised in 1855. In the troubles in Kansas in 1856–57 he rendered efficient assistance as aide to Governor Robert J. Walker, and, until the opening of the Civil war, he was on the frontier and was engaged in the suppression of Indian outbreaks. In 1861 he was appointed colonel of the 3d Illinois cavalry volunteers, having been a captain of regular cavalry

at the battle of Wilson Creek, Missouri. For gallant conduct in the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas (in which he commanded a division, was wounded three times and saved the day) he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, and received the congressional medal of honor.

During the Vicksburg campaign he led a division and took active part in the operations against that stronghold. He commanded for a while the left wing of the sixteenth army corps with headquarters at Corinth, Mississippi; then the cavalry of the department of Arkansas, the district of Little Rock, the cavalry of the Camden expedition, and a division at the siege of Spanish Fort, near Mobile.

He has a brevet for nearly every grade in the regular army, from second lieutenant to major-general.

After the war, as major of the fifth United States cavalry, he commanded the post of Raleigh, North Carolina, and afterward was judge advocate and inspector-general of the Department of Washington, where he was employed in many confidential positions. By his good judgment and decisive action he saved the city of Baltimore from a bloody race riot; and during the Stanton and Johnson imbroglio he had custody of the war department and its archives.

In 1868 he returned to active service on the frontier. During the next year he was in command in half a dozen fights in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, and was uniformly successful. His destruction of the "Dog Soldier Band" at Summit Springs, Colorado, where, without the loss of a man, he utterly routed a large force of Indians, seized their animals and equipments, and rescued a white woman whom they were holding captive, was rated by eminent military authorities as "one of the most brilliant successes known in Indian warfare." In 1876 he took part in the Big Horn and Yellowstone expeditions as lieutenant-colonel of the 5th cavalry; and in 1877 he rendered efficient aid in quelling the railroad strike riots in Chicago.

His promotion to colonel of the sixth cavalry followed in 1879. From Fort Apache, Arizona, in August, 1881, with two companies of cavalry, he proceeded to arrest a "medicine man" who was inciting the braves to destroy the whites. The Indian scouts turned traitors, and they and the other Indians killed a captain and seven soldiers. Although he repulsed the Indians, brought his command back safely, and afterward successfully defended the post, it was announced that General Carr, with all of his officers and men, his wife and all the

other occupants of the Fort, had been killed. The report of the tragedy caused great excitement and led to a general demand for a larger number of troops in the Indian country and sterner treatment of the hostile tribes.

General Carr has a scrapbook containing a large number of articles from papers in all parts of the country giving elaborate accounts of the affair, with most interesting and highly complimentary obituary notices of himself, of his wife, and of his son, Clark M. Carr. The latter was with the troops in the fight, and exhibited a degree of coolness not to be expected in one so young. Less than a year afterward, while a student in a New Hampshire academy, he won additional honor by saving the life of a man whose boat was overturned and who would have drowned had not young Carr promptly come to his assistance.

General Carr was married to Mary P. Magwire, of St. Louis, Missouri, October 12, 1865. He is a member of the Masonic Order; of the Army and Navy clubs; of the Loyal Legion of the United States; of the Grand Army of the Republic; of the Society of Foreign Wars, and of the Kansas Historical Society; and he has been commander of the Missouri commandery of the Loyal Legion. He has never taken an active part in politics. His favorite recreations are travel, reading and study. The wishes of his parents influenced his choice of a profession.

In reply to an inquiry regarding the most efficient aids in preparing for and carrying on the work of his life, General Carr states that he owes much to heredity and environment. He inherited a strong constitution and a clear mind, together with an enterprising disposition which he credits to his Norman, Scotch, Welsh, English and American ancestors. He was carefully trained by his father, who gave him a good preparatory education, and impressed upon him the importance of forming good habits and of always striving to do right. Then, too, in early life he was highly favored by association with some of the noblest officers in the army. He also feels that in many cases, especially in early life, he was remarkably fortunate. In one instance he gained by a single promotion a position which in the ordinary course of advancement it would have required eight years to reach. Still, it is only just to say that this promotion was fully earned by brilliant service. Among other powerful means which have directly contributed to his success, he

names: Attention to duty; confidence in his own judgment and fortune; and "study and reflection, by which I was prepared for any emergency." To young officers in the army he would say, be upright, be courteous and honorable to men and women, and never desert a friend. Read history, keep well-informed regarding current events, and study your profession with care. Also "be brave and fortunate," as was the charge to the knights of old. And to all who are ambitious "to rise in the world" his words of advice and encouragement are: "Do not try to do that; but cling to honor, be industrious and devoted to duty, stick to your friends, be forgiving to your enemies, cultivate good habits, and leave the result to Providence."

JAMES CARROLL

CARROLL, JAMES, M.D., army surgeon, is an instance of a man who has risked his own life, and voluntarily put himself under the power of a virulent disease for the sake of science and for the relief of suffering humanity. He is to be honored as a benefactor of his race, and his name will be associated with those who have made important discoveries that tend to promote and protect human life.

He was born in Woolwich, Kent county, England, June 5, 1854, the son of James and Harriet Chiverton Carroll. His father, a mechanic and marine engineer, had a "splendid physique;" and his mother's influence over her son was morally strong. As a boy, his health was fair, and his tastes were in the direction of study. After he was fifteen, coming to Canada, he was a blacksmith's helper, and railroad laborer. He chopped cordwood, split rails, and did other such tasks to the improvement of his health and general physique. No especial difficulties stood in the way of his attaining an education; but preferring out-of-door life and hard labor, in 1870, he declined clerical employment and apprenticeship to a civil engineer. He had, however, attended the Albion House academy, Albion Road, Woolwich, England, preparatory to entering the English navy as an engineer student, but he did not graduate. He speaks of himself as having lived a "vegetative life" for some years. He pursued later a course of study in the University of New York and at the University of Maryland, graduating from the latter institution in 1891. He took a post-graduate course in pathology at Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, Maryland, in 1901–02, and a course in bacteriology in the same institution, in 1902–03. He has filled the position of laborer, soldier, physician, and of professor of bacteriology, and clinical microscopy in the Army medical school (since 1902); demonstrator of bacteriology and pathology in the medical department of Columbian university 1896–1901; associate professor, 1902; professor, 1904; assistant curator of the Army medical

museum, 1902; curator, 1903; and has been a member of the Yellow Fever Board, since 1900.

The principal public service which Dr. Carroll has rendered to the science of medicine, is his voluntary submission to the bite of an infected mosquito by which he became the first case of known "experimental yellow fever" on record. His life was despaired of for three days. The mosquito which conveyed the poison had previously been caused to bite three well-marked cases of yellow fever. This experiment on Dr. Carroll was undergone by him in order to justify experimentation on other people. It took place while he was associated with the late Major Walter Reed, surgeon of the United States army, in study of Sanarelli's supposed yellow fever bacillus, from 1897–1902. Dr. Carroll demonstrated in 1903 that the *Myococcidium stegomyiæ* (so-called), found in yellow fever mosquitos and supposed to be the parasite of that disease, was, in reality, a yeast cell. The scientific investigations in which he took part and in which Dr. Jesse W. Lazear lost his life have led to the demonstration of the fact that natural yellow fever is contracted only through the bite of a special mosquito; that the disease is transmissible by blood injection, and that the parasite of the disease is, in all probability, ultra-microscopic.

Dr. Carroll has been the vice-president of the American Society of Bacteriologists; he is an honorary member of the American Society of Tropical Medicine, since 1903; member of the International Congress of Arts and Sciences, St. Louis, 1904. He has been in the army continuously since January 9, 1874; he was for more than twenty-four years "an enlisted man," serving four and one-half years as contract surgeon, and since October, 1902, as first lieutenant and assistant surgeon.

Several of his technical papers on yellow fever have been published in current medical periodicals.

He is a member of the Episcopal church; his favorite reading has been the lives of eminent men. He is a Royal Arch Mason. He is not identified with any political party. He says that he has "had no relaxation for twelve years, but was formerly fond of shooting, swimming, walking, and riding." At one time he used dumbbells constantly for five years by way of physical exercise. His love of adventure prompted him to become a soldier, and he chose the profession of medicine because he desired to know some-

thing of himself and because it offered unlimited fields for work. He names as the first strong impulse toward ambition to excel in life, "the final realization that a purely vegetative life is fruitless; and second, confidence in the belief that earnest and persistent effort must bring a reward." The influences which have shaped his life he ranks in the following order: "First, the moral influence of my mother; second, school; third, contact with men in active life; and fourth, private study." He emphasizes to young Americans the "cultivation of ideals of truth, honor, and integrity, with perseverance and a proper regard for the rights of their fellows." He was married to Jennie M. George Lucas, May 5, 1888. They have six children living in 1905.

WILLIAM HARDING CARTER

CARTER, WILLIAM HARDING, U. S. A., has been on staff duty since 1897, and as assistant adjutant-general has performed an immense amount of hard work. He is a man of superior intelligence and excellent judgment, and his services were invaluable during the Spanish-American war, when under sudden and severe test the war department showed such resourcefulness and energy. Equipment has been his especial study, and through his determination and ability he has become an authority on everything connected with cavalry. His book, "Horses, Saddles and Bridles," is read in foreign armies, and is used as a text-book in our cavalry schools. The organization of a general staff, so needful for the greatest efficiency of our army, is largely due to General Carter's insight and labor. In his last annual report as secretary of war, Elihu Root said: "Special credit is due to Brigadier-General Carter for the exceptional ability and untiring industry which he has contributed to the work of devising, bringing about and putting into operation the general staff law. He brought thorough and patient historical research and wide experience, both in the line and in the staff, to the aid of long-continued, anxious and concentrated thought upon the problem of improving military administration, and if the new system shall prove to be an improvement, the gain to the country will have been largely due to him." He was selected by the president as one of the three general officers in the first organization of the general staff corps, and was sent abroad to study modern military systems. His long cavalry service fitted him for this duty. He was then assigned to command the Department of the Visayas in the Philippine Islands, which position he holds in 1904.

He was born near Nashville, Tennessee, November 19, 1851. His knowledge of horses began at an early age, for his father, Samuel Jefferson Carter, was a breeder of blood-horses. His father's intense loyalty to the Union, too, at a time and place when it meant sacrifice of family, friends, and often even life itself, no doubt left a strong impress on his boyish mind. His father was a member of the state

legislature. His mother, Anne Catharine Vaulx Carter, traced her descent from Pocahontas and had in her veins strains of Huguenot blood. Her character was full of "strength and goodness." On the paternal side, John Carter of Virginia was the earliest known ancestor in America. The war and the constant presence of large armies practically broke up the schools of Nashville; but young Carter attended as he could private and public schools. When twelve years old he entered the service of the Federal army as a mounted messenger. At the close of the war he studied at the Kentucky military institute, and in 1869 was appointed a cadet-at-large at the West Point military academy, and was graduated in 1873.

He was assigned to an infantry regiment, guarding engineers who were exploring a route for the Northern Pacific Railway. Later he participated in an expedition against the Sioux Indians in the years 1873 and 1874. After a severe winter's campaign, he accompanied his regiment to Arizona, where he was transferred to the 6th cavalry, serving for sixteen years in the Department of Arizona. His regiment was for years pitted against hostile Apaches in a most difficult country, and he was commended several times for his services against these Indians. The Army Register contains these words opposite his name to show why the much-coveted medal of honor was conferred upon him: "For distinguished bravery in action against hostile Apache Indians, in receiving, with the voluntary assistance of two soldiers, the wounded from under a heavy fire of hostile Indians at Cibicu Creek, Arizona, August 30, 1881; while serving as first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster and acting-adjutant, 6th cavalry."

During the campaigning of 1890–91, his command was ordered to Dakota to allay the fanatical outbreak brought on by the "Ghost Dancers." In command of his troop, F, 6th cavalry, he took part in the last Indian fight on the great plains, January 1, 1891. For his action at that time, he was recommended by his commanding officer for appointment as brevet major.

After two years' duty near Rosebud Reservation he was ordered to the Fort Leavenworth infantry and cavalry school. Here he was for several years instructor in the department of Cavalry and Hippology, and here he prepared the book used for the instruction of officers in the army entitled, "Horses, Saddles and Bridles." He was promoted to the grade of major in 1897, and was selected by Secretary

Lamont for duty in the adjutant-general's department. He was ordered to duty in the war department, and a large share of the work incident to army organization, during and after the war with Spain, fell to his care, particularly in the matter of shaping army legislation. He was one of the original members of the War College board, and during the absence of the adjutant-general he was ordered as a brigadier-general of the line to act as adjutant-general, the only instance of the kind on record. He was appointed brigadier-general by President Roosevelt, being the first officer out of nearly four thousand who entered the service after the Civil war, to pass through all the grades from second lieutenant to general officer.

His reading is largely biographical, and he chooses the lives of those "who have won their way to the simple but constant life, of those who have done things." Shooting, fishing and horseback riding are his favorite relaxations. From boyhood he wanted to be a cavalry officer. He was assigned to that employment and worked hard to fit himself for it. Home, study, contact with able men, he accounts as strong influences in his life. He started out determined to fit himself for whatever work opportunity brought him, and his advice to young people is to cultivate "a simple, sincere life, working hard to do things. Be upright, square in all things. Methodical, consistent effort wins." He is the author of several books and of many magazine articles.

He married Miss Ida Dawley, October 27, 1880. They have two sons. His address is the War Department, Washington, District of Columbia.

EDWARD PEARCE CASEY

CASEY, EDWARD PEARCE, architect and civil engineer, was born in Portland, Maine, June 18, 1864. He is a son of Brigadier-General Thomas Lincoln Casey and Emma Weir Casey. His father, General Casey, was distinguished in his engineering career from the time he was graduated at the head of his class at West Point, until he was designated (October 2, 1888) to erect the new building for the Library of Congress. Edward Pearce Casey was architect for the completion of the Congressional Library building from 1892 until 1897, in which year the library was finished. Thomas Casey, their earliest known ancestor in this country, sailed from Plymouth, England, in 1658. Silas Casey, major-general in the United States army, was his grandfather, and Admiral Silas Casey of the United States navy was his uncle. Robert W. Weir professor of painting at West Point military academy and John Ferguson, mayor of New York city are among his direct ancestors.

His early life was passed in a city. He attended the Emerson institute in Washington, District of Columbia. He was graduated from the civil engineering department of the School of Mines of Columbia college, New York city, in 1886; and from the architectural department of the same institution in 1888. For three years he studied at L'Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, France. In the competition for plans for the New York City Hall, in 1893, among one hundred and thirty-four competitors he was one of six equal prize-winners. Associating himself with Professor Burr of Columbia college, they competed for a design for the Memorial Bridge across the Potomac River at Washington, District of Columbia, and won the first prize, in 1900. Since 1900 he has won competitions for the monument to General U. S. Grant in Washington, District of Columbia; and for the Memorial Continental Hall, for the Daughters of the American Revolution, in the same city.

Mr. Casey was a member of the Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., from 1885–94. He belongs to the Sons of the Revolution, to the

Psi Upsilon college fraternity; to the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects; to the Century and University clubs; to the Architectural League, and to the National Sculpture Society. He was vice-president of the Beaux Arts Society of Architects from 1898–1900. He is affiliated with the Protestant Episcopal church. He is unmarried.

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Yours truly
Adna R. Chaffee

Dec 1. 1904

ADNA ROMANZA CHAFFEE

CHAFFEE, ADNA ROMANZA, son of a farmer in Ohio; enlisted in the United States cavalry at the outbreak of the Civil war has been promoted from private through the various grades to the highest rank attainable, serving first in the Civil war, 1861–65; in the Southwest in quelling disturbances with the Indians; in the war with Spain in Cuba as brigadier-general of volunteers, 1898, and as major-general, 1899–1900; in China suppressing the outbreak of the Boxers, 1900; as major-general United States army and military governor of the Philippine Islands, 1901–02; in command of the Department of the East, 1902–04, and as lieutenant-general, United States army, and chief of staff of the United States army from January 9, 1904, his date of retirement under operation of law being April 14, 1906. He was born in Orwell, Ashtabula county, Ohio, April 14, 1842. His father, Truman Billings Chaffee, was a farmer working a small farm and filling up his time when debarred by the weather from farm work, by working at the carpenter's trade in which he had served an apprenticeship when a young man. He had married early in life Grace, daughter of Ira and Sarah May Hyde and they brought up a large family of children. It was to the precepts and encouragement of his mother that he owes his strong moral character. His boyhood was passed upon the farm where he assisted his father in the tasks usual to farmers' sons. He had few educational advantages, attending the district school during the winter months. He married while young, after attaining the rank of captain in the army.

On July 22, 1861, when nineteen years old, he enlisted at Warren, Ohio, as a private in the U. S. army and was assigned to Company K, 6th U. S. cavalry, and served as private sergeant and first sergeant of his company, and on May 12, 1863, he received his commission as second lieutenant, which was dated March 13, 1863. He received promotion to first lieutenant in the 6th cavalry, February 22, 1865; captain, October 12, 1867; major, 9th cavalry, July 7, 1888; lieutenant-colonel, 3d cavalry, June 1, 1897, and colonel, 8th cavalry,

May 8, 1899. His gallantry at Gettysburg won him a brevet commission as first lieutenant, July 3, 1863, while serving in Merritt's reserve brigade, Buford's division, Pleasanton's cavalry corps, and that of captain for intrepidity in the engagement at Dinwiddie Court House, March 31, 1865, while serving in Gibbs's 3d brigade, Devens' 1st division, Merritt's corps, Army of the Shenandoah, under Sheridan. For gallantry in an engagement with the Comanche Indians on Painted Tree Creek, Texas, he received the brevet of major, March 7, 1868. Major Chaffee was married secondly March 31, 1875, to Anne Frances, daughter of George and Catharine Westlake Cole Rockwell of Junction City, Kansas. His service after the close of the Civil war was principally in Texas and Arizona against the Indians, for which he received a brevet of lieutenant-colonel February 27, 1890. On the outbreak of the war with Spain he was appointed brigadier-general United States volunteers, May 4, 1898, and took part in the mobilization of the United States volunteer army to serve against the Spanish army in Cuba. His first active service was in the Santiago campaign, where he commanded the 3d brigade, 2d division, 5th corps from June to August, 1898, and at El Caney he directed the movements of his brigade with so much ability that he gained promotion to major-general of volunteers July 8, 1898. When peace was assured through the destruction of the Spanish fleet off Santiago, July 3, 1898, followed by an active campaign against the Spanish armies operating in Cuba and Porto Rico, a military government was established by the United States, July 18, 1898, followed by a protocol signed August 12, 1899. This resulted in the appointment of peace commissioners to meet in Paris, October 1, 1898. During November and December, 1898, he commanded the first division, fourth army corps in Alabama and after the commissioners signed the treaty of peace in December, 1898, General Chaffee was made chief of staff of the division of Cuba, serving from December, 1898, to May, 1900. The Spanish troops having evacuated Cuba, February 6, 1899, General Chaffee was honorably discharged as major-general of volunteers, April 13, 1899, and he was appointed brigadier-general, U. S. A., the same date, and continued in command at Havana until May 24, 1900, when he was ordered to China to direct the movements of the American troops allied with those of the other nations whose legations were besieged by the Boxers, or anti-foreign Chinese, who threatened the respec-

tive legations of the Christian nations and all missionaries with extermination. He assumed command of the American forces in China, and on July 29, 1900, led them in the march to, and capture of Peking, the besieged Chinese capital, on August 14, and secured the safety of United States Minister Conger and his domestic and official family, and of the American missionaries who had taken refuge in the quarters of the legation and had been held there from June 28, to August 14, 1900. He was promoted major-general, U. S. V., June 20, 1900, and on the restoration of order in China, General Chaffee was promoted to the rank of major-general, U. S. A., February 5, 1901, was placed in command of the division of the United States army in the Philippine Islands and was appointed military governor of the Philippines to take effect July 4, 1901. He was relieved from service in the Philippines, September 30, 1902, and assigned to the command of the Department of the East, with headquarters in New York. On the retirement of Lieutenant-General S. B. M. Young, January 9, 1904, General Chaffee was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general and chief-of-staff of the United States army. He was made a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and a member of several other patriotic societies and of the Army and Navy and Metropolitan clubs of Washington, District of Columbia. He also served for one year as commander-in-chief of the Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the State of Kansas. General Chaffee is an example of the possibilities open to American youth and shows that there is no position in life which may not be attained if the purpose is prompted by the best motives and if there is the determination to succeed. In spite of the disadvantages that handicapped him during his early boyhood and youth, he found in the regular army his high school, academy and college, where he was instructed in the profession of arms and advanced from the position of private through the work of forty-three years' constant service, to be the ranking officer in the United States army. In speaking to young men General Chaffee says: "The books that have influenced me most have been those devoted to history and biography, together with professional and current literature. I have always taken pleasure in the work that I have had to do and was never indifferent about anything. The greatest influence on my course of life has been contact with men of high character; and my

success in the military profession. It contributes to cultivating a high sense of honor, a commendable industry and to the exercise of the highest degree of morality."

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Wm E. Chandler

April 1882

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June, 1859, by Governor Goodwin, serv
seven volumes of reports. He was elected a Republican
tive in the New Hampshire legislature, 1862, 1863 and 1864, and
served as speaker of the house, 1863 and 1864. In the latter part of
1864 he was selected by the United States navy department as special
counsel to prosecute the Philadelphia navy yard frauds, and his skill
and success led President Lincoln to appoint him first solicitor and

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WILLIAM EATON CHANDLER

CHANDLER, WILLIAM EATON, was born in Concord, New Hampshire, December 28, 1835; son of Nathan S. and Mary Ann (Tucker) Chandler. His first ancestors in America were William and Annis Chandler. His father was a man of great intelligence and firmness of character and was a Whig in politics. His mother was a woman of equally positive traits and contributed much to the formation of the character which has given success to her son. He was one of three brothers whose parents, being obliged to work hard to support the family, desired to bring up their children to an easier life and required few tasks from them while growing; and he thus lost the physical development that attends manual labor on a farm or in a shop. When fifteen he found employment in the office of the register of deeds in copying and in mercantile houses in posting books and doing other writing to earn the money he needed to meet his expenses. He attended the public and high schools at Concord and was sent to the academies at Thetford, Vermont and Pembroke, New Hampshire, where he pursued a classical course. He was a law student in the office of George & Webster in 1852 and was graduated at Harvard law school, LL.B., 1854, and acted as librarian, 1854 to 1855. He was admitted to the bar in 1855 before coming of age and began practice in his native city with Francis B. Peabody. Becoming identified with the Republican party formed from the Free Soil and Whig parties, he served as city solicitor for two years, 1857–58; was appointed reporter of the decisions of the New Hampshire Supreme court in June, 1859, by Governor Goodwin, serving 1859–64, and published seven volumes of reports. He was elected a Republican representative in the New Hampshire legislature, 1862, 1863 and 1864, and served as speaker of the house, 1863 and 1864. In the latter part of 1864 he was selected by the United States navy department as special counsel to prosecute the Philadelphia navy yard frauds, and his skill and success led President Lincoln to appoint him first solicitor and

judge advocate-general of the navy department, March 9, 1865. On June 17, 1865, he was made assistant secretary of the United States treasury and held the position to November 30, 1867, when he resigned to resume the practice of law, establishing an office in Washington, District of Columbia, in connection with his office in Concord, New Hampshire. He was a delegate-at-large from New Hampshire to the Republican national convention of 1868, was chosen secretary of the national committee and as such took a prominent part both in the campaign of 1868 with William Claflin as chairman and in that of 1872 with Edwin D. Morgan as chairman. After 1872 he declined to serve longer as secretary, but took an active part as a member of the executive committee until 1884. He was elected a member of the state constitutional convention of 1876; was counsel for the Hayes electors of Florida before the canvassing board, and when the contest was transferred to Washington he assisted in preparing the case as presented to the Electoral Commission. When the state governments of South Carolina and Louisiana were surrendered to the Democratic claimants by the Hayes administration, Mr. Chandler criticized the action in letters published in the winter of 1877–78. In 1880 he headed the Blaine delegates from New Hampshire to the Republican national convention and served as a member of the committee on Credentials. When his favorite candidate was withdrawn he supported the nomination of General Garfield and during the campaign was a member of the National and of the Executive Committees. On March 23, 1881, he was nominated by President Garfield solicitor-general of the Department of Justice, but Attorney-general MacVeagh, and Senator Cameron opposed the confirmation, as did the entire Democratic side of the senate, on account of the radical stand occupied by him on the Southern question, and he was rejected by five majority, May 20, 1881. He was a representative in the state legislature, 1881, and on April 7, 1882, he was nominated as secretary of the navy by President Arthur and on April 12 the nomination was confirmed by the senate by a vote of twenty-eight to sixteen and he took possession of the office April 17, 1882. He introduced many reforms in the department and was the first secretary to build modern cruisers, four of which, constructed under his direction, were the pioneer crafts in the new United States navy. He organized the Greely Relief expedition in 1884. His conduct of

naval affairs closed with the administration of President Arthur, March 4, 1885.

He was elected to the United States senate by the legislature of New Hampshire, June 14, 1887, to succeed Person C. Cheney who had been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Austin F. Pike, October 8, 1886, until the next session of the legislature. Senator Pike's term expired March 4, 1889, and Senator Chandler was reëlected for a full term June, 1889, and again June, 1895, his last term expiring March 3, 1901. His senatorial career extending over fourteen years was one of untiring activity on the floor of the senate and in the committees. He was a member of the committee on Immigration in six congresses and chairman in two; a member of the committee on Privileges and Elections in five congresses and chairman in two; a member of the committee on Interstate Commerce in five congresses; of the committee on Naval Affairs in five congresses; of the committee on Indian Depredations in four congresses; of the committee on Epidemic Diseases; National Banks (select) and Post Offices and Post Roads in two congresses and of the committees on Indian Traders (chairman), Railroads, Census, Improvements of the Mississippi, Additional Accomodations for the Library of Congress, and Relations with Cuba in one congress. In 1901 President McKinley appointed him president of the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission.

He was married June 29, 1859, to Ann Caroline, daughter of Governor Joseph Albree and Ann (Whipple) Gilmore; and a second time, December 23, 1874, to Lucy Lambert, daughter of Honorable John Parker and Lucy Hill (Lambert) Hale. He received the honorary degrees of A.M. in 1866 and LL.D., 1900, from Dartmouth college. In his choice of profession he was influenced by an edict from his father to the effect that he had "better go and be a lawyer," and he went. As to the matter of success and failure in his life he says: "I have succeeded beyond any expectation. The only lesson I would like to teach is that it is seldom that anyone succeeds in anything immediately, exactly when, and as he planned, and to the fullest extent. There is almost always a partial success and a partial defeat; a final success after failure. The lesson is perseverance—not to give up, but to try again and in all ways. Persistency is of the utmost importance."

HARRY M. CLABAUGH

HARRY M. CLABAUGH, lawyer, chief justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, was born in Cumberland, Maryland, July 16, 1856. His parents were George W. and Ellen Clabaugh. When their son was about six years of age, they removed to Baltimore, Maryland, where they resided until 1873, during which period he received a preparatory education at Loyola college. His family left Baltimore, and removed to their country home, "Antrim," Carroll county, Maryland, and shortly thereafter he entered Pennsylvania college, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, graduating in 1877. He read law in the office of Bernard Carter, one of Maryland's leading lawyers, and also pursued a course of study in the law school of the University of Maryland, from which he received the degree of LL.B., in 1878.

He at once began practice, and rose rapidly in influence and esteem, among the lawyers of his state. His characteristic force and legal ability led to his retention in a number of celebrated cases, and won the attention of the Republican party leaders of Maryland, resulting in his election as chairman of the Republican state committee for four years. In 1895 he was elected attorney-general of Maryland, when Honorable Lloyd Lowndes was chosen governor in the face of strong Democratic opposition. He served in that position until March, 1899, when he was appointed, by President McKinley, to an associate judgeship on the bench of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, vacated by Judge Lewis E. McComas, upon the election of the latter to the United States senate. After four years as associate justice, and on the retirement of Chief Justice Bingham, May 1, 1903, Judge Clabaugh was promptly promoted, by President Roosevelt, to the chief justiceship of the same court.

In both judicial positions Judge Clabaugh has won much praise as a fair-minded judge and interpreter of the law. He has been a thorough student of the common law in its history and its principles—and this has largely contributed to his success on the bench of

the district court. Personally, he is a man of marked individuality, of fine social qualities, and of democratic, though dignified, manner.

Judge Clabaugh married Katharine Swope, daughter of Honorable John A. Swope, and they have two daughters.

CHAMP CLARK

CLARK, CHAMP, son of a dentist, worked on a farm as a day laborer, taught school, was a clerk in a store, a college graduate in arts and law, president of a college, editor of a newspaper, lawyer, city attorney, prosecuting attorney, presidential elector, representative in the state legislature, delegate to and vice-president of the Trans-Mississippi congress at Denver in 1891 and Democratic representative in the fifty-third, fifty-fifth and succeeding congresses, an author and an editor. He was born near Lawrenceburg, Anderson county, Kentucky, March 7, 1850. His father, John Hampton Clark, son of Adrial and Elizabeth (Archer) Clark, was a dentist, a man of marked intellectual power but of limited education, acquired by reading history, newspapers and the Bible. He was noted for his honesty, integrity, patriotism, right living and a determination that his children should be educated. His mother, Aletha Jane (Beauchamp) Clark, a kinswoman of Chief Justice George Robertson (1790–1874) of Kentucky, died when her son was three years old. His first known ancestor in America was John Clark, his great-great grandfather. The poverty of his father made it necessary that he should help to earn the money to pay his tuition at school; and while attending the public schools, he worked on a farm, "from the time he was able to pick up chips or pull weeds"; and he continued to do farm work for wages until he began to teach school. He was constantly urged by his father to study and to be thorough in all he undertook, and the precepts thus instilled were of more value than money to help pay for schooling. The money earned by work on the farm and such as he gained by teaching school and as clerk in a store with such aid as his father could render paid his way through college. He attended the Kentucky university and was graduated with the highest honors at Bethany college, West Virginia, A.B., 1873, when twenty-three years old. He received his master's degree at Bethany, on examination in French and German, in 1874. He was president of Marshall college, Huntington, West Virginia, 1873–74;

studied law at Cincinnati law school, 1874–75; removed to Pike county, Missouri, in 1875; practised law, and conducted a newspaper at Louisiana, Missouri, where he was elected city attorney, serving 1877–80, and then removed to Bowling Green, Missouri. Marrying in 1886, he established his home here and continued the practice of law. He was presidential elector on the Hancock and English ticket in 1880; assistant prosecuting attorney for Pike county, 1878–82; city attorney, 1881; prosecuting attorney, 1885–89; representative in the Missouri legislature 1889 and 1890; and representative from the ninth district of Missouri in the fifty-third Congress, 1893–95, serving on the committees on Claims and Pensions. He was defeated for the fifty-fourth Congress in the Republican "landslide" of 1894 by 132 plurality, the defeated Populist candidate polling 595 votes. In 1896 he was elected by 2495 plurality, and in 1898 by 3014 plurality; and he served in the fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth Congresses, 1897–1901, on the committees on Foreign Affairs and Patents. In 1900 he was elected to the fifty-seventh Congress by a majority of 2743 votes and in 1902 to the fifty-eighth Congress by a majority of 3820 votes; and he served on the committees on Foreign Affairs, Patents, and Memorial Exercises of the late President McKinley, in the fifty-seventh and on the committee on Ways and Means in the fifty-eight Congress. In the Republican landslide of 1904, he was elected to the fifty-ninth Congress by 1567 majority. He was permanent chairman of the Democratic national convention at St. Louis, July 6–9, 1904, and was chairman of the committee which notified Judge Alton B. Parker of his nomination to the presidency. He was appointed by Governor Francis a delegate to the Trans-Mississippi congress at Denver, Colorado, in May, 1891; and he served in the convention as vice-president for Missouri. He held all the offices in his Masonic lodge except secretary and treasurer and was orator of the Grand Masonic Lodge of Missouri. He is also a thirty-second degree Mason, and is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He inherited his democracy from his father, who, while not advising him to be a lawyer or a politician, was himself an intense Democrat and a very active one, although he never held office. He was a politician because he believed it to be every man's duty to be one, and his son fully agrees with him. His father fired his ambition by praising his favorite lawyers and public men, and was constantly relating

anecdotes of his legal and political heroes, with great relish and intense feeling.

Mr. Clark traces his own success to the influence of his father, and of his wife. He names as the cardinal principles for young men: Courage, honesty, integrity, industry and patriotism. His religious affiliation is with the Disciples of Christ also known as "Campbellites." He has found a diversity of reading necessary to fit him for his life work, and has always read whatever at the time happened to strike his fancy or was necessary for preparation to discuss some particular subject. He finds his recreation in changing from one sort of work to another, and "has never had time to rest." He feels that farm work (of which he did a full share) is the original and best system of physical culture ever devised by the wit or necessity of man.

He was associate editor, with Thomas B. Reed as editor-in-chief, of "Modern Eloquence" (10 volumes, 1901) and in 1904 was engaged in writing a "Life of Col. Thomas Hart Benton," and (in collaboration with Walter Williams) "The Story of Missouri." He has also contributed to newspapers and magazines.

He was married December 14, 1881, to Genevieve, daughter of Joel D. and Mary (McAfee) Bennett of Callaway county, Missouri. Of the four children born of this marriage two are now living.

Mr. Clark in a retrospect of his life sums it up as "nearly half a century of unremitting toil with no prospect of reaching a point this side the grave when I can rest." "There is so much to do in this world and such a brief space of years in which to do it. It really looks a pity that just about the time a man is best fitted to live, he usually dies. That this is a wise dispensation we cannot doubt, but I cannot understand it." . . . "I have never been ashamed to perform any honest labor and am not now." . . . "I am as proud of my farm work as I am of my congressional service. I did my best for my employer on the farm, I do my best to make a faithful representative. A duty is a duty, whether performed on a rocky hill farm in an obscure portion of Kentucky or performed in the most splendid theater in the world, the house of representatives of the Congress of the United States." . . . "It will be a sad day for the republic when any honest labor is considered a disgrace. So believing, I have never during my whole life, in whatever station, lost an opportunity to do all in my power to ameliorate the condition

of the laboring people of America, a class in which is included every farmer in the land." . . . "Teach your boys not to strive to be president, but teach them that the main thing is to do one's duty in every station—whatever may betide."

FRANK WIGGLESWORTH CLARKE

CLARKE, FRANK WIGGLESWORTH, chemist, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 19, 1847. His parents were Henry Ware and Abby Mason (Fisher) Clarke. His father was a merchant. Among his ancestors who have been especially distinguished was Michael Wigglesworth, a Puritan poet and divine, who came to this country in 1638.

Frank Wigglesworth Clarke attended the public schools of Boston, and in 1867 was graduated from the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard university. He commenced the active work of life as an instructor at Cornell university in 1869. He afterward was professor in Howard university, and in the University of Cincinnati. Since 1883 he has been chief chemist for the United States Geological Survey. He has made important researches in chemistry and mineralogy and has published several books, more than one hundred papers and memoirs on scientific subjects, and numerous articles in magazines on the higher education. Among his books are "Weights, Measures and Money of All Nations," "Elements of Chemistry," and the series of "Constants of Nature" published by the Smithsonian Institution. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; of the Washington Academy of Sciences; a past-president of the American Chemical Society; and an honorary member of the Manchester (England), Literary and Philosophical Society, and the (London) Chemical Society; a corresponding member of the British Association and of the Edinburgh Geological Society. He is also a member of the Cosmos club, of Washington. He received the degree of D.Sc. from Columbian university in 1899, and from Victoria (England), in 1903; he was made Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur in 1900, and was Wilde lecturer and medalist of Manchester (England) Literary and Philosophical Society, 1903. He is chairman of the international committee on Atomic Weights, and was a member of the jury of awards at the Paris exposition, 1900.

Mr. Clarke was married to Mary P. Olmsted, September 9, 1874. They have had three children, all of whom are (1905) living. His mother died when he was an infant. In childhood and in youth his time was divided between city and country, his health was fair, and he had no serious difficulties in obtaining an education. His first strong impulse to make a career for himself he traces to the collection of minerals in his boyhood and the reading about chemical experiments in "The Boy's Own Book"; and he regards "private study" as the most important of the various influences which have helped him to succeed. His own preference determined the choice of his profession. He is fond of good literature, both prose and poetry. Aside from reading, he finds his principal relaxation in attending the theater. In politics he is independent. His religious sympathies are with the Unitarian denomination. While he has accomplished much, he says that his "ideals have always been beyond his attainment." In scientific research his specialties have been the study of atomic weights, and investigations upon the chemical constitution of the silicates.

WILLIAM BOURKE COCKRAN

WILLIAM BOURKE COCKRAN, orator, lawyer and legislator, is a native of Sligo county, Ireland, born February 28, 1854. His education was acquired in his native country and in France up to the age of seventeen, at which time, in 1871, he came to the United States to share its opportunities and adopt its citizenship. He began his career here as a teacher, first in a private academy, and later as principal of a public school in Westchester county, in the vicinity of New York city. Simultaneously he took up the study of law, diligently improved his spare time in furthering his legal knowledge, presented himself for examination and was admitted to practice at the bar. He rose rapidly in his profession, and soon won for himself a position of honor among the leaders of the New York bar, as well as a high place as a forensic orator. Among the celebrated trials with which he has been identified may be cited that of Jacob Sharp, "Boodle Alderman," and that of the murderer, Kemmler, the first to be executed in the electric chair in the state of New York, whose case after conviction was appealed to the court of last resort by Mr. Cockran on the ground that the new law violated the constitutional provision forbidding the infliction of cruel and unusual punishments.

Mr. Cockran's interest in New York city politics became manifest early in his career. He was affiliated with the Democratic party, and with Tammany Hall, in whose councils he was not only a prominent member but a leader. His power as a speaker made him a force in public meetings and at party conventions. His prominence in state and national politics, however, dates from 1881; and in 1890 he was elected to congress as a Tammany Democrat from a New York city district. In the Democratic national convention of 1884, he delivered a notable speech opposing the nomination of Mr. Cleveland for the presidency. This speech, besides giving him national fame, fixed the public gaze upon his appearance in congress. Although his congressional career was a successful one, he did not find the work of federal legislation altogether to his

liking, and after serving for six years he declined a reëlection in order to devote his attention to his own private interests. His best remembered speeches in the house of representatives are those in favor of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver act of 1890; in support of the Wilson tariff bill, opposing the income tax amendment to that measure; against Mr. Carlisle's Currency Bill; "Against Executive Usurpation," April 9, 1904; "On the Issue," April 23, 1904; and his "Reply to Mr. Dalzell," April 26, 1904; together with speeches on the impeachment of Judge Swayne, 1905.

In 1894, Mr. Cockran practically withdrew from Tammany Hall, and for some time thereafter continued an independent Democrat. With many other Democrats, he publicly repudiated the free silver platform of Mr. Bryan, in the presidential campaign of 1896, and gave his support to the Republican candidate for president, Mr. McKinley. In that campaign, he was a frequent and a most effective speaker, and to his persuasive and convincing eloquence must be attributed no small part of the unprecedented majority which Mr. McKinley received in the state of New York. In 1900, he returned to the regular Democratic fold, and supported the Democratic candidate for president on the ground "that the result could not in any way affect the coinage of the country, owing to the complexion of the senate, while the defeat of the Republican party would of itself have sufficed to expel imperialism from our political system." After an interim of ten years, at a special election held February 23, 1904, he was again elected to congress to succeed George B. McClellan, who resigned to become mayor of New York. His experience in former congresses, his readiness and force in the exigencies of debate, his legal knowledge and foresight, coupled with a strong individuality and fearless honesty of purpose, will undoubtedly place him in the foremost rank of the opposition in the fifty-ninth Congress.

In 1885, Mr. Cockran was married to Miss Rhoda E. Mack, who died in New York on February 20, 1895.

FRANCIS MARION COCKRELL

COCKRELL, FRANCIS MARION, son of a farmer and stock raiser; grandson of a Baptist minister; college graduate; professor of languages; attorney and counsellor at law; officer in the Confederate States army from captain to brigadier-general; United States senator from March 4, 1875; is one of America's best known senators. He was born on a farm in Johnson county, Missouri, October 1, 1834. His father, Joseph Cockrell, was a farmer and stock raiser, the first sheriff of Johnson county, a man of robust physique and sound judgment, and a successful man of business. He married Nancy Ellis, a devoted Christian woman whose influence was particularly strong on the life of her son, as her husband died when Francis was three years old. His paternal grandfather, Simon Cockrell, was a Baptist preacher of more than local reputation, who lived to the advanced age of ninety-seven years.

He worked on his father's farm when not attending sessions of the district school, which at that period were extremely short. This varied farm work developed strength of body, an active mind, good habits and a character that has served him well in later life. He was prepared for college at the best neighborhood schools, and was graduated from Chapel Hill college in his native county, in 1853, after pursuing the regular course for two and one-half years. He was professor of languages at Chapel Hill, 1853–54, and meantime took up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1855, and practised at Warrensburg in his native county, 1855–75, except during the interim of the Civil war, 1861–65, when he served in the Confederate army, first as captain, being elected to that position three times between June, 1861, and May, 1862. In May, 1862, he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the second Missouri infantry, C. S. A., and soon after received promotion to colonel of the regiment. He commanded his brigade as colonel from April to August, 1863, and he was then promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, C. S. A., and commanded the 1st Missouri brigade, familiarly

known as "Cockrell's brigade," until the close of the war east of the Mississippi river. His brigade was renowned throughout the Southwest for its ability to hold its place in the line of battle, and it won for its commander an enviable reputation as a gallant soldier and a discriminating officer. He was in French's division, Polk's or A. P. Stewart's corps, Army of the Mississippi, opposing the advance of Sherman in Georgia, and when Hood was turned back to invade Tennessee, Cockrell's brigade accompanied Hood's army. General Cockrell was severely wounded at the battle of Franklin while leading a desperate charge. He would not relinquish his place until he had received his third wound. He next reported to General Maury at Mobile, Alabama, where he held the left of the defenses at Fort Blakely until April 9, 1865, when, the Spanish fort having fallen, the Confederate works were captured by a general assault of General Canby with 16,000 men. At the close of the war he returned to his law practice in Johnson county, Missouri. He was elected to the United States senate as a Democrat in 1875, to succeed Carl Schurz, Independent Republican, whose term expired March 3, 1875; and he was reëlected in 1881, 1887, 1893 and 1899, his last term expiring March 4, 1905. In the senate he served six years on the committee on Claims; from 1881 on the committee on Appropriations and as chairman for four years; and continuously from 1875 on the committee on Military Affairs. He was a member of the committee on Engrossed Bills for sixteen years, and chairman for twelve years; member of the committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico for six years; member of the Library Committee four years; Executive Department twelve years; Civil Service and Retrenchment four years; chairman of the committee on Woman Suffrage six years; member of the committee on Public Lands four years; Mississippi River, six years, with a shorter service on several other committees.

He was always a Democrat, supporting the regular nominee of the party, and the platform adopted in convention, but not prominent in state or national politics. He never held any public civil office before being elected a senator in congress. He was a candidate for governor before the Missouri Democratic state convention of 1874, but he was defeated by Charles H. Hardin. The Missouri delegates to the Democratic convention of 1904 presented his name as an available presidential candidate. He secured the amendment to the bill providing for government aid to the proposed

World's Fair in St. Louis in 1903, by which $5,000,000 was appropriated for the purpose and the item placed on the Civil Service bill. His recommendation of any measure proposed in the senate gave the measure immediate weight, as he had won a name for himself as never advocating any questionable act, or one for which he would not personally vouch. As "the father of the Senate," he was beloved by his party, and was regarded as the true exponent of his constituents' will and temper. He was married July 21, 1853, to Arthusa D. Stapp, and three children were born of the marriage, of whom one was living in 1905. Mrs. Cockrell died in December, 1859, and he was married a second time, April 5, 1866, to Anna E. Mann of Kentucky, who died in 1872. He was married a third time, July 24, 1873, to Anna, daughter of Judge Ephraim B. and Elizabeth Ewing of Missouri and seven children were born of this marriage, all living in 1905. Senator Cockrell early in life became a member and an elder of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. His choice of a profession was determined by personal preference, and his aim in life was "to strive to do his whole duty in whatever position placed." His ambition from boyhood was to secure an education and to qualify himself for an honorable and successful career in life; and at the age of seventy he said he had no unsatisfied ambitions and that he had tried to lead an exemplary life. To young Americans he says: "Strive to secure a liberal education; choose an honorable profession or avocation; diligently devote your talent to attaining success and usefulness in life, remembering always that honesty is the best policy; and adhere to the wisdom, justice and expediency of always doing right."

CHARLES CLEAVES COLE

CHARLES CLEAVES COLE, soldier, lawyer, jurist, is a native of Maine, where he was born, in Oxford county, May 22, 1841, a son of David Hammonds Cole and Ruth Eastman Cole. His education in the common schools of the county was supplemented by several years' study at Fryeburg academy, and at Maine Wesleyan seminary, Kents Hill, Maine.

He began life as a teacher in the country schools of his native state and was inclined to the law at an early period, but the outbreak and the exciting public interests of the Civil war led to a temporary abandonment of his plan to enter that profession.

Instead, he entered the Union army, August 4, 1862, as a private, and served in companies I and E, 17th Maine infantry, till the close of the war. His regiment was alternately a part of the second and third army corps of the Army of the Potomac, and during his entire period of service he was not absent from duty a single day. He participated in forty-three general engagements and many skirmishes—from the battle of Fredericksburg, on December 13, 1862, to Appomattox, on April 9, 1865. Among these were included Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and the Wilderness. He came out of the army, at the close of the war, with the rank of captain.

When he returned home, he definitely chose the law, and after the matter of ways and means had been provided for he entered the law department of Harvard university and received the degree of LL.B. in 1867. In the same year, he was admitted to the bar at Portland, Maine, but immediately thereafter he took up his residence at West Union, West Virginia, where he began practice. From 1871 to 1872 he filled the office of prosecuting attorney of Doddridge county; then removing to Parkersburg, in the same state, he continued his practice there until 1879. During this period he was elected city solicitor, and was continued in that position for four years. From 1879 to 1893 he practised in Washington, District of Columbia, with his brother, Wyman L. Cole, as partner, under the firm name of Cole & Cole. He was appointed by President Harrison

to the office of United States attorney for the District of Columbia, serving from March 3, 1891, until February 11, 1893, when, at the hands of the same executive, he was made associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. He sat as a member of that court from this time until April 22, 1901, when he resigned to engage again in the active practice of his profession.

Judge Cole was a lawyer of recognized ability. He had a varied experience both in the District and in the Federal courts, and had appeared as leading counsel in many important trials.

He was married January 11, 1887, to Miss Elizabeth H. Settle, of Virginia. He died March 16, 1905.

THOMAS JAMES CONATY

CONATY, THOMAS JAMES, Roman Catholic Bishop, was born in Kilnaleck, County Covan, Ireland, August 1, 1847. His father, Patrick Conaty, was a mechanic noted for his kindness, generosity and affectionate regard for his wife and children, for whom he found a home in America in 1850 in Taunton, Massachusetts. His grandfather, Patrick Conaty, had brought his family, including his wife and their only child Patrick, to Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1831; and the three returned to Ireland, in 1839; where Patrick's son, Thomas James Conaty was born. His mother, Alice (Lynch) Conaty, was a woman of deep-seated piety and strong religious character, traits which influenced both the moral and spiritual life of her children. He experienced hindrances to acquiring his early education. As was common among New England boys, he helped his family by such labor as he could find in hours outside of school work. He completed the course of grammar school studies in the Taunton public schools. When he determined to study for the priesthood he was sent by his father to Montreal college, 1863–67, and to the College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Massachusetts, 1867–69, graduating with high standing in the class of 1869. He then took his theological course at Grand seminary, Montreal, Province of Quebec, in charge of the Sulpician Order. Ordained to the priesthood December 21, 1872, by Bishop Bourget, he was assistant pastor, St. John's church, Worcester, Massachusetts, from January 1, 1873, to January 10, 1880; rector of Sacred Heart church, Worcester, from January 10, 1880, to January 11, 1897; rector of the Catholic University of America, Washington, District of Columbia, as successor to the Right Reverend John J. Keane, from January 11, 1897, to March 27, 1903. The university is a graduate institution for both clerical and lay students, the chancellor being Cardinal Gibbons. The establishment of the university was due to the action of the Third Plenary council at Baltimore in 1884, and it was incorporated in 1885, and canonically approved by Pope Leo XIII., in 1887. Doctor Conaty was named by Pope Leo XIII. as a

Domestic Prelate with the title of Monsignor, and July 16, 1901, he was nominated as Titular Bishop of Samos, and was consecrated Bishop by Cardinal Gibbons, in the Baltimore Cathedral, November 24, 1901. March 27, 1903, he was transferred by the Pope to the Diocese of Monterey and Los Angeles, California, with residence at Los Angeles.

While a resident of Worcester, Father Conaty was a member of the school board, 1874–88; trustee of the Public Library for twelve years; president of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, 1888–89; president of the Catholic Summer School of America, 1893–97, and he was prominent in moral, social, temperance and educational reform movements. He organized and presided over the Annual Conferences of Colleges and Schools, with the purpose of unifying the educational system of the Catholic church. He was a member of the Committee of Fifty for the study of social and economic problems, and is a member of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, of the California club, Sunset club, University club, Newman club and Southwest Archæological Institute. He has been identified with no political party, but has always exercised the privilege of the franchise. He has always been a voluminous reader with special taste for literature and history. His most helpful reading has been Catholic theology, the philosophy of St. Thomas Aquinas, the Fathers of the Church, the Lives of the Saints. In his college days he found recreation in cricket, baseball, and athletics generally, and later in life in walking. He entered the priesthood because he was led to believe that God called him, and he made it his aim to do all the good he could, in gratitude to God for God's gifts to him. He attributes the relative strength of the influences that led to his own success, first to home and to deep-seated family affection; second to college influence, a desire to stand well for degrees and add honor to alma mater; third to the character of clergymen he knew whose strong individuality made him aim to be always honorably straightforward, hating deceit and trimming, hence his motto, "To battle for the truth." He said in 1904: "I have had remarkable success in all my undertakings, never having failed in any important matter. The secret of it: An attempt to strive for rugged honesty and faithfulness; manliness of character; loyal friendship and kindness. Sound ideals in our American life will be strengthened, and true success attained through loyalty to principles of right con-

duct; reverence for God; devotion to his church; earnest religious life; hatred for wrong wherever found; no compromise with evil; straightforward honorable purpose lived up to in public life." He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Georgetown university in 1889, and from Laval university in 1896, and that of J.C.D. from Laval university in 1896. He is the author of a work for parochial and Sunday schools entitled: "Bible Studies" (1897).

For four years, 1893–97 he edited and published a magazine called "The School and Home Magazine," in the interest of the schools of the church to which he has always devoted his best talents in his desire to forward high educational ideals.

GEORGE ALBERT CONVERSE

CONVERSE, GEORGE ALBERT, naval officer, is a native of one of the smaller states, who for more than forty years as an officer of the navy has served his country with fidelity and honor, and has also laid it under obligations by the exercise of his inventive genius.

He was born at Norwich, Windsor county, Vermont, May 13, 1844. His parents were Shubael Converse 2d and Luvia Elizabeth (Morrill) Converse. He was married December 4, 1871, to Laura Shelby Blood.

Shubael Converse was a physician, a man of great kindness of heart, helpful to all with whom he came in contact. He was a public spirited citizen and served as representative and later as senator in the Vermont legislature. The family in this country traces its descent from Edward Converse. One of its members, Major James Converse, built (1640) the first house erected in Woburn, Massachusetts.

George Albert Converse passed most of his early life in a village. He was not as strong as are most boys of his age. His principal recreation consisted in printing and publishing a small newspaper. There were no unusual difficulties to be overcome by him in obtaining an education. He studied in the public schools of the village, at Norwich university, and later at the United States naval academy (which was then at Newport, Rhode Island), from which he was graduated in 1865, having stood at the head of his class for three successive years. He began naval service as midshipman in the United States navy in 1865. He served on the U. S. S. Canandaigua, European station, until 1869. He has risen by successive steps to the rank of rear admiral. From 1892 to 1896 he was in charge of the torpedo station. During the Spanish war he commanded, 1890–91 the Montgomery and in 1901–03 the battleship Illinois. In 1903 he became the chief of the Bureau of Equipment, and March 15, 1904, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. In 1877 he invented an

improved form of galvanic battery, and in 1897 made marked improvements in the method of manufacturing smokeless powder.

Admiral Converse received the degree of B.S. from the Norwich (Vermont) university in 1863. He is a member of the Army and Navy club at Washington, District of Columbia. He has never been specially interested in athletics or in any of the popular methods of physical culture. His life has been given to the service of his country; but he has never connected himself with any political party.

His life work was chosen at the beginning of the Civil war, and his choice was governed by a desire to serve his country and to please his father, who encouraged him to enter the naval academy. He owes much to his mother, whose influence upon his intellectual and moral nature was strong and lasting. In estimating their relative importance, the influences which have had a determining effect upon his life and work are placed by him in the following order: Home, school, and private study during his earlier years, and the companionship of his brother officers since his naval service commenced. Experience and observation have convinced him that the best advice he can give the young who desire to succeed in life is that they rigidly adhere to the truth, invariably obey the golden rule, and remember and obey the old maxim, "whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well."

FRANCIS AUGUSTUS COOK

FRANCIS AUGUSTUS COOK, United States naval officer, is a great grandson of Ellis Cook, who came from England and settled at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1640. His parents were General Benjamin E. and Elizabeth Christine (Griffin) Cook. He was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, May 10, 1843, was appointed to the United States naval academy, at Annapolis, Maryland, September 20, 1860, and was graduated therefrom in June, 1863, during the temporary location of the academy at Newport, Rhode Island, on account of the Civil war. Shortly after graduation, he was promoted ensign and assigned to duty on the steam sloop Seminole of the West Gulf blockading squadron, and served under Admiral Farragut until the close of the Civil war.

From 1865 to 1867, he was attached to the steamer Vanderbilt, of the North Pacific squadron; 1867–68, served with North Atlantic squadron; 1869, at naval academy; 1872, on board the receiving ship, Independence; 1872–74, on board the flagship, Richmond, South Pacific station; as lighthouse inspector, 1883–86; was assigned to command of the Brooklyn, December 1, 1896, retaining command until April, 1899, when he became a member of the examining and retiring boards of the United States navy, at Washington, District of Columbia.

Captain Cook was in command of the Brooklyn during the Spanish-American war. His vessel was selected as flagship of the northern division of the North Atlantic squadron, known as the flying squadron, under command of Commodore Schley, and Captain Cook took a conspicuous part in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet at Santiago, receiving the surrender of Captain Moreu, of the Cristobal Colon. For distinguished service in this engagement, Captain Cook was advanced five numbers in the scale of promotion.

He was commissioned lieutenant, February 21, 1867; lieutenant-commander, March 12, 1868; commander, October, 1881; captain, February 28, 1896; and after forty years of active service, he was retired September 5, 1903, with the rank of rear-admiral.

He is a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and for some time he held the office of vice-commander of the Washington branch, being subsequently made grand commander. In the summer of 1896, he represented the American navy at the jubilee of Queen Victoria.

On September 3, 1868, Rear-Admiral Cook married Miss Carrie Earle, of San Francisco, California. They have two sons, both in the navy.

HENRY ALLEN COOPER

HENRY ALLEN COOPER, lawyer, representative in the lower house of the United States congress, is a native of Walworth county, Wisconsin, where he was born, in the village of Spring Prairie, September 8, 1850. He is the only son of a physician, Doctor Joel H. Cooper, a native of Vermont, and a graduate of Wesleyan university, Middletown, Connecticut, who soon after graduation removed to Wisconsin, and there began the practice of medicine. After attending the district schools young Cooper prepared for college at the Burlington, Wisconsin, high school, and entered Northwestern university, at Evanston, Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1873. Two years later, he received his bachelor's degree in law, from the Union college of law, Chicago, was admitted to the bar, and at once entered upon the active practice of his profession in that city. He remained here six years, when he took up his residence in Burlington, Wisconsin, and formed a law partnership with Honorable Charles A. Brownson, a former judge of the county courts. He rose steadily in favor and prestige at the bar, and, in 1880 was elected district attorney of Racine county. He was twice reëlected to that office without opposition, being nominated by the Republicans and indorsed by the Democrats. In the meantime he had removed to Racine, the county seat. In 1884, he was chosen delegate to the Republican national convention at Chicago, which nominated Honorable James G. Blaine for president. At the expiration of his term as district attorney, 1886, he was elected to the Wisconsin state senate, and served one term, during which he drafted the bill which became the law known as the "Cooper Law," establishing the Australian ballot system in Wisconsin. In 1893, the Republicans of the first congressional district of Wisconsin nominated and elected him to the fifty-third Congress, to which body he was reëlected as a member of the fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh, fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth Congresses.

During the fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth Congresses Mr. Cooper was chairman of the important committee on Insular

Affairs. His work on that committee has received the generous approval of the house and of his party, for the faithful and intelligent manner in which its exacting duties were discharged. He maintains a law office at Racine, where he is a member of the legal firm of Cooper, Simmons, Nelson & Walker. His ablest speeches in congress have been delivered in connection with the bills to refund the debts of the Pacific railroad, and on our attitude and our duties toward the Philippines.

HENRY CLARKE CORBIN

CORBIN, HENRY CLARKE, was born in Monroe township, Clermont county, Ohio, September 15, 1842. His father, Shadrach Corbin, was a farmer, noted for his industry and sterling integrity. His mother, Mary Anne (Clarke) Corbin, was a descendant of the Clarkes of Virginia who removed to Kentucky (branches of the family to Ohio), and was a woman of remarkable intellectual and moral strength. His great grandfather came from England to the colony of Virginia and his grandfather served as an officer in the American army during the Revolution and at its close took up land in Southern Ohio, on a government warrant given as compensation for his services in the army. Henry C. Corbin was brought up on his father's farm and helped in farm work suitable for his age, devoting his evenings and other leisure time to study, having an earnest desire to acquire a liberal education. He attended the neighboring school five months of each year and for two years walked four miles to and from Parker's academy to have the benefit of its superior instruction. He taught a common school in 1859 at Olive Branch in his native county, and while so employed studied law under the direction of the Honorable P. B. Swing of Batavia, Ohio. He entered the United States volunteer army, July 28, 1862, as second lieutenant in the 83d Ohio volunteer infantry. He served with the 79th Ohio in the campaigns in Kentucky and Tennessee, 1862–63. He was appointed major of the 14th U. S. colored infantry, stationed at Gallatin, Tennessee, on November 14, 1863, and assisted in the organization of the colored troops at Gallatin. As colonel he was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service March 26, 1866. He applied for service in the regular army and was appointed second lieutenant in the 17th U. S. infantry, May 11, 1866, and captain 38th Infantry, July 28, 1866. He was brevetted major U. S. A. March 2, 1867, for gallantry and meritorious service in action at Decatur, Alabama, October 28, 1864, and lieutenant-colonel, U. S. A., the same date, for gallantry at the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864. He was transferred to the 24th U. S. infantry

November 11, 1869. After the close of the Civil war he was in Texas, 1867–77. He was secretary of the Sitting Bull Commission, August, 1877. He was assigned to duty at the Executive Mansion, Washington, District of Columbia, as a member of the official staff of President Hayes, serving 1877–81; and was appointed assistant adjutant-general with the rank of major, June 16, 1880; and stationed in the Department of the South, 1883–84; Department of Missouri, 1884 to 1891. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general, June 7, 1889, and was in the Department of Arizona, 1891–92, where he conducted an expedition against the Moqui Indians, and he served in the adjutant-general's office, Washington, from 1892 to 1895; in the Department of the East, 1895–97. He was appointed brigadier-general and adjutant-general of the army, February 25, 1898. He served as secretary of the joint congressional committee chosen to represent the United States at the Yorktown Centennial. He was to attend President Garfield on his contemplated visit to New England in 1881, was present when the president was shot in the railroad depot at Washington, accompanied him to the sea shore at Elberon, New Jersey, and was present at his death.

In the war with Spain, 1898, he severely criticized the conduct of the war department, and for the time this appeared to have put an end to his official life; but in reorganizing the army in 1900 congress by a special act promoted him to the rank of major-general and adjutant-general of the United States army, "this grade to expire with the termination of office of the present incumbent." He served until October 20, 1903, when he was assigned to the command of the Department of the East, and later to the Atlantic Division. In 1899 President Roosevelt sent him with Generals Young and Wood to witness the German maneuvers where for two weeks they were the personal guests of the Emperor, and were treated with great consideration, as they were subsequently by the King of England and his court. During the visit of Prince Henry of Germany to the United States in 1900, General Corbin was one of the President's delegates and accompanied the Prince on his tour of the states. During the Spanish war he had the confidence of President McKinley and was his constant adviser, under call night and day; and after the president's death the members of his cabinet, anxious to have some official record of the extent and nature of this service,

each wrote a personal letter to General Corbin certifying to the esteem with which he was held in the official family of the president, and Secretary Root, at a dinner given to the General Staff of the Army at the Country club of Washington, August 15, 1903, addressing General Young and the members of the army staff, among other complimentary remarks said: "When I reflect on the disinterested and unselfish course of Major General Corbin the adjutant-general of the army who practically occupied the position of chief of staff of the President throughout the war with Spain, who wielded a greater power in the control of the American army than any soldier of his day, and who put the whole force and weight of his great influence and his intimate knowledge of the army and of the legislative branch of our government at the service of this new movement which was to put over him a chief to exercise the power that he had exercised while he cheerfully and with self devotion takes the position of assistant to the chief of staff where he had been practically chief," etc.

He was married September 6, 1865, to Frances, daughter of Abraham E. and Caroline Goodwin Strickle of Wilmington, Ohio. She died October 1, 1894, and he was married a second time November 6, 1902, to Edythe Agnes Patton. He was a companion of the first-class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic; member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and of the Army and Navy, and Chevy Chase and Country clubs of Washington, District of Columbia, and of the Union League, University and Manhattan clubs of New York city. He voted with the Republican party; and from his boyhood was associated with the Methodist church. He gives as the aim of his ambition in life, "to be thought fair and square in his dealings with his fellows," and feels that he has demonstrated in his own experience that in America all things are possible to all men. His advice to young men is to have persistent determination to do well whatever they may be called upon to do. His youthful record in the army is: Lieutenant of volunteers at nineteen, major at twenty-one, colonel at twenty-three and captain in the regular army in his twenty-fourth year. His time of service in the army from second lieutenant to major general was thirty-eight years.

CHARLES STANHOPE COTTON

CHARLES STANHOPE COTTON, rear admiral in the United States navy, was born at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, February 15, 1843, a son of Lester Holt and Mary Ann (White) Cotton. He is descended from Reverend John Cotton, a Puritan preacher, and native of Boston, England, who settled in Massachusetts in 1633. His preparatory education was obtained in the schools of Milwaukee and Detroit, and on September 23, 1858, he was appointed from the first district of Wisconsin, acting midshipman, at the United States naval academy, Annapolis, Maryland.

His active duty in the navy began in 1861, when he was detailed for service on board the frigate St. Lawrence, at the beginning of the Civil war, during which assignment he took part in the capture of the Confederate privateer Petrel. From November 19, 1861, to February 24, 1863, he served on board the flagship Minnesota (of the North Atlantic blockading squadron) which participated in the action between the Merrimac and Monitor, in Hampton Roads, March 8 and 9, 1862. He was then successively transferred to the Iroquois, Hartford, Kineo, and Oneida, serving on the last during the battle of Mobile Bay and until the reduction of Fort Morgan, August 5 to 23, 1864. From 1865 to 1869, he cruised on board the Shenandoah, to the East Indies and China, returning in the latter year to duty at the naval academy.

For three years, during 1871–74, he was the executive officer of the Ticonderoga, at the Brazil station; during 1880–83 he commanded the Monocacy at the Asiatic station and conveyed to Seoul the American minister, the first diplomatic representative of an occidental power accredited to and received by Corea. During 1894–97 he commanded the flagship of the Pacific station, Philadelphia. In the various interims he was inspector of ordnance at Norfolk, Virginia; light-house inspector of the fifteenth district; under-torpedo-instructor at Newport; was for several years on duty at the New York navy yard; and served in connection with a number of minor assignments.

During the Spanish-American war Rear-Admiral (then Captain) Cotton, commanded the United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard, which was employed as scout, in connection with the United States auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, east of the Windward Islands, to watch for and report the approach of Admiral Cervera's Spanish squadron. The Harvard preceded the arrival of that squadron at the Island of Martinique, West Indies, on May 11, 1898, by a few hours, and the cablegram from her commander, reporting to the navy department the presence of Admiral Cervera's fleet off Fort de France, was the earliest official information touching those facts. On June 26, of the same year, the Harvard successfully transported the 9th Massachusetts and two battalions of the 34th Michigan regiments from Newport News to Siboney, Cuba, to reinforce General Shafter after his attack on Santiago. When the destruction of Cervera's squadron, off Santiago, on July 3, 1898, was accomplished, the Harvard rescued nearly seven hundred officers and men from the burning Spanish cruisers, Infanta Maria Teresa, and the Almirante Oquendo (nearly all of whom had sought refuge on shore), who with about three hundred more Spanish prisoners, chiefly from the Vizcaya, were taken to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and to the naval academy, Annapolis, Maryland.

Rear-Admiral Cotton's promotions have been as follows: November 11, 1862, promoted to ensign; February 22, 1864, promoted lieutenant; July 25, 1866, lieutenant-commander; April 25, 1877, commander; May 28, 1892, captain; March 27, 1900, rear-admiral. After the Spanish-American war he was assigned to the navy yard, Mare Island, California, in 1898, and was made commandant of the navy yard and station, Norfolk, Virginia, July 16, 1900. In April, 1903, he succeeded to the command of the European squadron, and during the rendezvous in European waters was accorded royal receptions by the President of France, the Emperor of Germany, the King of England, and other distinguished sovereigns, besides being the recipient of many other notable greetings.

Rear-Admiral Cotton voluntarily retired from active duty in February, 1904, after more than forty-five years of service in the navy.

WILBUR FISKE CRAFTS

CRAFTS, WILBUR FISKE, Ph.D., pastor, editor, author, lecturer, reformer, and "reform lobbyist," was born in Fryeburg, Maine, January 12, 1850. His father, Reverend Frederick Alonzo Crafts, was a Methodist minister. His son characterizes him as "strong not only in religious ardor, but in ethical devotion, to the antislavery and prohibition crusades especially." His son was not strong, but he habitually worked when not in school, "thinking an hour a day, and half of Saturday, sufficient for play." "We cut our wood in the forest, sawed and split wood for our neighbors, drove cows and worked as book agents," he says of himself and his brothers. He paid his own expenses at college and seminary, except for a small loan, which he afterward repaid. He is "glad that he had to work hard for his education," and thinks it "dangerous to make education too easy by undue help."

He was prepared for college at Brockton, Massachusetts, and was graduated from Wesleyan university, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1869, and from the Boston university school of theology, in 1871. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Marietta college, Ohio. He began preaching occasionally when seventeen, and when nineteen preached regularly. He held pastorates in Nahant, Haverhill, Dover, New Bedford and Chicago, from 1870–79. In 1880 he traveled in the East, and from 1880–83 he was pastor of the Congregational Christian Endeavor church, Brooklyn, New York. He had charge of the First Union Presbyterian church, New York, for five years. In 1889 he founded the American Sabbath Union and became its field secretary. In 1892 he became editor of the "Christian Statesman" at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and lectured on reforms. In 1895 he established in Washington, District of Columbia, "The International Reform Bureau," which in 1904 purchased permanent headquarters near the Capitol, and has for its main object the promotion of measures of reform which come before congress. Much has been accomplished, for prohibition and temperance, and in 1905 Doctor

Crafts is deeply interested in the effort to check the opium traffic which curses China.

Doctor Crafts is the author of thirty-three books. Among them are: "Through the Eye to the Heart," "The Sabbath for Man," 1884; "Successful Men of Today"; "Practical Christian Sociology," 1885. He has written for many religious journals, especially on subjects connected with Sunday-school work. In 1905 he is preparing three books, "That Boy and Girl of Yours"; "Real Twentieth Century Folks," and "Ecce Rex Vester, or the Kingship of Christ in Nature, Scripture, History and Reforms."

Though a member of some fraternal societies, he is inclined "to think secret orders inadvisable where free speech prevails." He votes "With the Republican party when possible, and at other times with the prohibitionists." He is not fettered by denominational barriers but works gladly with all who are interested in reform measures. The Bible, biography and the English poets are his favorite reading. From early boyhood he expected to preach and to be an editor. A suggestion received before he was twelve, "to live so as to make the world better for having lived in it," became "a thought of power for him." His father, his teachers and a "school parliament" of only six boys, were "quickeners of his thinking powers." "Most of my day dreams have been fulfilled in outline though not in fullness," he says; and adds that "courageous adherence to an unpopular but important cause is the best gymnasium for developing strong character." As a reformer he shows a list of 409 distinct reforms, local, national and international for which he has worked, 125 of which have become acts of government in five continents.

He was married to Miss Sarah Jane Timanus, May, 1874.

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Bartlett J. Cromwell
Rear Admiral
U. S. Navy

BARTLETT JEFFERSON CROMWELL

CROMWELL, BARTLETT JEFFERSON, rear-admiral United States navy, has served his country for a long period with the singleness of purpose, the clearness of perception and the efficiency of action which have made so many of our naval officers examples not merely for the young men who enter this branch of the government service, but for all Americans who aspire to lives of integrity and of honorable and patriotic public service.

He was born near Springplace, Walker county, Georgia, February 9, 1840. His parents were Andrew F. and Sarah (Ragon) Cromwell. His father was a physician, a man of education, accomplishments, and high character, who ranked well in his profession. The first representatives of the family in this country were early settlers in the neighborhood of Abingdon, Virginia.

In his youth he lived in the country. After he was ten years of age he had various tasks to perform, but they did not seriously interfere with his efforts to obtain an education. His health was good and he was fond of all of the common country sports and amusements. The foundations of his education were laid in the public schools, which he attended expecting an appointment to the United States military academy at West Point; but when the papers reached him they contained an assignment to the naval academy at Annapolis, which institution he entered in September, 1857, and from which he was graduated June 1, 1861, in the exciting times of the opening of the Civil war. He left the academy May 9, 1861, upon its occupation by General Butler with the 8th Massachusetts regiment, and was one of ten midshipmen ordered to Washington, who, by invitation of Colonel Vosburg, marched with the staff of the 71st New York regiment.

He was ordered to Philadelphia, where, as senior midshipman, he had charge of a sailing sloop of war and the drilling and instruction of about three hundred recruits. After serving on a steam sloop in the West Indies during the search for the Confederate

steamer Sumter, through the period of the blockade and at the time of the escape of the Sumter, he was transferred, in January, 1862, to the steamer Quaker City, and was attached to that vessel at the time of the capture of the brig Lilly. He pointed and fired the gun which disabled the steamer Adella and secured its capture. For his judgment and skill in floating the Quaker City from a reef in the North Edisto river, he was highly complimented by the captain. He was commissioned lieutenant in 1862 and was executive officer of the gunboat Conemaugh, of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, 1862–63. In February, 1863, with a small force he captured several men who were removing engines from a blockade runner that had been wrecked at the mouth of the North Santee river. On his return an error of the pilot caused the boat to be swamped in the breakers. By improvised appliances Lieutenant Cromwell floated the boat and returned with his prisoners to his own ship. After the capture of the Confederate ram, Atlanta, he was placed in command and, though the vessel leaked badly, he succeeded in getting it to port at Philadelphia, for which service he was especially commended. Later he took part in the capture of the blockade runners Jupiter and Ruby, and pointed and fired one of the two guns which forced the surrender of the last-named vessel. He was attached to the Brazilian squadron, 1865–66, as executive officer of the Shawmut; was at the United States naval academy as instructor, 1867–69, meanwhile making three summer cruises. In October, 1874, he was commissioned commander. After two years of service as inspector of ordnance at the Philadelphia navy yard, he was in command of the Rio Bravo, in an expedition on the Rio Grande river to prevent cattle raiding. At this time he performed the arduous service of making a chart of the river for a distance of about two hundred miles. From 1878 to 1881 he was in special service in command of the Ticonderoga. The vessel touched at all the principal ports on the west coast of Africa; at Pitcairn Island; sailed up the Persian gulf and Euphrates river, where an American man-of-war had never been; visited China, Japan, and numerous other countries; went in and out of port over fifty times, sailed over fifty thousand miles without accident or any loss of life except from natural causes, and when he reached New York had circumnavigated the globe. For service on this trip he was complimented by the secretary of the navy, who said that its results had been "eminently satisfactory to

the department," and "reflected the very highest credit upon all the officers and crew."

As commander of the flagship Omaha, in 1890–91, he visited various Asiatic ports. On his return he was captain of the League Island navy yard and later was captain of the navy yard at Norfolk. In December, 1894, he was placed in command of the Atlanta and visited various ports in Central America, guarded United States interests at Colon and other points, which were seriously threatened in the insurrection of 1895, and landed an armed force to protect Boca del Toro when it was attacked by the Mexican raider Catarino Garcia who was killed at that time. In December, 1898, he proceeded to Cuba to assume control of the naval station at Havana, with orders from the president giving him control of all matters pertaining to the jurisdiction of the harbor of that city. At noon, January 1, 1899, he relieved Admiral Sampson and took possession of the Admiralty palace and of all the naval buildings as property of the United States navy. By regular promotion he had reached the rank of commodore in 1898, and on March 3, 1899, he was commissioned rear-admiral. He remained in command at Havana through the yellow fever season and greatly improved the sanitary arrangements of every locality of which he had control. The leading newspaper of the city complimented him for "his unfailing courtesy and affability and his comprehensive grasp of the difficult and delicate problems presented him for solution." On the completion of the work to which he had been assigned, he requested detachment, which was granted in November, 1899. In 1901 he was in command of the South Atlantic squadron and later of the European station; and from the President of Brazil on the Fourth of July, and from the King and Queen of Greece who dined with him on the flagship at Athens, he received marked honor as a tribute to our navy. At the age of sixty-two he was retired by operation of law, February 9, 1902.

Rear-Admiral Cromwell was married to Lizzie S. Huber, December 31, 1866. They have had three children all of whom are now living. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. As all his active life has been passed in the government service, he has never identified himself with any political party.

His mother died when he was quite young. The influence of his father upon his intellectual and moral character was very strong. Upon this point he says: "My father permitted me to move about

in almost unrestricted limits when I was quite young, to visit among friends and relatives and to go and return when I pleased. My early associates were frequently the wild, wayward, reckless, unrestrained and almost uncontrollable young men, not uncommon in the South in those days. But as I grew older, I learned from experience, what I had been taught earlier, that such young men were not held in high esteem by those whose opinions I highly prized. Although their ways were attractive, entertaining, and amusing to me, I saw that their course led only to misfortune and failure; and, as time ran on, their amusements and pastimes became distasteful to me, and I sought others more elevating. However far away from my father I always bore in mind the tenor of his precepts and advice, and he cited with approval only the acts of honest, able, upright men, having the principles of high-toned gentlemen."

As a further explanation of the means which have helped him to win success, and as a suggestive lesson to his young readers who desire to become useful and honored, he says: "I do not attribute the gaining of the controlling ideas which have influenced me in the course of my life, to the reading of books, but rather to information obtained in my youth by keeping silent, and listening, and treasuring up what I heard and considered wise when my father was in conversation with men whose opinions I respected, or when I heard the leading men of the time in conversation. Taught from childhood to be polite and respectful to the aged, and to ladies, and to be obedient to those under whose care I was placed, I felt no additional restriction when I placed myself under military rule; and as I had no wish to violate any regulation, the thought of ever willfully doing so never entered my mind." After his early youth was passed he found contact with men a powerful aid in preparing for his work, and his admiration for eminent officers of the navy and army, especially for Flusser, strengthened his early determination to live upon the highest plane.

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Faithfully yours,
John Franklin Crowell

JOHN FRANKLIN CROWELL

CROWELL, JOHN FRANKLIN, Ph.D., Litt.D., teacher, economist and author, was born at York, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1857 His parents were Daniel and Sarah Ann (Jacobs) Crowell, respectively of English and German descent. Among their ancestors were pioneer settlers in southern Pennsylvania, several of whom served in the War of the Revolution. His father, a miller and farmer, was a man of high character and strong, yet tolerant, religious convictions.

Most of his preparation for college was made by study at home. To the encouragement which his mother gave to his early literary ambition, and his father to his efforts to "think clear and straight," he ascribes much of such success as he has achieved. When he was five years old his parents removed to a farm, "to keep their boys from growing up in idleness"; and Professor Crowell places a high value upon this farm-life in his boyhood. "The free farm-life, with a few good books, was my best training school," he says. Books which he names as among the most helpful to him, are "Peter Parley's" histories, "Pilgrim's Progress," American biographical works; and later in life, Emerson, Carlyle, Matthew Arnold, Wordsworth, Ruskin, Goethe, the "Iliad," Thucydides, "Science and Health," and the Bible.

After preparing for college at home, he taught school for a time; and from his savings at farm-work and in teaching, with the help of loans from his parents, be was enabled to secure a collegiate education. After a year of study at Dartmouth college and a year spent in teaching, he entered the Sophomore class at Yale and was graduated in 1883. Another year of teaching as principal of Schuylkill seminary, at Reading, Pennsylvania, was followed by two years of post-graduate study at Yale. From 1887 to 1894 he was president of Trinity college, North Carolina, where he endeavored to bring the higher educational institutions of the state into closer relations with leading problems of Southern progress. In 1889 the University of North Carolina gave him the degree of Litt.D. Returning to the

North, he resumed the study of social and economic science, studying for a year at Columbia university, New York, and receiving the degree of Ph.D. Occupied in social research into conditions in the metropolis, he had charge of the educational inquiry of the Tenement House Commission of 1894. From 1894 to 1896 he was in charge of the department of Economics and Sociology at Smith college, for women, Massachusetts. Returning to New York he sent to the press "Logical Process of Social Development," and "Synthetic Study of the Theoretical Foundations of Educational Policy from the Standpoint of Sociology."

The growing importance of our national relations with the tropics in 1898 led Dr. Crowell to a period of research in Europe, chiefly at the University of Berlin and at the London School of Economics. The authorities at Washington had their attention drawn to his manner of analyzing commercial conditions and policies. His book on the Distribution of Farm Products (Industrial Commission, 1900), has been spoken of by European economists and statisticians as breaking ground in the study of commercial organizations in the United States in their domestic and foreign trade relations.

As expert on Commerce for the United States Government (1899–1904), Dr. Crowell made reports on the iron and steel trade, the shipping industry, the warehousing industry, and trunk line traffic and differential freights to the sea-board—seeking to combine a scientific method with practical insight into actual conditions of trade and transportation.

At Washington he has been lecturer on Commercial Geography and International Trade in Columbian (now George Washington) university. He is the educational director of the Intercontinental Correspondence university at Washington; and is secretary of the Social and Economic Science section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to which position he was elected in 1902 for a term of five years.

He regards his home training as having had the strongest influence upon his subsequent life; and he names Yale college as "among the paramount factors in shaping his intellectual development." "The spirit of nationality, and the subordination of personality to the general welfare," are ideas which he feels that he owes to Yale. He says that in preparation for his work he perhaps "made the mistake of trying to cover too much ground, and has

found it necessary to fight against the tendency to do too many things at once"; and that to some extent he "has lost prestige by not doing a few essential things eminently well." The guiding principle of his career, he suggests in his advice to those who are beginning life, has been: "Consider yourself and your ideal inseparable. Learn to be severe to yourself in sacrificing what does not contribute to that end. Be open-minded, pure-hearted, and cherish peace." He is a member of the Cosmos and University clubs, Washington. In politics he is an independent Republican. In religious views he is a Christian Scientist.

WILLIAM CROZIER

CROZIER, WILLIAM, son of a lawyer in Ohio and Kansas, cadet at the United States military academy, artillery officer in the Indian country, instructor at West Point, ordnance officer in Washington, joint inventor of the United States disappearing gun-carriage, inventor of a wire-wrapped rifle, inspector of seacoast fortifications, 1898, member of the Peace Conference at the Hague, 1899, staff officer in the Philippine campaign, 1899–1900, chief ordnance officer Peking Relief expedition, 1900, chief of ordnance United States army from November 22, 1901, was born in Carrollton, Ohio, February 19, 1855. His father, Robert Crozier, born 1824, was a lawyer noted for intellectual ability, uprightness and decision of character, who removed with his family to Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1857, where he established the "Leavenworth Times," practised law, served on the territorial council, 1857–58, was United States district attorney, 1861–63, chief justice of the State Supreme court, 1863–66, United States senator by appointment of Governor Osborn as successor to Alexander Caldwell from November, 1873, to January, 1874, judge of the first district of Kansas, 1876. He died at Leavenworth, October 2, 1895.

His mother was Margaret, daughter of Isaac and Hester Atkinson, who died when he was quite young. His earliest known ancestor in America, Wilton Atkinson, was an officer in the Revolutionary war. He received a good school training at Saunders institute, Philadelphia, and at the high school, Ann Arbor, Michigan; was graduated at the United States military academy, 1876, and was assigned to the 4th United States artillery. He served under Generals Crook and Howard in Indian warfare against the Sioux and Bannocks; was instructor in mathematics at West Point, 1879–84; was transferred to the ordnance department on competitive examination in 1881, in accordance with the law. He was occupied with experimental work in connection with wire gun manufacture at Watertown arsenal, Massachusetts, 1884–87; on duty in the office of the chief of ordnance, Washington, District of Columbia, 1887–88.

During this time the passage of the Fortification act of 1888 brought before the department the subject of rehabilitating the coast defenses, the purchase of gun forgings and experimenting with gun steel, breech-loading mortars, steel breech-loading rifles and disappearing gun carriages, and Lieutenant Crozier was sent to Europe to make a study of these subjects and to purchase the best models for the purpose of manufacturing in the United States with the advantage of the knowledge and experience which had been gained in Europe, where more progress had been made in these directions. On his return in 1889 he was given charge under the chief of ordnance of the gun-carriage work of the department. He designed many of the carriages used in the siege and sea-coast service, patented on February 25, 1896, his disappearing gun carriage (of which he was joint inventor with Colonel A. R. Buffington) which came into universal use in the United States. Lieutenant Crozier also invented a wire-wrapped rifle, April 9, 1901, a 10-inch gun of which type was built and tested by the government. After trial two boards of officers reported unqualifiedly in its favor. It is the only wire-gun ever recommended for adoption by expert boards in the United States.

Lieutenant Crozier was promoted to the rank of captain United States army, 1890; and in 1892, he was detailed as a member of the ordnance board with station in New York city and work in connection with the proving ground at Sandy Hook, New York harbor. In 1896 he was again assigned to duty in the office of the chief of ordnance at Washington, District of Columbia. He was made inspector-general with the rank of major, United States volunteers, and served from May 17 to November 30, 1898, in inspecting the sea-coast fortifications of the Atlantic and gulf coasts with instructions from the secretary of war to take all measures in his judgment necessary to insure the efficiency of the armament and the instruction of the garrisons. This order was in anticipation of an attack from the Spanish fleet, reported to have the undefended sea coast of the United States as the object of attack. In 1899 he was appointed by the president a member of the United States Commission to the International Peace Conference at The Hague, and he served as a member of that body during its continuance. He served on the staffs of Generals Bates and Schwann in the provinces of Cavite, Batangas, Laguna and Tayabas, Philippine Islands, in the campaign of January, 1900, and in July, 1900, he was assigned as chief ordnance

officer of the Peking Relief expedition on the staff of General Chaffee, and he accompanied it to Peking, participating in all its engagements. Returning to the United States he inspected the armament of the Pacific coast fortifications and was then assigned to duty as a member of the Ordnance Board at New York. He was appointed professor of natural and experimental philosophy at the United States military academy in February, 1901, but declined the office.

He was appointed chief of ordnance with the rank of brigadier-general, United States army, November 22, 1901. He is the author of several of the series of "Notes on the Construction of Ordnance" used as text books in the war department for instruction and guidance of officers. He is a member of the University and New York Yacht clubs of New York city; the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase clubs of Washington, District of Columbia; of the American Geographical Society and of the American Society for the Advancement of Science. He adopted the profession of arms at his father's advice, and his first strong impulse to serious work was the encouragement he received from the office of the chief of ordnance, due to the professional interest of the principal assistant officer therein. The most potent influences on his life were the example of his father, his training at West Point, private study, and contact with men in active life. To young men he "would hold up for consideration, as a model, the life of Theodore Roosevelt."

SHELBY MOORE CULLOM

CULLOM, SHELBY MOORE, LL.D., United States senator, has shown the possibilities of the American boy who will be wise, persistent, and energetic in his efforts to make his way in the world. By successive steps he has risen from a farmer's boy to be a successful lawyer, member of the state legislature, member of the lower house of congress, governor of his state, and member of the upper house of congress.

He was born in a country district of Wayne county, Kentucky, November 22, 1829. He was the son of Richard Northcraft and Elizabeth (Coffey) Cullom.

The father of Mr. Cullom was a farmer. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, of unwavering integrity, and of great force of character. He removed to Illinois in 1830. He was elected to the state legislature and served several terms in the house and in the senate. While his early ancestors were people of excellent character they were not especially active in public affairs.

Mr. Cullom spent the early years of his life in the country. He was not strong physically, and many of the conditions under which his childhood and youth were passed were far from encouraging. Though he was not required to work constantly, he performed all the various tasks which fall to the lot of the boy and the young man on a farm. He worked in the fields planting, cultivating and harvesting the principal farm crops. One memorable summer, he says, was largely spent in breaking the prairie with a plow drawn by five yoke of oxen. Afterward Mr. Cullom taught school in order to obtain money to pay his expenses at a seminary which he attended for two years and which he left in 1852. He was not able to take a collegiate course, or even to study at any technical or professional institution.

When he left his father's home, in 1853, to prepare for the active work of life, he went to Springfield, Illinois, and studied law with the well-known firm of Stuart and Edwards. To this course he was advised by Abraham Lincoln with whom he had become acquainted

and for whom he had formed a strong friendship. Mr. Cullom's first public office was that of city attorney of Springfield. In 1856 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature. In this body he served, in all, for eight years. He was speaker in 1861 and 1873.

He was married May 5, 1863, to Julia Fisher. Of their four children none are now living.

In 1865 he became a member of the United States house of representatives, and was twice reëlected. From 1876 to 1883 he was governor of the state of Illinois. In the year last named he was elected United States senator, in which capacity he has served continuously since that date. His present term will expire in 1907. He has served as chairman of various important committees in the house and senate, notably as chairman of the committee on Territories of the House; chairman of the committee on Interstate Commerce, and at present chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate. He made vigorous efforts both in the house and senate to secure effective legislation against the practise of polygamy in the territory of Utah; he was prominent in securing the passage of the interstate commerce act, and he was chairman of the commission appointed in 1898 to prepare a form of government for Hawaii.

From the beginning of his political career Mr. Cullom has been a Republican. At the national convention of that party in 1872 he nominated General Grant for the presidency, and in 1884 he nominated General Logan for the same office. He has been chairman of the Illinois delegation to the Republican national convention on four separate occasions.

Mr. Cullom received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Illinois. In reply to an inquiry regarding the prominent fraternities, societies, or clubs of which he is a member he says: "I belong to my wife and the Republican party." He adds that he is a member of the Union League, and the Hamilton clubs of Chicago, and of the Sangamon club of Springfield. He is fond of horses and "enjoys a good horse race"; but he has never given especial attention to athletics or to physical culture.

In early life Mr. Cullom was not able to give as much time to reading and study as many boys of his age had at their command. But he improved his opportunities for attending school and twice a year, for a week each time, he attended the sessions of the circuit

court which was held twice each year about ten miles from his home. The influence of his mother during the formative years of his character was particularly strong for good, and the general tendency of his home life was in the right direction. His admiration for eminent men, especially for Abraham Lincoln, Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, stimulated his ambition to become useful and honored in the public service of his country. He was left free to choose his profession; and he chose the law because it appeared to him both desirable and honorable. In entering public life he followed the advice of his friends rather than his own inclinations. While his reading has been along various lines he has found books on history and law the most useful in preparing him for his chosen work and in aiding him in its performance.

In looking back over his life Mr. Cullom feels that he has accomplished all that he expected to do when he began his public career. Although at one time he "had a little ambition to become President of the United States," his failure to secure that office has never caused him any bitterness or even serious regret. He believes that every young man of fair natural ability, good habits, integrity and industry, who cherishes high ideals and follows a thoughtful and conservative course of action, can win at least a fair measure of success in life.

WILLIAM ELEROY CURTIS

CURTIS, WILLIAM ELEROY, occupies a unique position in journalism. On the third of December, 1893, he entered into a contract for life with Victor F. Lawson, proprietor of the Chicago "Daily News" and the Chicago "Record," to write a letter of twenty-five hundred or three thousand words every day of the year, for which he is paid the largest salary ever received for purely literary work. His headquarters are in Washington, but he is at liberty to go wherever he pleases at the expense of the Record-Herald, write upon any topic he desires, express any opiñions he has on any subject, regardless of the policy of that paper. Since his contract took effect, Mr. Curtis has written 365 letters a year from all parts of the earth. This extraordinary contract and the not less extraordinary ability with which it has been fulfilled, is at least in part explained by these words of his own: "When I began work, I determined to be the best reporter in town; and have had that purpose ever since."

He was born in Akron, Ohio, November 5, 1850. His father, Eleroy Curtis, was a Presbyterian clergyman, marked by devotion to duty and love for his fellowmen. His mother, Harriet Coe Curtis, he says, probably influenced him more through her cheerful disposition than in any other way. William Curtis, of Appledore, Kent county, England, who joined the Massachusetts colony in 1632, with his brother-in-law, John Eliot, the Indian missionary and translator of the Bible into the Indian language, was Mr. Curtis' earliest ancestor in America.

He had a vigorous physique in childhood and youth, and his especial taste was for books and music. His early years were passed in Sherburne, Chenango county, New York. "There I learned the printer's trade of Simeon B. Marsh, a famous writer of hymns, and assisted him to run a little country printing-office and publish a little weekly paper called 'The Home News' at Sherburne. He paid my wages in the form of music lessons," Mr. Curtis says of this early experience. After a course in the Rural high school, Clinton, New

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William E. Curtis.

Washington, 1905.

York, he entered Western Reserve college, Hudson, Ohio, and was graduated in 1871. He has received the degrees of A.M. and Litt.D., from his alma mater. During his college course he worked as a reporter on the "Leader," Cleveland, Ohio. He applied for work as a printer at that office while a freshman, when in need of money; and was given reporting to do instead. His natural determination to win, gave him success, and he has remained in active newspaper work since he was seventeen.

In May, 1872, he joined the staff of "The Inter-Ocean," and was on the force of that paper [illegible] years—being editor-in-chief from 1880–1884, inclusive. In [illegible] he joined the staff of the Chicago "News," and has since [illegible] with that paper, which, in the meantime, has changed its [illegible] to the Chicago "Record," and later, by consolidation, to [illegible] "Herald." He has spent most of these years as a correspon[illegible] in Washington, and in traveling about the world. He was [illegible] extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the republics of [illegible] and South America (1884–85); special envoy to the court of Spain, in 1891, bearing an invitation from the congress of the United States to the King and Queen Regent to attend the World's Columbian exposition; special envoy to the Vatican, bearing a request [illegible] the congress of the United States to his Holiness the Pope of [illegible] the archives of the church be examined for evidence of [illegible] discoveries of America, in 1892; executive officer [illegible] in Conference, 1889; founder and director of [illegible] American Republics, 1890–93; Commissioner of [illegible] to the Columbian exposition at Madrid, 1892; chief [illegible] and Latin American Departments, World's Columbian [illegible], 1893; special commissioner to Pope Pius X. from the [illegible] Purchase exposition, 1903.

Mr. Curtis was the author of the law under which the nations of Central and South America were invited to meet in what is familiarly known as the "Pan-American Conference," Washington, 1889, and had immediate charge, under the direction of Secretary Blaine, of all the affairs of that body. He conducted the delegates on [illegible] sion of nine thousand miles in a special train, during [illegible] visited the principal cities of the United States. He was [illegible] author of the reciprocity policy of the Harrison admin[illegible] assisted in the negotiation of treaties of reciprocity [illegible]

can countries. He has been recognized as perhaps the most active apostle of the reciprocity policy of trade, and has written several volumes and has made innumerable public addresses upon that subject.

He organized the commission which directed a survey for an intercontinental railway through the American hemisphere to connect the railway systems of the several countries between the United States and the Argentine Republic.

No newspaper man in the country has ever published so many columns as Mr. Curtis, and, as one of his critics has said, they have seldom contained a dull line. His published writings would fill a set of volumes as large as the Century Dictionary. He is well known as a writer in Europe, Asia, Africa and South America as well as in the United States. Few men have had so extensive an acquaintance with notable characters of the different nations; few have enjoyed so many novel experiences, or have witnessed so many important events. He has been honored with the friendship and confidence of rulers, statesmen, generals, diplomatists, and other famous men of the Old World and of the Americas. He is a frequent contributor to magazines, a popular speaker on the lecture platform and an interesting figure in social life wherever he goes. In addition to the works already mentioned, he is the author of two novels, a series of handbooks to Venezuela and other South American republics, a diplomatic history of the United States; "The Life of Zachariah Chandler"; "The True Thomas Jefferson"; "The True Abraham Lincoln"; "Reciprocity and Retaliation" (which was published by the House of Representatives); "The Turk and his Lost Provinces"; "The Capitals of Spanish America"; The Yankees of the East"; "The Land Nihilist"; "Between the Andes and the Ocean"; "Denmark, Norway and Sweden"; "Today in Syria and Palestine"; "Modern India"; "Egypt, Burma, and the British East Indies," and other volumes of travel.

He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and the Alpha Delta Phi college fraternities; the Gridiron club, of which he has been president, and the Cosmos club, Washington, District of Columbia; the Press club, Chicago, of which he has been twice president; The Union League club of New York; the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Society of Americanists; the American Historical Association, and of many other learned societies,

and is vice-president of the Society of American Authors. He is a Republican. The principles which he thinks succeed best are "Honesty, industry, fidelity."

He married Cora Kepler, December 24, 1874. They have had three children, two of whom are living in 1905. His address is 1801 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, District of Columbia.

WILLIAM HEALEY DALL

DALL, WILLIAM HEALEY, son of a missionary clergyman, pupil of Professor Louis Agassiz and of Jeffries Wyman; explorer, hydrographic and topographic surveyor, geologist and biologist, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 21, 1845. His father, the Reverend Charles Henry Appleton Dall, was a minister-at-large in St. Louis, Missouri, 1841–57, where he established the first free school west of the Mississippi, and was a missionary clergyman to British India for thirty years (1857–86) with headquarters at Calcutta. He was a helpful, enthusiastic, modest and unselfish man of poetic temperament and sweet tempered philosophy. His mother, Caroline Wells (Healey) Dall was a daughter of Mark and Caroline (Foster) Healey. She was a radical reformer from 1840, a woman of extraordinary intellectual grasp, will power and energy, was one of the three persons who formed the American Social Science association in 1865, framed its original constitution, and was for many years vice-president of its board of directors. She was the first woman in America to receive the honorary degree of LL.D., which was conferred on her by Alfred university in 1877. Through his mother he was descended from Miles Standish of the Mayflower and from William Hele, Cambridge, 1626; Simon Bradstreet, Salem, 1630; and the New Hampshire Bell, Harlakenden, Symonds, Foster, Wells and Weare families. Through his father he traces his first American ancestor, William Dall of Forfar, Scotland, who settled in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1740. His grandmother, Henrietta (Austin) Dall, was a niece of Stephen F. Austin the pioneer, son of Moses Austin, and "father of Texas." Through his paternal grandmother he was also allied to the Phelps and Beekman families of New York, the Brooks, Deacon and Parker families of Boston and the Livingstons of Albany.

As a boy he was fond of natural history, horticulture and fishing. He was a pupil at Allen's classical school, West Newton, Massachusetts, at the Boston grammar and English high schools, at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Harvard university, under Louis

Agassiz, and studied anatomy and medicine under Jeffries Wyman and Doctor Daniel Brainerd. He left school when seventeen, his limited means being a bar to a college training which he freely confessed he did not greatly covet; and he began active life as an office boy in a store on India Wharf, Boston. He also served as a volunteer in the Medford company called out during the draft riots in 1863. He then removed to Chicago, where he was clerk in the land office of the Illinois Central Railroad, and subsequently assistant to John W. Foster, the geologist in the Marquette iron district. In 1865 he joined the scientific corps of the International Telegraph expedition in Alaska, and from 1866 he was the lieutenant in command of it.

He was in command of the United States coast hydrographic survey vessels, Humbolt and Yukon, manned by the United States navy, 1871–80, and assistant in the United States coast survey, 1871–85. This party explored the whole of the Yukon river, and Mr. Dall prepared the first published map of that river. He was made honorary curator of the United States National Museum, and in 1885 geologist and paleontologist of the United States Geological Survey. In 1889 he prepared a report on the Alaska boundary question for the state department, the conclusions of which were accepted in the award of the international commission of 1903. He served as honorary professor of invertebrate paleontology at the Wagner Free Institute of Science, Philadelphia, 1893–1904. He was made a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1897, and became a member of numerous domestic and foreign scientific societies. He served in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, as vice-president of the section of biology, 1882, and of the section of anthropology, 1885; as president of the Philosophical Society of Washington, District of Columbia, and of the Biographical Society of Washington, District of Columbia. His most important public service was performed in his exploration of the geography and natural history of Alaska and of the tertiary geology of the Southeastern United States. He was gold medalist, Wagner Free Institute of Science, for paleontological work; received the degree of A.M. from Wesleyan university (Connecticut) in 1888, and that of D.Sc. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1904. He is the author of "Alaska and its Resources" (1870); "Tribes of the Extreme Northwest" (1877); "Meteorology and Bibliography of Alaska" (1879); "List of Marine Mollusca of the Southeastern United States" (1885); and of

various other monographs upon mollusks; "Tertiary Fauna of Florida," (6 vols., 1900–04); "Neocene of North America" (1892); "Coal and Lignite of Alaska" (1896). He also edited the Marquis de Nadaillac's "Prehistoric America" (1885).

He was married March 3, 1880, to Annette, daughter of Charles Carroll and Marion (Clarke) Whitney of New York and in 1904 three of their four children were living. He says he took up the study of science in spite of the opposition of all of his sensible relatives, and made a resolve at the beginning of his life-work never to turn aside from opportunities for doing scientific work on account of pecuniary reasons, and he persisted in that line of action, but believes that through this persistence he never lost, in the long run.

In religious faith he accepts the teachings of the Unitarian denomination. He says to young men: "Do the work next you, and do it with all your might; nothing is too trifling to do well, and no knowledge attainable is useless."

JOHN DALZELL

DALZELL, JOHN. For many years a member of the United States house of representatives, John Dalzell has played a prominent part in the recent legislative history of this country as an able and earnest Republican congressman of much ability and influence. He was born in New York city, April 22, 1845, the son of Samuel and Mary McDonnell Dalzell, who had come to that city from Ireland. Two years later they removed to Pittsburg, where the father engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was of very moderate means. John Dalzell had the advantage in his youth of a home life under an honorable and industrious father and mother whose influence upon his character was deep and stimulating, both in intellectual and moral training. He early displayed an inclination to study, which his father took care to foster, sending him to the public schools, thence to the Western university of Pennsylvania, and finally to Yale college, where he was graduated in 1865.

Choosing the law for his profession, Mr. Dalzell entered the office of John H. Hampton of Pittsburg as a student and in 1867 was admitted to practice at the Allegheny county bar. On June 26, of the same year he was married to Mary Louise Duff. The young lawyer at once engaged in practice, associating himself with his preceptor under the firm title of Hampton and Dalzell, and from the start displaying ability in his profession. This partnership continued for twenty years, and was followed in 1887 by that of Dalzell, Scott and Gordon. In his legal business Mr. Dalzell has been very successful. For many years prior to his election to congress he had been an attorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and its Western leased lines, and had handled the legal business of many large corporations of Pittsburg and its vicinity. He is in religious faith a Presbyterian, and in his political affiliation a Republican, in which party his excellent oratorical powers and active work have long given him a standing. His congressional career began with his election to the house from the Pittsburg district in 1887, his ability as a legislator giving such satisfaction to his constituents that they

have reëlected him to every congress since that date. In the house he has served on such important committees as those of Ways and Means, Elections, Pacific Railroads, and Rules, and has done conspicuous service in all the fields of legislative work. He has been prominently identified with the Dingley bill and has won recognition as an authority on certain phases of international law. In 1898 he visited Cuba and Porto Rico, to study their conditions in view of necessary legislation.

Mr. Dalzell's life found its strongest molding influence in home training, and in a diligent course of reading, which in later years, in response to his avocations, has been largely confined to law and economics. He is a member of numerous organizations, including the American Academy of Social and Political Science, the Scroll and Key Society of Yale, the Duquesne, University, Americus and Young Men's Tariff clubs of Pittsburg, the Pennsylvania club and the Chevy Chase club of Washington.

NAPOLEON JACKSON TECUMSEH DANA

DANA, NAPOLEON JACKSON TECUMSEH. Major-General Dana is a member of a good old New England family, and is of the eighth generation in descent from Richard Dana, who settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1640. Two of his uncles, James F. and Samuel L. Dana, were somewhat distinguished as chemists; and his father, Nathaniel G. Dana, was a captain in the United States army. His maternal great grandfather, Woodbury Langdon, a member of the Continental congress, was a judge in the New Hampshire Superior court. Born in Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Maine, April 15, 1822, Mr. Dana spent his first ten years of life in various military garrisons. Captain Dana died in 1832, and his widow, Mary Ann L. H. Dana, returned to her native town of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where her son spent six years in the local academy, while his moral and spiritual character was carefully fostered under his mother's loving influences. Moved by a natural desire to adopt his father's profession, and aided by the powerful influence of ex-President Jackson, he entered the military academy at West Point in 1838, graduating in 1842 and beginning his military career as second lieutenant in the 7th infantry. His regiment was on garrison duty in the several forts along the Gulf coast until the beginning of the Mexican war, when it marched to the Rio Grande, and took part in the campaigns from the siege of Fort Brown until the capitulation of the Mexicans at Monterey. The 7th then joined the army of General Scott, and Lieutenant Dana was present at the several engagements from Vera Cruz to Cerro Gordo, where he received so severe a wound that he narrowly escaped being buried with the dead, rescued by a comrade from a burying party about to inter him. His "gallant and meritorious conduct" here was afterward rewarded with a brevet commission. Recovering from his wound he served for several years as captain, in the country of the Sioux and Chippewa Indians; and he resigned his commission in 1856.

For the following six years Captain Dana was engaged in the banking business at Saint Paul, Minnesota. He had married Sue Lewis Martin Sandford, June 11, 1844, and they have had three children, (none of whom are now living). On the outbreak of the Civil war in 1861, he hastened to tender his services to the governor of Minnesota, and was at once commissioned colonel of the 1st regiment of Minnesota infantry, with which he served under McClellan in Virginia and in the Army of the Potomac until the battle of Antietam, where he was wounded. He had been promoted brigadier-general in February, 1862; and in the following November he was made major-general. In the later years of the war General Dana served as commander of the 16th corps and of the Department of the Mississippi.

The war ended, he engaged in mining business in the West, and was agent of the American Russian Commercial Company in Alaska and Washington, 1866–71; afterward, until 1888, he was concerned in the management of several railroads in the middle West. Since 1888 he has lived a retired life, though in 1898, at the age of seventy-four, he offered his services to the Government to take part in the Spanish war.

General Dana is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. His religious affiliation is with the Protestant Episcopal church. Politically he is a Democrat, though he was a Republican during the stress of the Civil war. Although his own career has been a somewhat varied one, his advice to the young is that those who would succeed in life can best do so by "sticking to any calling that offers reasonable promise of success."

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JOHN WARWICK DANIEL

DANIEL, JOHN WARWICK, senior United States senator from Virginia, and a native of that state, was born at Lynchburg on the fifth of September, 1842. He comes from a family distinguished in judicial and legislative circles, his grandfather, Judge William Daniel, having been a member of the General Court of Virginia, and his father, William Daniel, Jr., having been a judge of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals and an orator of distinction. His mother, Sarah A. (Warwick) Daniel, was also of good Virginia descent.

At the opening of the Civil war Mr. Daniel, then in his nineteenth year, was still at his studies in Doctor Gessner Harrison's university school in Albemarle county, Virginia. He had previously passed through the Sophomore class of Lynchburg college (classical and military) and had been color sergeant of its corps of cadets. Inspired by devotion to the cause of his state, he immediately dropped his books to enlist as a private in the Confederate ranks. Soon after we find him serving as a second lieutenant and drill master of Company C, 27th Virginia infantry in the Stonewall brigade at the first battle of Bull Run and wounded twice in that engagement. In the following year, now as adjutant of the 11th Virginia infantry, he was again wounded, this time in the battle at Boonsboro, on the march to Antietam. On his recovery he was promoted major and appointed adjutant of General Early's division and in this capacity he received his final and disabling wound in the sanguinary Battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. With his leg shattered, he fell from his horse between the firing lines, where he would soon have bled to death had not a soldier assisted him, bandaging his leg with his sash. This most serious wound ended his military career and left him crippled for life.

After the war he chose the law as his profession, and while recovering from his wound, he took up a course of legal study at the University of Virginia, and in due time was admitted to the bar and entered upon practice at Lynchburg, in association with [illegible]

who had now retired from the bench. In adopting this profession the young soldier was following the traditions of the family, his choice of the law being doubtless instigated by his father's judicial career. He did not confine himself, however, to legal practice. An able orator and an earnest Democrat, aspirations for a political career early awoke in him, he became active in party movements, and his admission to the bar was quickly followed by his election to the Virginia house, of which he continued a member from 1867 to 1871. During this term of legislative service he married Julia E. Murrell, of Lynchburg, who has borne him two sons and three daughters.

In 1874 he returned to the Virginia legislature, as a member of the senate, and was reëlected, having served in that body for two terms—covering six years. During this period he served as an elector-at-large on the Tilden ticket in the presidential campaign of 1876. In 1881, he received the party nomination for governor of Virginia, and resigned his seat in the senate, but was defeated by W. E. Cameron, the "readjuster" candidate. The defeated aspirant took up again the practice of the law, continuing at Lynchburg for the following five years. But his political activity did not cease; his eloquent voice was often heard on the issues of the day; and in 1885 he became a member of the national house of representatives, and in the following year he was elected to the United States senate, as successor to General Mahone. He has been for eighteen years (1905) a member of this distinguished body.

During his career as a national legislator, Senator Daniel has shown great activity in the interests of his constituents and in support of the principles of his party. While in the house, he urged the abolition of the internal revenue system, advocated the free coinage of silver, and, as member of the committee on Foreign Affairs supported the retaliatory measures proposed as an offset to Canadian invasion of the right of harbor for United States fishermen. In the senate he continued to demand free silver coinage; he opposed the force bill, demanded tariff reform, and was urgent for all leading measures of his party. He was the author of the resolution indorsing the intervention of President Cleveland in defending the mail routes against the Chicago rioters, and ranks among the conservative members of the senate. His popularity among his constituents was such that in 1892 he was reëlected without a party nomination and by every vote in both branches of the legislature. He was a third

time elected in 1898. As a delegate-at-large to the Democratic national convention, he seconded the nomination of Hancock for the presidency in 1880, and of Thurman for vice-president in 1888. In 1896 he served as temporary chairman of the convention. Again a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Kansas City, he was a member of its Platform Committee, and urged the recognition of the gold standard as accomplished; and at the St. Louis Democratic national convention of 1904 he supported Parker and his gold telegram, insisting that the issue had been determined by the people.

Senator Daniel's fine powers as an orator have long been recognized, and he has been honored by being chosen as the orator at the unveiling of the Robert E. Lee statue at Lexington, Virginia, in 1883; at the dedication of the Washington monument, by invitation of congress in 1885; at the memorial exercises on the death of Jefferson Davis, by invitation of the legislature of Virginia, in 1890; at the celebration of the Northwest Ordinance at Marietta, in 1888, and of the finishing of the Capitol at Washington in 1900. At the request of the city government of Worcester, Massachusetts, he recently delivered an address on the character and services of Senator Hoar. He is the advocate of peace and good will, and he delivered an address in Brooklyn, New York, upon the invitation of Grant Post and the Union League, on "The Return of the Flags" to the South. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the Washington and Lee university in 1883, and by the University of Michigan in 1887. He is the author of two law books of importance: "Attachments Under the Code of Virginia," and "Negotiable Instruments." The latter has passed through five editions and has been largely quoted in English and American courts.

He diligently keeps up his law practice, and often appears in important cases in the Superior and Appellate courts.

CHARLES HIAL DARLING

DARLING, CHARLES HIAL, assistant secretary of the navy under President Roosevelt. Mr. Darling is a native of Woodstock, Windsor county, Vermont, where he was born May 9, 1859, the son of Jason L. Darling and Ellen L. (Paul) Darling. His earliest ancestor in America was Dennis Darling, who settled in Braintree, Massachusetts, before 1662. Jason L. Darling, a town official of Woodstock, was variously engaged as teacher and farmer, and his son's earliest occupation was as a boy worker on the farm. He was given good opportunities to acquire an education, however, preparing for college at Woodstock academy and Montpelier seminary, and entering Tufts college in 1880. He was graduated A.B. in 1884, and in later life he received from his alma mater the honorary degree of LL.D. (1903). Mr. Darling's choice of a profession was the law; and after the requisite course of study he was admitted (in 1886) to the bar of Maine and of Vermont. Opening an office in Bennington, Vermont, he engaged successfully in the practice of the law, his ability in his profession soon leading to his election as municipal judge, a position which he filled with credit for fifteen years. He was president of the Vermont Bar Association, 1899–1900. A Republican in political faith, he was made president of the village of Bennington in 1896, was elected to the General Assembly of Vermont in 1896 and in 1898, and in 1901 he was selected by President Roosevelt for the position of assistant secretary of the navy, an important administrative post which had been filled by Roosevelt himself, four years before. He entered upon his duties December 17, 1901, and still holds this position. Mr. Darling married Agnes Christmas Norton on December 6, 1889, and has a family of three children. He is a Freemason and served for three years as Master of St. Anthony lodge, Vermont. In 1904 he was made president of the Grand Chapter of the Zeta Psi fraternity.

JEROME DAUGHERTY

DAUGHERTY, JEROME, educator, president of Georgetown university, Washington, District of Columbia, is a native of Maryland, and was born in Baltimore, March 25, 1849. His father was James M. Daugherty, a printer of that city, and his mother was Rose A. Wivel, a descendant of Valentine Wivel, or Weivel, the earliest progenitor of the family in America. His mother exerted a strong influence over his boyhood life, both educationally and morally, and though left to his own choice in the matter of a vocation, this home influence was a large factor in the final determination.

He was brought up and passed his early life entirely in a city atmosphere. He attended St. Vincent's parish school, Baltimore, from 1858 to 1863, and then entered the preparatory department of Loyola college, in the same city, where he spent two additional years. Having early decided to enter the priesthood of the Catholic church, he joined the ranks of the Society of Jesus of that church, spending the years 1865 to 1869 at Frederick, Maryland, and pursuing a course of professional study, in Woodstock college, Woodstock, Maryland. Ordained to the priesthood of the church, his career has been that of a teacher—chiefly of the ancient languages and mathematics. In 1872 he was appointed on the faculty of Georgetown college. Subsequently he was professor of Latin and Greek in Boston college, Boston, Massachusetts, and in St. Francis Xavier college, New York. During his professional experience Father Daugherty evinced unusual administrative and executive ability, in addition to his qualifications as a linguistic scholar; and from July, 1901, to 1905, he was president of Georgetown university. This institution has been, therefore, closely associated with his earliest experiences as a teacher and his most mature services as an educator. Denied robustness of health, he has nevertheless exhibited marked zeal and praiseworthy persistence in behalf of religious and secular education. He is of firm and positive, though gentle nature, a sympathetic instructor and guide of young men, a man of civic pride and moral enthusiasm, and must be ranked among the notable educators of his church.

ARTHUR POWELL DAVIS

DAVIS, ARTHUR POWELL, civil engineer, was born in Decatur, Illinois, February 9, 1861. His parents were John and Martha P. Davis. His father was a farmer and editor, was prominent in the antislavery movement, and from 1891 to 1895 was a member of congress.

Arthur Powell Davis was graduated from the Kansas state normal school, and after working for some years took a course in engineering in the Columbian university, from which institution he was graduated in 1888. He commenced the active work of his profession in 1882, as assistant topographer of the United States Geological Survey; he was promoted topographer, 1884, hydrographer, 1894, and engineer in 1902. He has served as chief hydrographer to both of the Isthmian canal commissions, and at this writing is assistant chief engineer of the government work of reclaiming arid lands.

In his childhood and youth he had good health, spending most of his time in the country. He had plenty of hard work, and overcame many difficulties in acquiring an education. He was married to Elizabeth P. Brown, June 20, 1888. They have had five children, four of whom are living in 1904. Mr. Davis is a member of the Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity, and of the Cosmos club of Washington. The limited time which he has for relaxation is given to reading, mainly in the line of engineering. He is the author of "Water Storage on Gila River," "Water Storage on Salt River," "Hydrography of Nicaragua," "Hydrography of the American Isthmus" and "Elevation and Stadia Tables," "Comparison of Nicaragua and Panama Routes," and of many scientific articles in papers and magazines. He favors free trade, and advocates the principle of a "single tax" on land values. His choice of a profession was determined in part by personal preference and in part by circumstances. In youth he was fond of history, but in later years he has found technical engineering works the most helpful reading. To the influence of his mother he traces his first strong impulse to strive for success. He would advise young men in all lines of business or in professional life to guard against a "lack of system and thoroughness."

GEORGE WHITEFIELD DAVIS

DAVIS, GEORGE WHITEFIELD, soldier in the United States volunteer army in the Civil war, 1861–65, receiving promotion from sergeant to major, U. S. V.; in the United States regular army, 1865–1905; receiving promotion from captain to major-general, U. S. A.; and in the United States volunteer army in the Spanish-American war, 1898–1900 with the rank of brigadier-general and major-general, U. S. V.; was born in Thompson, Windham county, Connecticut, July 26, 1839. His father, Deacon George Davis was a farmer, an antislavery man noted for industry and persistence; and his mother, Elizabeth Grow, was the daughter of the Reverend James and Elizabeth Edmunds Grow and a woman of much intellectual force. His first paternal ancestor in America, Robert Davis, came to Providence Plantations about 1670; and his maternal ancestor, John Grow, to Ipswich, Massachusetts Bay colony, 1664.

George W. Davis assisted his father in the farm work, attended the district school winters, and studied at home nights. When eighteen years old he began to teach a district school, following that vocation for three winters and continuing to work in the summer for his father. He attended the Nichols academy, Dudley, Massachusetts, two fall terms, and the Connecticut normal school, New Britain, one term; but he was not graduated. In 1860 he was a tutor in a family in southern Georgia. When the Civil war broke out, he left Savannah in September, 1861, and after a long and difficult journey through Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky, then the scene of active military operations, he reached home. While in Atlanta he was arrested as a Northern spy and he secured his release through the good offices of a fellow traveler, General John E. Ward, United States Minister to China, who was himself making his way to Canada to join his family in Italy. Mr. Ward was a law partner of the mayor of Savannah with a pass from the Mayor and he vouched for his fellow traveler. Young Davis enlisted in the 11th Connecticut volunteer infantry, was made quartermaster's sergeant, and accompanied his

regiment to North Carolina in Burnside's expedition. He took part in the Battle of New Berne, March 14, 1862, and was promoted first lieutenant of his company, and was at South Mountain and Antietam. Lieutenant Davis remained with the Army of the Potomac to the close of the war holding important staff positions, witnessing the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House. He served as chief quartermaster of a division and accompanied the twenty-fifth army corps, General Weitzel, to Texas, when war was threatened on the Mexican border. He was honorably discharged from the volunteer service, 1866; was commissioned captain, 14th United States infantry, early in 1867 and was ordered to Arizona, subsequently serving in Dakota, Nebraska, Utah and Texas, acting principally as engineer in the erection of military posts and army buildings. In 1876 he was appointed chief assistant to General Casey and helped to plan and execute the completion of the long unfinished Washington monument without taking down the portion built years before on an insecure foundation. He was assigned to the staff of Lieutenant-General Philip H. Sheridan as aide and soon after was made instructor of engineering at the United States military school at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. In 1890 by special act of congress he was granted indefinite leave of absence with permission to accept the general management of the Nicaraguan Canal Company, of which corporation he became vice-president. When financial difficulties caused the company to abandon its work in 1893, Major Davis was ordered to special duty in the war department at Washington. In 1895 he was appointed president of the board of publication of the "Rebellion Records" and in 1896 was the war department official in charge of the reception given by the government to Li Hung Chang on the occasion of his visit to the United States. He was promoted major, United States army, in 1897, and lieutenant-colonel in 1898.

At the beginning of the war with Spain he mustered into service the volunteer troops at New York and was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers and placed in command of Division A in the Second army corps which he organized at Camp Alger. In November, 1898, he was sent to Cuba as acting military governor of the province of Piner del Rio, and in January, 1899, he was made department commander. In May, 1899, he was assigned by President McKinley to the command of the Department of Porto Rico, becoming the military governor of the island. He received promotion to

colonel of the 23d U. S. infantry, October 19, 1899. He transferred his civil functions to the government May 1, 1900, and upon the discontinuance of the Department of Porto Rico the body politic became operative as The People of Porto Rico. He was transferred to the war department and thence to the Philippine Islands as inspector-general of the army, January, 1901. He was appointed brigadier-general U. S. A., in February, 1901, and commanded the city of Manila and the troops serving therein. He drafted a law for the civil government of the city at the request of the Philippine Commission, and the measure with some changes was adopted and went into effect August, 1901. He was then sent to the Moro country to suppress the insurgents, and by April, 1902, had broken the rebellion and established a military government. In July, 1902, he was appointed major-general, U. S. A.; and in August he assumed command of the military district of Luzon. On October 1, 1902, he was placed in command of the Division of the Philippines. He established order on the islands and assisted the civil government. Early in 1903 he suppressed an outbreak near Lake Lanao by capturing all the Moro forts; and he constructed good roads between remote posts and Manila.

General Davis was retired July 26, 1903, by operation of law. On March 3, 1904, he was appointed a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and of the Metropolitan club of Washington, District of Columbia. He was married April 30, 1870, to Carmen Atocha. His army life has kept him entirely out of politics and he has never voted at any political elections. His most profitable reading has been history, engineering and political economy, and he took up building and engineering "from a desire to do things." The influences that shaped his course in life began in his home by the precepts and example of his parents and received strength by his association with men of affairs and by his own determination not to be an idler. His advice to young men is, "Do as you would be done by and never cease doing"; "persistent plodding industry has done more for me than all else." His published works consist of "Reports" on the economical and industrial conditions of the islands over which he was governor from 1898 to 1903, nine in number, published by the war department.

HENRY EDGAR DAVIS

DAVIS, HENRY EDGAR, lawyer, was born in Washington, District of Columbia, March 15, 1855. His parents were Henry S. Davis, of Charles county, Maryland, and Mary E. (Galt) Davis, a native of Alexandria, Virginia. He prepared for college at the Everett and Emerson institutes, of Washington, and entered Princeton college, New Jersey, in 1872, graduating with the degree of A.B. in 1876. He studied at the Harvard law school, in 1876–77, and subsequently entered the law department of Columbian university, Washington, District of Columbia, from which he was graduated LL.B., in 1878, receiving the degree of LL.M., in 1879. While in Princeton he distinguished himself, both in his studies and in oratory, and was one of the honor men of his class. In 1879 he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to the Court of Appeals of Maryland, to the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, and to the United States Court of Claims. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States in October, 1882.

Mr. Davis made rapid strides in his profession, and is regarded as one of the leading lawyers at the national capital. From July 1, 1885, to November 1, 1889, he was assistant attorney for the District of Columbia, and from 1897 to 1899 he was United States attorney. He held the chair of Common Law Practice and History of Law at Columbian university from 1888 to 1897, and is at present professor of Evidence, Pleading and Mercantile Law, and lectures on the history of the law in the National university law school, of Washington.

Mr. Davis is a Democrat in politics, but has held himself aloof from all official allurements which would interfere with his professional career. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention, in 1892. He is a member of the Metropolitan, University, Columbia, and other clubs of Washington. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the National university, of Washington, District of Columbia, in 1898.

Mr. Davis married, January 17, 1882, Miss Harriet W. Riddle, daughter of Honorable A. G. Riddle, former representative in congress, from Cleveland, Ohio.

JOHN CHANDLER BANCROFT DAVIS

DAVIS, JOHN CHANDLER BANCROFT, LL.D., diplomat, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, December 29, 1822. His parents were John and Eliza (Bancroft) Davis. His father was a leading lawyer, who served for four terms as governor of Massachusetts, was a member of the United States house of representatives six terms, and of the United States senate three terms; and his mother was a sister of the eminent historian, George Bancroft.

He studied in the public schools of his native city, was graduated from Harvard college in 1840, studied law, and in 1844 commenced the active practice of his profession in which he continued until 1849, when he went to London to become secretary of the United States legation, to which position he was appointed by President Taylor; and he held this position until 1852 when he resigned and returned to this country. He practised law in New York for several years; but impaired health caused him to spend two years in Southern Europe. Upon his return he located at Newburgh, New York. In 1869 he was elected a member of the state legislature, but before the expiration of his term he resigned in order to accept an appointment by President Grant as assistant secretary of state. While holding this office he was arbitrator in the controversy regarding the territory in Africa which was claimed adversely by the governments of Great Britain and of Portugal; and he served as the American secretary of the Joint High Commission in its consideration of matters in dispute between this country and Great Britain growing out of the Alabama claims. He resigned his position as assistant secretary of state in order to prepare and manage the case of the United States before the tribunal at Geneva by which the award for the "Alabama Claims" was made. Returning to this country he was again appointed assistant secretary of state. Seven months later he was appointed minister to Germany, which position he held from 1874 to 1877. He was a judge of the United States Court of Claims, 1878–82, and in the year last named resigned, at the personal solicitation of President Arthur, to become assistant secretary of state, in which capacity he

served for six months, when he was again appointed judge of the court of claims. In November, 1883, he became reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States, which position he has held continuously since that time. For several years he was the American correspondent of the London "Times"; and he has written various articles for foreign reviews. Besides many volumes of Supreme Court Reports he has written "The Case of the United States Before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva"; "Treaties of the United States, With Notes," and "Mr. Fish and the Alabama Claims."

He was married to Frederica Gore King, a granddaughter of one of the framers of the Constitution of the United States, November 19, 1857. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1887, by Columbia college.

LEWIS JOHNSON DAVIS

DAVIS, LEWIS JOHNSON, banker, financier, was born in Washington, District of Columbia, July 21, 1834. He is a son of George Madison and Georgeanna Davis, the former of whom was for more than a quarter of a century connected with the bank of the Metropolis, of Washington. Up to the age of fourteen he attended public schools, and the private school of Arnold and Girault. In December, 1848, he entered business life, beginning in the employ of R. W. Lathorm & Co., with whom he continued until September, 1850. His health was not robust at this period, and he repaired to Belair, Maryland, where he took up some studies under Doctor Edwin Arnold. Subsequently he returned to Washington and accepted a position in the Washington City Savings Bank, with which his grandfather, Lewis Johnson, was then prominently identified.

In 1858, after the dissolution of the savings bank, the private banking firm of Lewis Johnson & Company was founded and Mr. Davis became one of the partners. From this time onward he has been closely and honorably identified with the financial life of Washington city, and on the death of Lewis Johnson, in 1872, he became the senior member of the firm, which relation he sustained until he retired from business in May, 1904. Since 1883 he has been a member of the Washington Stock Exchange, and, in 1896, was its president. In 1871, under the act of the legislative assembly of that time, he was made a member, and later president of the sinking fund commission of the District of Columbia, and in that capacity he disbursed many millions of dollars for municipal improvements and other governmental purposes. He was the prime mover in the legislation of 1878 by which congress assumed one-half of the expenses of the District.

During the period of the Civil war Mr. Davis exhibited strong Union sympathies, and has since been Republican, "in sympathy, although without a vote." He is characterized by a commendable public spirit, a charitable disposition, and an unselfish devotion to

worthy reforms. He was one of the founders of the Children's hospital, and, at one time, was vice-president of the Garfield hospital —two of Washington's most noted philanthropies. He is a senior warden of the Church of the Epiphany, of Washington. He also holds membership in the following organizations: Chevy Chase club; Metropolitan club; the Archæological Society; American Historical Society; as a Director of the Columbia Institute for the Deaf and Dumb; Columbian Historical Society; Sons of the Revolution; and the St. Nicholas Society, of New York.

On October 12, 1854, Mr. Davis married Miss Margaret Jane Keller, daughter of Charles M. and Mary Knowles Keller, of New York city.

HENRY LEWIS REGINALD DE KOVEN

DE KOVEN, HENRY LEWIS REGINALD, son of a Protestant Episcopal clergyman and educator; graduate of Oxford, England, a student of music in Stuttgart and Frankfort, Germany, in Vienna, Austria, and Florence, Italy, and composer of popular operas and musical plays and of songs and miscellaneous work for the piano and orchestra; was born in Middletown, Connecticut, April 3, 1861. His father, the Reverend Doctor Henry de Koven, was a clergyman and professor of homiletics at Berkeley divinity school, Middletown, Connecticut, a man of culture and refinement. His mother, Charlotte Rutgers (Le Roy) de Koven, was descended from Knickerbocker families prominent in the early history of New York. His grandfather, Henry Lewis de Koven, married Margaret Lebor, and his great grandfather, John de Koven of Connecticut, was descended from Captain de Koven of the British army who came to New England and married the granddaughter of Governor John Winthrop, royal governor of Massachusetts. He is also a descendant of the royal governors, Dudley and Saltonstall, and of Thomas Otis.

He was educated by his father, and was prepared for college at twelve years of age. He was graduated, A.B., at Oxford university, England, in 1881; and he studied at Stuttgart in 1882. He was assistant teller in the National Bank of America, Chicago, Illinois 1882; and was in business in that city until 1889.

His musical education was obtained by study of music under William Speidel at Stuttgart; of harmony and counterpoint with Doctor Huff at Frankfort; vocal music under Signor Vanna Cinni at Florence, Italy, and orchestration under Richard Genee of Vienna. He became musical critic on the "Evening Post" in 1889, on the "New York World" and "Harper's Weekly" in 1891 and on the "New York Journal," 1898. He became a musical composer against the wishes of his parents, but led by an ambition arising from strong natural aptitude. Private study with the guiding influence of his home were the greatest factors in securing success in his profession. He found the best helps in his life-work to be the essays of Edgar Allan Poe, the literary works of Wagner and Berlioz, and the musical

treatises of Gevaert. He found the necessity of making a living inimical to the best artistic results; but "one must always attempt the best in one," and this he has always tried to do. He says to young Americans for their encouragement in striving for success, that accomplishment comes from following out high ideals, in a truly national spirit.

He received the degree of Mus. Doc. from Racine college in 1888; founded the "Rambler" and "America," weekly papers in Chicago; founded the Washington Symphony orchestra; was elected a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters; was president of the Manuscript society, New York city, 1898–99; produced twenty-two operas and musical plays and two hundred and seventy-five songs and miscellaneous work for piano and orchestra. He was made a member of the Chicago club, Chicago, Illinois; Tavern club, Boston, Massachusetts; Union, Knickerbocker, Lambs, Strollers, Greenroom clubs, New York city; Metropolitan, Country, Chevy Chase and Iroquois clubs, Washington, District of Columbia.

He was baptized and confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal church. He was married May 1, 1884, to Anna, daughter of Senator Charles B. Farwell of Chicago, Illinois, and they have one child. His operas have helped to elevate and dignify the stage both in America and Europe, and his songs have enlivened and brought happiness to thousands of American homes, while their words have been translated and sung in many European homes to his inspiring music. His first opera, "Cupid, Hymen & Co.," was written in 1881, but was not produced; "The Begum," brought out in Philadelphia in 1887, was a marked success; "Don Quixote" was staged by the Bostonians in 1889; "Robin Hood" (1890) attained the highest degree of popularity both in America and in England. These were followed by "The Fencing Master"; "Rob Roy"; "The Knickerbockers"; "The Tzigane"; "The Mandarin"; "The Highwayman"; "The Three Dragoons"; "Papa's Wife"; "Foxy Quiller." His songs include: "King Witloff's Drinking Song"; "Marjory Daw"; "My Love Will Come Today"; "O Promise Me"; "A Winter Lullaby"; "Indian Love Song." He published, in 1896, a collection of twenty of "Eugene Field's Lyrics Set to Music by American Composers," and furnished the music for nine in the collection. His wife is the author of "Translation of an Iceland Fisherman" (1889); "A Saw-Dust Doll" (1894); and "By the Waters of Babylon" (1901).

CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEPEW

DEPEW, CHAUNCEY MITCHELL, United States senator, railway president, capitalist and popular orator, is one of the best known citizens of the United States. His excellent business judgment, his power of application, his adaptability, his geniality and goodness of heart, which make him quick to see "the other man's point of view," and his poise of character, have given him a place peculiarly his own in the heart of the American people. Elements of strength mingled in his ancestry. On his mother's side he is of the best New England stock. Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was a granduncle of his mother, Mrs. Martha Mitchell Depew, daughter of Chauncey R. Mitchell. The family of his father was of French extraction and was among those Huguenots who fled to America on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, 1685. The Depews settled first in New Rochelle, Westchester county, New York, to which they gave its name. Later, they removed to Peekskill on the Hudson. Here they acquired property, and here was built the homestead, now over two hundred years old, in which Chauncey Depew was born, April 23, 1834. By his efforts in after years, he secured as his own this early home, which is set in a landscape of remarkable beauty.

His home-life was of a kind not rare in America, in which lofty ideals are worked out in daily practice and in which the children of the family acquire habits of industry and economy, firm principles, and self-respect. The social and religious atmosphere of his early life fostered his natural characteristics and have been a force in enabling him to make his way in the world. As a boy, he is said by those who knew him to have been exceptionally sedate, courteous and fond of books, yet fond of sports, too, athletic and vigorous. In 1856 he was graduated from Yale college with distinguished honors, and entered at once on the study of law with Honorable William Nelson, in his native place. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, already giving promise of a fine legal mind.

His political interest in the affairs of our country began at about the time of the formation of the Republican party. He was a delegate to the Republican state convention in 1858. During the famous "Lincoln Campaign" he took the stump. His speeches, not only in the Hudson river districts but throughout the state of New York, were received with enthusiasm and he began to win his reputation as a speaker. His efforts were of great value to the party. His inherited love of liberty, and hatred of oppression in every form, gives him courage to champion the cause which his judgment tells him is just. He was nominated in 1860 to the state legislature and was elected. When reëlected two years later, he was made chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, a testimony to his discernment and executive ability. The next state convention made him the Republican candidate for secretary of state. His physical strength stood him in good stead during this exhausting campaign, in which he spoke every day for nearly two months, coming out of the ordeal uninjured. He was elected by thirty thousand majority.

After the death of President Lincoln in 1865, he was appointed by President Johnson, collector of the Port of New York. But this appointment for political reasons was withdrawn. An appointment as Minister to Japan was then given him, and there were strong reasons in favor of his accepting the position; but after weighing the matter he returned the commission.

This refusal to enter the diplomatic service was a turning point in his life. He reasoned thus: "If I go to Japan, my career must be a political one. I have a fair practice and a good acquaintance. Commodore Vanderbilt has offered me the attorneyship of the New York and Harlem R. R. If the corporation grows, I grow with it. If I want then to go to the senate or to get a foreign mission, when I am old, I can get it. So I made my decision, and I have never regretted it." He accepted Mr. Vanderbilt's offer. In this attorneyship his talents were fully employed and were strengthened by the administrative work which fell to his share. The elder Vanderbilt was the first to detect in the young man that shrewdness and finesse which was needed in the growing railway interests. "You had better come with us; there is no money in politics," said Mr. Vanderbilt. Mr. Depew rose with rapidity in this new career as a result of his probity and keen sagacity. His acumen, his diplomatic generalship and his power to coördinate details have not been so frequently

recognized as have his geniality, fluency, and affability. But they are no less remarkable. Accepting this position in 1866, he held it until the consolidation of the New York Central and the New York and Harlem took place in 1869, when he was appointed attorney for the new corporation. New questions arose. Every mile of track was examined. Bridges, depots, engines—the whole system was renewed and increased. Endless details, in the work of consolidating many little railroads into one great system called for thorough legal knowledge, constant activity, and sound judgment on the part of Mr. Depew. To meet all adverse counsel he had to be conversant with a multitude of affairs which involved practical acquaintance with technical railway management as well as with the theory and the practice of law.

In 1876 he had become general counsel for the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Chicago and Northwestern, St. Paul and Omaha, West Shore, Nickel Plate and New York Central and Hudson River roads, and was a director in each. In this combination, containing so many diverse interests, such strong competition, and composed of so many positive and sometimes arbitrary men, Mr. Depew's capacity to see the just balance of equity in these complicated interests became preëminent, and his cordial good will and power to get things done without friction came into remarkable play. His administrative powers matured in their constant exercise.

In 1872 he was nominated for lieutenant-governor on the ticket headed by Greely, but was defeated. In 1874 he was made a regent of the University of New York and his fidelity and ability were conspicuous in the discharge of these educational duties. Holding that every citizen should give freely such civic service as he is qualified to render, Mr. Depew accepted arduous civic positions when they were urged upon him. He was appointed a member of the commission in charge of the new State Capitol at Albany, and served also on a commission of quarantine; he was president of the New York Court of Claims, and commissioner of Immigration and of Taxes and Assessments in New York city.

After the death of Commodore Vanderbilt, Mr. Depew continued to hold his position under Mr. William H. Vanderbilt who took his father's place as president. When Mr. Rutter, who followed Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt in the presidency, died, Mr. Depew was elected at once president of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

In 1881, he was a candidate before the Republican caucus of the state legislature for United States senator, to succeed Thomas C. Platt. But he withdrew his name on account of the exigencies of the situation which followed the assassination of President Garfield. In 1898, he resigned the railroad presidency to become chairman of the Board of Directors of the whole Vanderbilt System.

In the Republican national convention of 1888 he was a prominent candidate for nomination for the presidency of the United States. He was offered the position of secretary of state by President Harrison, but he declined. In 1899 he filled the unexpired term of Edward Murphy, Jr., in the United States senate, for two months; and in 1899 he was elected United States senator.

He was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce; a director of the Union Trust Company; the Western Union Telegraph Company; the Equitable Life; of St. Luke's hospital; and of many clubs and societies.

From his youth Mr. Depew has exhibited remarkable powers of a social nature. He has the gift of meeting people with perfect ease and making them pleased with themselves and with him. This is the result of his genuine kindness of heart and his good will to all. His original capacities have been developed and confirmed by numberless lines of work which have demanded severe thought and study. For the employés on all railroad lines he has shown great fairness of spirit. Boycotts and strikes are unknown on his roads.

To the American people he is best known for his versatile talents as an orator and after-dinner speaker. Seemingly without effort, and apparently unconscious of the effect he produces, the humor, felicity and wisdom of his speeches make them remarkable. By his innate sense of humor, not simply by funny stories, his audiences are carried with him. His speeches do not deeply affect the heart, nor could we expect dramatic pathos from one whose outlook on life is always optimistic and cheerful; but he "speaks right on, expressing plain common sense, exposing shams, making pretence ridiculous. He is terse and clear." It has also been said that "no one can love him for the enemies he has made, for he has made none." Of his methods he says himself: "My first preparation is to read one of Macaulay's essays. It matters little which one. It rehabilitates me and clothes my soul in a more

intellectual and critical garb." Leaving his office at 4 P. M., he has an hour and a half before dinner in which to prepare; and he says, "I have dictated over a hundred speeches to reporters, under street lamps and while guests were assembling in the lecture hall."

He was married November 9, 1871, to Elsie, daughter of William A. P. Hegeman. She died May 7, 1896. They had one son, who is living in 1904. In 1887 Yale conferred on him the degree of LL.D.; and he was elected a Fellow, June 26, 1888. His most notable addresses were on the unveiling of the statue of Alexander Hamilton; at the Centennial of the Formation of the New York State Constitution; on the life and character of Garfield; at the unveiling of Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty; and on the thirty-second anniversary of the Y. M. C. A. at the Washington Centennial Celebration, 1889. Pope Leo XIII. sent Mr. Depew a medal bearing the likeness of the Pope and the papal coat of arms.

Mr. Depew's personality, his position, the work he has done in the world, his peculiarly genial temperament, his well-rounded equipment for his life-work—entitle him to be called a Man of Mark.

In December, 1901, he married Miss May Palmer, and since his election as United States senator in 1899 his residence has been in the old Corcoran mansion, Washington, District of Columbia.

GEORGE DEWEY

DEWEY, GEORGE, son of a physician, student at Norwich military school, graduate of the United States naval academy, serving in the United States navy from acting midshipman 1854 to admiral 1899, distinguished himself at New Orleans and Port Hudson, Louisiana, 1862 and 1863, and at Manila Bay, May 1, 1898, where he fought the naval battle which gave the United States the Philippines. Born in Montpelier, Vermont, December 26, 1837, his father, Julius Yeamans Dewey, University of Vermont M.D., 1824, was a practising physician and president of the National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vermont, 1851–71. His mother was Mary (Perrin) Dewey. His first ancestor in America, Thomas Dewey, emigrated from Sandwich, Kent, England, about 1630, became a freeman of Dorchester, Massachusetts Bay colony in 1364 and died in Windsor, Connecticut, April 27, 1648. His son, Josiah, was a sergeant in the Colonial army. George Dewey was a pupil in the public school in Montpelier, entered Norwich university, Norwich, Vermont, but left in September, 1854, before graduating, having been appointed from Vermont to the United States naval academy, Annapolis, Maryland, where he was graduated fifth in the class of 1858. He was assigned to the United States steam frigate Wabash and served in the Mediterranean squadron as midshipman. He returned to the United States in 1859, was advanced to passed midshipman January 19, 1861, and to master February 23, 1861. He was on leave of absence in 1861, when the Civil war broke out and he left Montpelier for Washington on learning of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, reported for duty to the secretary of the navy and was promoted to lieutenant U. S. N., April 19, 1861. He was assigned to the new heavy side-wheel steam frigate Mississippi, commanded by Captain Thomas O. Selfridge, in the West Gulf blockading squadron. In the Farragut-Porter expedition up the Mississippi river and past Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April, 1862, the Mississippi, took an important part in an attempt to run down the Confederate ram Manassas after that troublesome little vessel had rammed both

the Brooklyn and the Mississippi, and drove the Manassas ashore where she was deserted by her crew, set on fire by the guns of the Mississippi, and blown up. When Farragut's fleet attempted to run the Confederate batteries at Port Hudson, March 14, 1863, the Mississippi, retarded by the Richmond which had become disabled, was forced by the tide upon the flats and directly under the guns of a Confederate battery not 100 yards distant. Lieutenant Dewey spiked the guns of the Mississippi after ordering the crew and junior officers to escape to the opposite shore by swimming, and with Captain Smith he escaped in a small boat, leaving the Mississippi in flames. He was transferred to the gunboat flotilla operating against the Confederate batteries below Donaldsonville, Louisiana, and attached to the Brooklyn; in November, 1863, he was transferred to the Agawam. He was an officer on the steam frigate Colorado, Commodore H. K. Thatcher, in both attacks on Fort Fisher, December 25, 1864, and January 15, 1865. On March 3, 1865, he was commissioned lieutenant commander and was at once sent to the Kearsarge, as executive officer. He served as executive officer on the Canandaigua and Colorado of the European squadron, 1867, was on duty at the United States naval academy, 1867–70; and was assigned to the command of the Narragansett in 1870, and of the Supply in 1871. He was commissioned commander, April 13, 1872, had charge of the Pacific survey, while again commanding the Narragansett, 1872–75; was inspector of lighthouses, 1875–77; member and secretary of the lighthouse board, 1877–82; commanded the Juniata of the Asiatic squadron, 1882–84. September 27, 1884, he was promoted to the rank of captain and assigned to the command of the Dolphin of the "White Squadron," 1884–85; the Pensacola, flagship of the European squadron, 1885–88; served as chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting in Washington, District of Columbia, 1889–93, and was on the Lighthouse Board, and Examining and Retiring Boards, 1893–95. In November, 1895, he was president of the Board of Inspection and Survey, and served as such until November, 1897, being commissioned commodore February 28, 1896. On November 30, 1897, he was assigned to the command of the Asiatic squadron.

The prospect of war with Spain was the chief topic of speculation at this time, and when he took command of the Asiatic squadron on January 3, 1898, the importance of the appointment by the secretary of the navy began to be appreciated and Commodore Dewey's fitness

for the position was discussed. The declaration of war in April, 1898, followed by the proclamation of neutrality by Great Britain, made it necessary for the United States fleet to leave Hongkong. Meantime he had received orders from the navy department, at Washington, to capture and destroy the Spanish Pacific squadron then in the harbor at Manila, Philippine Islands. He sailed out of the harbor of Hongkong April 25, 1898, his broad pennant flying from the masthead of the Olympia, followed by the Baltimore, Boston, Raleigh, Concord, Petrel, revenue cutter McCulloch, collier Nanshan and supply ship Zafiro. His squadron of nine vessels, manned by 1,694 officers and men, reached the entrance to the harbor of Manila April 30, 1898, 11.30 P. M., and crept silently up the channel with apparent disregard of any obstructing torpedoes or other unseen dangers, and had apparently been unobserved until the greater part of the fleet had passed in safety within the bay, when a shot from a Spanish shore battery announced to the Spanish fleet the presence of an enemy. When it became light enough to discover objects on shore, the United States squadron stood off the city of Manila and at 5.15 A. M., May 1, 1898, five batteries defending the city (two at Cavite and three at Manila) opened fire, followed by broadsides from the Spanish fleet at anchor, composed of the Reina Cristina, Castilla, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Don Juan de Austria, Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon, General Lezo, Marques del Duero, El Correo, Velasco, Isla de Mindanao, the transports Rapido and Hercules and two torpedo boats, under command of Admiral Montojo. At 5.41 A. M., Dewey's fleet, in a line parallel to the anchored Spanish fleet, steamed past it, firing as it passed. The line then counter-steamed, and as each vessel came within range of an opponent they exchanged broadsides. The Spanish admiral made an effort to weigh anchor and steam his flagship the Reina Cristina, out of the line so as to ram the Olympia. Commodore Dewey, witnessing the maneuver, directed a full weight of metal from the guns of the Olympia against the Spanish flagship which forced the Spanish admiral to retire behind the shelter of Cavite Point where the Reina Cristina burned and finally sank, her crew escaping in her boats to shore. At 7.35 A. M., Commodore Dewey carried his fleet out of range of the enemy's guns for redistribution of ammunition, and ordered the crews to breakfast. At 11.16 A. M., on attempting to renew the engagement, the Commodore found the Spanish ships deserted and in flames, and by 12.30

the Spanish batteries that lined both sides of the bay were silenced, the U. S. S. Petrel completing the destructive work by firing the smaller Spanish gunboats that had sought shelter behind the point at Cavite. Commodore Dewey then notified the governor-general of Manila that he would shell the city if his fleet were fired upon by the land batteries. The United States fleet was found to be but slightly battered by the Spanish guns, and only seven men (all on board the Baltimore) out of the 1,694 engaged were slightly wounded. By this unprecedented victory, of the utmost importance in the war between Spain and the United States, Commodore Dewey was heralded throughout the world as one of the greatest naval heroes of history. On August 13, 1898, the land forces under General Merritt having arrived, the combined army and navy of the United States in Manila Bay made a simultaneous attack and the city was surrendered; Flag Lieutenant Thomas M. Brumby of the Olympia raising the United States flag over Manila one day after the treaty of peace had been signed between Spain and the United States. Commodore Dewey was promoted to the rank of acting rear-admiral by President McKinley immediately on the news of the victory of Manila Bay reaching Washington, and both houses of Congress joined in a vote of thanks for his signal victory over the Spanish fleet without the loss of a single American life. Congress also voted to Commodore Dewey a sword, and to him and each member of his squadron a medal. Congress on March 2, 1899, by a special act created the rank of "Admiral of the Navy," and the president named George Dewey for the office and rank. While in Manila he was made a member of the Philippine Commission. He set sail from Manila in April, 1899, on board the Olympia, and made the voyage home by way of India, the Red Sea, the Suez Canal, the Mediterranean Sea and across the Atlantic, making port in New York September 26, 1899, to be received home by a grateful people with a welcome probably the most magnificent ever extended to a hero by any nation. New York city devoted September 28, 29 and 30 to celebration, including grand military, civic and naval displays and a triumphal procession through the streets and under the "Dewey arch," a temporary structure of really artistic beauty erected for the occasion. He also visited Washington, District of Columbia; Boston; Montpelier, Vermont, and other cities, and the enthusiasm of the nation was unbounded. A grateful public contributed $50,000 and purchased a residence for him

in Washington. He continued to act on the Philippine Commission. In 1901 he was made president of the Schley court of inquiry. He signed the report delivered by the court of inquiry to the secretary of the navy on December 13, 1901; but at the same time he submitted a minority report excepting certain findings contained in the report he had officially signed as president of the court. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania and from Princeton university, and the degree of Master of Military Science from Norwich university, Vermont, in 1898. He was married October 24, 1867, to Susan B., daughter of Governor Ichabod Goodwin of New Hampshire. Mrs. Dewey died December 28, 1872, leaving one son, George Goodwin Dewey, born December 23, 1872. Admiral Dewey was married a second time, November 9, 1899, to Mildred (McLean) Hazen, daughter of Washington McLean of Cincinnati, Ohio, and widow of General William B. Hazen, U. S. A. Admiral Dewey is a member of the Metropolitan and Army and Navy clubs of Washington, District of Columbia, and of the University club of New York city. He found his most profitable reading to have been biography, history and books of travel, and his most enjoyable recreation was in horseback riding and driving.

CHARLES DICK

DICK, CHARLES, United States senator from Ohio and major-general of the Ohio national guard, was born in Akron, Ohio, November 3, 1858. After receiving a common school education, he began to earn his own livelihood as a clerk in a small store. Later he found employment in a bank as bookkeeper, and was promoted to be teller of the same institution. After leaving this bank he became a grain commission merchant, and while engaged in this business he was for several years interested in a newspaper and printing establishment at Akron and Cuyahoga Falls. While actively engaged in business, he found time to study law; and in 1894 he was admitted to the bar in Ohio.

For a long time Senator Dick has been associated with political affairs and with the national guard of his state. His first political office was that of auditor for Summit county, in which position he served for two terms. For several years he was a member of the Republican county committee of Summit county, and was three times its chairman. Although his immediate associates had long recognized him as a party organizer of real ability, it was not until 1892 that he came into political prominence, as an associate of William McKinley, at whose suggestion he was made chairman of the state executive committee, a position which he held from 1892 to 1894 and from 1899 to 1905. In every political campaign in Ohio since 1892, Senator Dick has been an active worker for the Republican party. In 1896 he was secretary at the Chicago headquarters of the Republican national committee, and from 1897 to 1900 he served as secretary of the national committee. He was appointed to this important position at the request of President McKinley, who recognized his abilities as a political manager. He was closely associated with Chairman Hanna in the preliminary canvass for McKinley's nomination and in the campaign which followed.

In 1898 he was elected in the nineteenth Ohio district as a member of the fifty-fifth Congress of the United States; and he was subsequently reëlected to the fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth

Congresses. Upon the death of Senator Hanna, Congressman Dick received the unanimous vote of the Republican members of the Ohio legislature as his successor in the United States senate, for both the long and short terms. His election took place March 2, 1904, and his term expires March 3, 1911. He is chairman of the senate committee on Indian Depredations, and is a member of the committee on Naval Affairs, and on Territories.

While in the house of representatives he was chairman of the committee on Militia. He is author of the famous militia bill, popularly known as the "Dick" bill. This act, which became a law in January, 1903, is designed to increase the general efficiency of the national guard of the country, by making it correspond as nearly as possible to the standards set by the regular army, by giving it encouragement and financial support from the national government, and by placing it in time of war directly under the control of the president of the United States. Senator Dick has always been an enthusiastic and progressive national guardsman. For many years he was major and lieutenant-colonel of the 8th regiment Ohio national guard; afterward he was elected brigadier-general, and he now has the rank of major-general, commanding the Ohio national guard. During the Spanish-American war he was in active service, as a lieutenant-colonel of Ohio volunteers, in the Santiago campaign.

As the author of the militia bill of 1903 General Dick has enthusiastic admirers among militiamen throughout the entire country, irrespective of party affiliations; and he has served as president of the Inter-State National Guard Association since its organization in 1900. As the former associate of President McKinley and of Senator Hanna, he is looked upon not only as a leading member of the Republican party in Ohio, but as a strong factor in national politics.

JONATHAN PRENTISS DOLLIVER

DOLLIVER, JONATHAN PRENTISS, son of a Methodist minister in western Virginia; graduate of West Virginia university, school teacher, lawyer in Fort Dodge, Iowa, 1878–89; representative from Iowa in the fifty-first–fifty-sixth Congresses, 1889–1900; United States senator from Iowa since August, 1900; was born on a farm near Kingwood, Preston county, Virginia, February 6, 1858. His father, the Reverend James J. Dolliver, son of Captain Henry Dolliver of Salem, Massachusetts, was a Methodist preacher. His mother, Eliza J. (Brown) Dolliver, was the daughter of Robert and Anna Hawthorne Brown of Kingwood, Virginia. He was brought up on his grandfather's farm. He entered the preparatory department of West Virginia university at Morgantown. His father had removed to a home near Morgantown, and the boy walked the two and one-half miles to and from the college each day. He was admitted to the class of 1875, graduating with honors, A.B., 1875; A.M., 1878; and devoted himself to teaching school in De Kalb county, Illinois, and to the study of law. He was admitted to the bar at Fort Dodge, Iowa, in March, 1878, and practised in that city 1878–88.

In 1888 he was elected a Republican representative to the fifty-first Congress from the tenth district of Iowa by a plurality of 5,368 votes, and was placed on the committees on Naval Affairs and War Claims. He was reëlected to the fifty-second Congress in 1890 by a plurality of 1,311 votes, was continued on the same committees, and was also placed on the committee on the Columbian exposition. He was reëlected in 1892 to the fifty-third Congress by a plurality of 4,974 votes, and was a member of the committee on Naval Affairs and of Expenditures in the State Department. He was reëlected in 1894 to the fifty-fourth Congress by a majority of 14,357, and to the fifty-fifth Congress in 1896 by a plurality of 10,968, and to the fifty-sixth Congress in 1898 by a plurality of 7,303, and he was a member of the committee on Ways and Means, and chairman of the committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice. He resigned his seat

in the house of representatives in August, 1900, upon being appointed United States senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator John Henry Gear who died July 14, 1900, and he took his seat in the United States senate December 3, 1900; and on January 21, 1902, he was elected his own successor by a majority of 94 out of 146 votes, his term to expire March 3, 1907. In the senate he was made chairman of the committee on Pacific Railroads, and a member of the committees on Agriculture and Forestry, Education and Labor, Improvements of the Mississippi River, Interstate Commerce, Post Office and Post Roads, and the select committee on Standards, Weights and Measures. He has been from childhood affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church. He has found his chief recreation in fishing. He married, November 20, 1895, Louise Pearsons; and they have two children. He has received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Cornell college, Iowa, and from Bethany college, Kansas.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN DRAPER

DRAPER, WILLIAM FRANKLIN, soldier, manufacturer, legislator, and diplomat; private, lieutenant, captain, major, colonel and brigadier-general in the Civil war; representative from Massachusetts in the fifty-third and fifty-fourth Congresses; manufacturer of cotton machinery; and United States Ambassador to Italy; was born in Lowell, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, April 9, 1842, son of George and Hannah (Thwing) Draper, and a descendant of James Draper, the Puritan, who came from England to New England in 1647, and continued the business as a fuller of cloth which he had learned from his father, Thomas Draper, who was a noted fuller in England about 1630. A Revolutionary ancestor was Major Abijah Draper of Dedham, Massachusetts, who fought in the American army under Washington. The inventive genius of the family was first manifested in Ira Draper.

George Draper was a manufacturer, a man of inventive genius, and of great strength of character, uncompromising on principles in which he believed, a total abstainer, a Garrison abolitionist, an earnest believer in protection and the founder of the Home Market club of Boston.

William Franklin Draper's early education was directed to preparing him for a college course at Harvard, but his father wished him to become acquainted with the processes of manufacturing and so part of his time was spent in machine shops and cotton mills, and three years before the Civil war were given to the practical study of the manufacture and operation of cotton machinery. He was about to enter Harvard college when the war broke out and on the ninth of August, 1861, he enlisted as private in a local volunteer company which his father had raised. It became Company B of the 25th Massachusetts regiment and he was chosen second lieutenant, when but little more than nineteen years old. The regiment was attached to General Burnside's expedition to North Carolina and he was made signal officer on Burnside's staff and as such took part in the battles of Roanoke Island, New Berne and Fort Macon. Upon

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receiving promotion to first lieutenant, immediately after the battle and capture of Fort Macon, he returned to his regiment, and in August, 1862, was commissioned captain in the 36th Massachusetts volunteers. When Burnside was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac he served under him in the Antietam campaign including the battle of Sharpsburg, September 16–17, and the battle of Fredericksburg, December 11–15, 1862. He was with Burnside in Kentucky in pursuit of General John Morgan and other guerilla troops operating on the borders of Ohio. In June, 1863, he joined Grant's army in front of Vicksburg, taking part in the siege and the capture of that place, July 4, 1863. His regiment then joined in the march to Jackson, Mississippi, and for his services in this campaign he was appointed major of the 36th Massachusetts regiment of volunteers. In August, 1863, he took part in Burnside's defense of Knoxville, and in the battles of Blue Springs, Tennessee, October 10, 1863, Campbell's Station, November 16, 1843, and Strawberry Plains. Colonel Goodell having been wounded at the battle of Blue Springs, Major Draper took command of the regiment after the tenth of October. In the spring of 1864 Burnside's corps was sent to Annapolis, Maryland, and joined to the Army of the Potomac. On May 6, 1864, during the battle of the Wilderness, while leading his regiment in an assault on a Confederate rifle pit he was shot through the body and left on the field, his regiment being driven back. He was taken prisoner by the Confederates, but recaptured the same day and sent to a hospital in Washington. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel for his bravery in this battle. He joined his regiment during the siege of Petersburg, although not fully recovered from his wounds, and he was given the command of a brigade during the engagement on the Weldon Railroad, August 18–21, 1864, and a month later commanded the brigade at Poplar Grove church. At the battle of Pegram Farm, September 30, 1864, he was wounded in the shoulder and so disabled that he was soon invalided home. On the twelfth of October, 1864, he was honorably discharged from the volunteer army with the brevet rank of colonel and brigadier-general for "gallant service during the war."

After more than three years spent in the service of his country and still suffering from wounds received in that service, General Draper became a partner in his father's firm of George Draper and Sons, manufacturers of cotton machinery, of Hopedale, Massachu-

setts. All the members of the firm were descendants of James Draper who founded a textile business in Massachusetts in 1650. General Draper actively engaged in the business of the firm and after the death of his father in 1887 he took the place of senior member of the firm of George Draper and Sons, which was subsequently incorporated as The Draper Company of which he was elected president. He became connected with other manufacturing concerns, was elected president of the Milford and Woonsocket Railroad, became a director in various banks and in numerous other manufacturing and financial institutions. He inherited the mechanical and inventive talent of his ancestors and patented more than fifty different inventions for use in machinery for manufacturing cotton goods, including improvements in spindles and the famous Northrop loom. Many of his inventions have been introduced in Europe and other parts of the world. He served as colonel on the staff of Governor Long from 1880 to 1883, was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1876 which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for president and was an elector-at-large from Massachusetts in 1888 on the Harrison and Morton ticket. He received a large vote in the Republican state convention of 1888 for the nomination for governor, and in 1889 he declined the nomination for the same office, although his election was practically assured. He was a representative from the eleventh district of Massachusetts in the fifty-third and fifty-fourth Congresses, 1893–97, and served on the committees on Foreign Affairs, and Patents, holding the second place on the former and the chairmanship of the latter in the fifty-fourth Congress. In 1897 he was appointed United States ambassador to Italy by President McKinley, which position he resigned in 1900.

General Draper served, 1891–92, as president of the Home Market club, the strongest and most influential protective organization in New England, and second nationally to the American Protective Tariff League. He was elected a member and an officer of the Arkwright club and the American Protective Tariff League; a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and commander of Massachusetts division, 1901–02; a comrade in the Grand Army of the Republic and a member of the Sons of the Revolution; the General Society of Colonial Wars; the Algonquin and Union clubs of Boston, the Metropolitan and Army and Navy clubs of Washington, District of Columbia, and of other social and patriotic

and political associations. In congress he urged moderate action in reference to the Chinese Exclusion bill and his speech on the question of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands was adopted as a part of the senate report and was reprinted repeatedly and largely circulated. During his second term he took a conservative position in regard to the three great questions that came before the committee on Foreign Affairs, the Venezuelan, the censure of Ambassador Bayard, and the position of the Government toward the inhabitants of Cuba. He was the only Republican on the committee to oppose the resolution censuring Ambassador Bayard; and his speech in the house in which he gave his reasons for opposing his party on the question was widely copied and distributed by the conservatives of both parties. On the Cuban question he counselled moderation and conformity with international law, rather than appeals to sympathy. In the deliberations of the committee on Patents and before the house he carried through the revision of the patent laws which became a law on the last day of the session and received the signature of President Cleveland on the morning of March 4, 1897. He was also successful in passing the bill affecting dramatic copyright and bills regarding injunctions and the price of copies of patents. He was the permanent chairman of the Republican state convention of October, 1896, and his speech before the convention was used as a campaign document by the Republican national committee. In September, 1862, he was married to Lydia W. Joy, adopted daughter of the Honorable David Joy of Nantucket, Massachusetts. There were five children; and two sons, William F. Jr., and George Otis, became members of the firm of George Draper and Sons. Mrs. Draper died in 1884, and on May 22, 1890, General Draper married Susan, daughter of Major-General William Preston of Kentucky, United States Minister to Spain under President Buchanan, and a major-general in the Confederate army. His church affiliation was with the Unitarian denomination. General Draper received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Washington and Lee university; and the King of Italy decorated him with the Grand Cordon of the Order of Saints Maurice et Leagare.

JOHN EATON

EATON, JOHN, teacher and supervisor of schools in Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio; chaplain and sanitary inspector in the United States volunteer army; superintendent of Freedmen in the Mississippi valley; assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's bureau; United States Commissioner of Education, 1870–86; president of Marietta college, 1886–91; was born in Sutton, Merrimack county, New Hampshire, December 5, 1829. His father, John Eaton, was a tanner and also carried on a rugged New Hampshire farm and was noted for his strength and energy of both mind and body. His mother, Janet Collins (Andrews) Eaton, influenced both his intellectual and moral life and directed in a large measure his youthful career. His first ancestor in America, John Eaton, settled in Salisbury, Massachusetts Bay colony, in 1640; and a Revolutionary ancestor was Nathaniel Eaton who commanded his company at the Battle of Bunker Hill in the absence of the captain.

His boyhood life of hard work on the farm taught him habits of industry which have continued through his active life. He attended a summer school when three years old, but after his fifth year his school attendance was limited to two months each winter; and the books he read during his boyhood were obtained at a social library eight miles from his home and he walked the distance repeatedly, urged by his mother who was anxious that he should thus develop his mind and acquire a taste for reading. It was the early inculcated sense of duty to others that awakened an impulse further to cultivate his mind. His home, and next his companions at school, influenced his early life, while his association with Grant and Lincoln and surroundings incident to the Civil war were most active and vigorous in shaping his work in life. He was prepared for college at Thetford, Vermont, his teacher being Dr. Hiram Orcott. He was graduated at Dartmouth, A.B., 1854, A.M., 1857. He was principal of a grammar school, Cleveland, Ohio, 1854–56; chairman of committee of Teachers' Association for Investigating Jails and Reform Schools there, which resulted in the Ohio reform school; superintendent of schools, Toledo, Ohio, 1856–59; commissioner of schools, Shelby

county, Ohio, 1858–59; studied privately for the ministry, was ordained by the Orange association, 1859, and attended Andover theological seminary, 1860–61.

He was made chaplain of the 27th Ohio volunteers in August, 1861; and during his service was twice taken prisoner; he served as brigade sanitary inspector; and in November, 1862, was appointed by General Grant superintendent of the Negroes seeking a refuge within his lines. He continued this supervision over freedmen and white refugees by order of the secretary of war, his field extending from Cairo to Natchez and west to Fort Smith. He was appointed colonel of the 63d United States colored infantry, October, 1863. He retained this position of supervisor over freedmen until appointed assistant commissioner of the Freedman's bureau with jurisdiction over the District of Columbia and Alexandria, Virginia, in 1865. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, and was mustered out of the volunteer service, December, 1866. He returned to Tennessee where he edited and published the "Memphis Post," daily, tri-weekly and weekly, 1866–67, and in its columns supported the Republican administration. He was a member of the Republican state convention and of the state committee; state commissioner of immigration and state superintendent of schools for Tennessee, 1867–69.

He was appointed by President Grant in 1870 commissioner of the United States Bureau of Education and held the position, 1870–86. In connection with this office he represented the Interior Department at the Centennial exposition of 1876, where he organized the International Conference on Education. He also had charge of the Educational exhibit at New Orleans in 1885, and at the Paris and the Vienna expositions, and was president of the National Congress on Education at these expositions. He attended the International Congress on Sanitation at London, England, as representative of the American Bureau of Education. When General Eaton became commissioner of the Bureau of Education the appropriation was only large enough to support two clerks; when he resigned in 1886, the regular working office force was thirty-eight besides special experts engaged in investigating the sanitary conditions of schools and obtaining statistical data as to health, ventilation, mental conditions of pupils, and other pertinent subjects connected with the school system. The library had grown to 18,000 bound volumes besides pamphlets

of great value bearing upon the growth of colleges and other educational institutions which were indexed and made available for reference. He resigned in 1886 to accept the presidency of Marietta college, and he was at the head of that institution, 1886–91. He was president of the American Society of Religious Education, president of the Presbytery of Athens, Ohio, one term, and president of the State Synod of Ohio one term; and in 1896 became president of Sheldon Jackson college, Salt Lake City, Utah. He resigned this presidency in 1898, and was appointed Inspector of Education for Porto Rico.

He was originally a Congregationalist, but became a Presbyterian from choice. He was married September 29, 1864, to Alice Eugenia, daughter of James and Adeline (Quincy) Shirley, of Vicksburg, Mississippi, and three of their four children were living in 1904. He was a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and an honorary member of various sanitary, historical, scientific and educational associations; vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; president of the American Social Science Association by two elections; honorary member of the French Ministry of Public Instruction, and a member of the Japanese Society of Savants for the promotion of Education. He was a trustee of Fiske university, of Howard university, of Marietta college, and of the Theological seminary at Cincinnati. He declined decorations offered by European governments, but accepted knighthood conferred by Emperor Don Pedro in 1875. He received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from Rutgers college, New Jersey, in 1872, and of LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1876. He is the author of reports, circulars and bulletins of the United States Bureau of Education (1870–86); "History of Thetford Academy" (1895); "Mormons of Today" (pamphlet, 1897) and "Reminiscences of Grant, Lincoln and the Negro" (1905). In a retrospect of his life General Eaton expresses himself as having generally fallen short of his purposes; and he would save young men from the mistake of striving to do something sensational in any field of activity, and would inculcate habits of plain living and high thinking.

His life-record is filled with honorable achievement, and well illustrates the possibilities of public service, which are open to any American boy of high purpose, persevering energy and unflinching Christian principle.

JOHN JOY EDSON

EDSON, JOHN JOY, financier, president of the Washington Loan and Trust Company, was born in Jefferson, Ohio, May 17, 1846. He received his early education in the public schools, and at the outbreak of the Civil war, when but fifteen years of age, he enlisted in the 61st regiment New York volunteers, and served in the Army of the Potomac under General George B. McClellan and General Ambrose E. Burnside. He participated in the Virginia and Maryland campaigns, including the Peninsular campaign and the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg. In 1863, he was discharged at Armory Square hospital, Washington, District of Columbia, and soon thereafter, through Senator Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio, he was appointed to a clerkship in the United States Treasury Department. He remained in the departmental service for twelve years, 1863–75, ten of which were spent in the office of the comptroller of the currency. In the meantime, he completed a course of study in the law school of Columbian university, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1869. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in the same year.

Upon his resignation from the comptroller's office, Mr. Edson formed a partnership with his brother, J. R. Edson, and, from 1875 to 1881, was engaged in patent practice and in a general law business. During the succeeding six years he organized and managed several building and loan associations, besides giving special attention to the Equitable Coöperative Building Association, with which he had been connected since 1879 and of which he became president in 1893. He was one of the incorporators of the Washington Loan and Trust Company, was its first vice-president, and in 1894 was elected president. He was also one of the incorporators of the Columbia National Bank. Among other positions of prominence in financial circles held by Mr. Edson, are the following: Director of the National Metropolitan Bank; director of the Potomac Insurance Company; treasurer of the Washington Sanitary Improvement Company; treasurer of the George Washington University; member of the Board of Charities; and for a

number of years treasurer of the Homeopathic hospital. He has been a member of the Washington Board of Trade for many years, and twice has been its president.

Mr. Edson has served in many other civic capacities. He was chairman of the Washington citizens' executive committee during the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in that city in 1892. He served on the executive committee, and was chairman of the auditing committee, at the inauguration of President Harrison, in 1889, and at the inauguration of President Cleveland four years later. He was treasurer of the executive committee at the first inauguration of President McKinley, and chairman during his second inauguration in 1901. In 1893 President Harrison tendered him the position of commissioner of the District of Columbia, and, in 1901, he was again offered the position by President McKinley. He is a member of the Columbian Historical Society, of the Cosmos club and of the National Geographic Society, all of Washington. He is a man of great energy and vigor of character, marked executive ability and public spirit, and belongs in the front rank of those persistent, far-sighted business men who have grown up with the expanding interests of the nation's capital and have helped to shape the life and the ideals of Washington.

CLARENCE RANSOM EDWARDS

EDWARDS, CLARENCE RANSOM, officer in the United States army from cadet to colonel; adjutant-general and chief of staff 4th army corps during the Spanish war; adjutant-general on staff of General Lawton in the Philippines, and chief of the Division and Bureau of Insular Affairs, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, January 1, 1860. His father, William Edwards, was a prominent merchant of Cleveland; and his mother, Lucia (Ransom) Edwards, was the daughter of Colonel Harry B. and Eunice (Tiffany) Ransom. Nine of his direct ancestors occupied "home lots" in Springfield, Massachusetts Bay colony, about 1640, including Alexander Edwards (who came from Wales and married the widow Searle), John Lombard of England, Henry Bart of England, Samuel Chapin, Samuel Wright, Joseph Parsons, Margaret Bliss and Richard Sikes.

Clarence Ransom Edwards was graduated at the United States Military academy in 1883, and was commissioned second lieutenant in the United States army. He was assigned to the 23d infantry and served in the East and in the West on post duty. He was professor of military science and tactics at St. John's college, Fordham, New York, 1890–93; was promoted to first lieutenant, 1st infantry, February 25, 1891; was transferred to the 23d infantry, July 20, 1891. He was in the military information bureau, adjutant-general's office, 1893–95; and in garrison in Texas and New Orleans, Louisiana, resigning as quartermaster of the regiment, May 13, 1898, to accept appointment as major and assistant adjutant-general United States volunteers, May 12, 1898. He served in organizing the army for service in Cuba, and was adjutant-general of the 4th army corps up to October 1, 1899. He was appointed captain in the 10th United States infantry, July 30, 1898; and was assigned to his regiment January 1, 1899.

While en route to report as adjutant-general of the Department of Havana, Cuba, he was assigned to the staff of Major-General Lawton as adjutant-general, January 6, 1899, and accompanied

his chief to the Philippine Islands, arriving March 10, 1899. He was assigned as adjutant-general 1st division, 8th army corps, March 19, 1899, and his volunteer commission was vacated, October 1, 1899, when he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, 47th United States volunteer infantry, and was mustered out June 2, 1901. He never served with his volunteer regiment, however, remaining on the staff of General Lawton up to the time of Lawton's death and accompanying his body to Washington, District of Columbia. He was on duty in the office of the secretary of war as chief of the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs from February 12, 1900, and served continuously as acting assistant adjutant-general to July 1, 1902, when he was made colonel, United States army, and chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, which was created by the act of congress of the same date.

He participated in all the battles in the war with the Filipinos in which General Lawton engaged, and he was recommended by his chief for brevet of major, United States army, for the battle of Santa Cruz, April 10, 1899; for the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, United States army, for expedition to the Province of Bulucan, Nueva Eoija and Paufauga, Luzon, April 22-May 30, 1899; for brevet of colonel, United States army, for battle of Moring, June 6, 1899; for brevet of brigadier-general of volunteers for battle of Gapote River, June 13, 1899: "For distinguished gallantry in the face of the enemy."

Colonel Edwards was married June 9, 1899, to Bessie Rochester, daughter of A. Augustus and Julia (Granger) Porter of Niagara Falls, New York. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from St. John's college, Fordham, New York. He says: "Doing one's duty for duty's sake will give commensurate satisfaction and ultimate reward."

MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN

EGAN, MAURICE FRANCIS, LL.D., professor of the English language and literature in the Catholic university, Washington, District of Columbia; journalist, author, poet and critic, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 24, 1852. His father, Maurice Egan, began his education in the college of the Christian Brothers at Thurles. After his arrival from Ireland, he became an expert in the construction of iron work, and directed much of the construction of the early United States iron clads. He was known for his "generosity and love of literature." His mother, Margaret MacMullen Egan, born in Philadelphia, in 1819, and still living in 1905, exercised an ennobling influence over her son, and he recognizes gratefully the moral and spiritual benefit he derived from this source. He is a grandson of Brian Gerald Maurice Egan, and a descendant of the Chevalier MacEgan de Florent, who served in the Irish Brigade, under Louis XV. His most distinguished ancestor was Francis MacEagan of the Irish Brigade in France and India; one of his ancestors was with Count Rochambeau in the United States.

His health in his childhood was somewhat delicate. His taste was for books and the drama; and for walking and riding as recreation. Poor health was a drawback to his education, delaying his courses of study; but after a preparatory course at St. Philip's academy and with tutors he was graduated at La Salle college, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1873, and took his A.M. in 1875. He pursued post-graduate work under the direction of Mr. Henry Peterson of Philadelphia. He studied law with John I. Rogers, Esq., of Philadelphia, and subsequently entered Georgetown College, District of Columbia. He became a contributor to "Appleton's Journal" and the "Saturday Evening Post"; and deciding to be a journalist, successively edited, in New York city, the "Catholic Review," and the "Freeman's Journal."

Dr. Egan has found his vocation in teaching, in literature, and in journalism. He was called to the chair of English literature at

the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, in 1889; and in 1895 he accepted a position at the Catholic university, Washington, District of Columbia, as professor of the English language and literature, which chair he still fills in 1905. He was also the dean of the Faculty of Philosophy in the same university from 1900–02. As editor of the "Freeman's Journal," Doctor Egan did good public service in exposing municipal corruption and in showing the evil side of socialism. He received the degree of LL.D. from Georgetown university, Washington, District of Columbia; and the same degree from Ottawa university, in 1892, because of special work in letters. He is a member of the Author's club, and of the Shakespeare Society of New York city, and of the Cosmos club of Washington, District of Columbia. He is a Catholic in faith and practice. The Philosophy of Poetry is a favorite theme with him, in his reading and lecturing. He has read with especial profit "a basis of English and French History, the essays of Newman, Emerson, and Montaigne; St. Francis de Sales, Shakespeare and the Bible," and he reads for pleasure biographies and memoirs of the eighteenth century. He has found walking a delightful physical relaxation, with tennis and cricket in earlier life. His first strong impulse came from the desire "to be himself" and "to succeed in letters." Home and friends were the strongest influences with him until he was twenty-one. His own private study after that time has done much for his progress, and he has found it the most essential thing in his vocation. If any characteristic has stood in his way, he says, it has been "pride which will not stoop, and extreme impatience." His suggestions to young Americans are "to strive for simplicity; sincerity, or silence; fidelity to family ties and to the responsibility of friendship; in a word the negation of too much individualism." He sums the philosophy of life in the motto of his family, which was also the motto of the Irish Brigade in France: "*Semper et ubique fidelis.*"

Dr. Egan's published works are numerous. Perhaps the most important are "Songs and Sonnets," "Studies in Literature" and one of his novels, "John Longworth." His recent essays, "The Passion for Distinction" and "In Honor of St. Julian," and his series of "Sexton Maginnis" stories in the "Century Magazine" have attracted much attention.

He was married September 20, 1880, to Miss Katharine Mullin. They have three children living in 1905.

STEPHEN BENTON ELKINS

STEPHEN BENTON ELKINS, United States senator and ex-secretary of war, was born in Perry county, Ohio, September 26, 1841. He came from ancestry of distinction in the Old Dominion, his grandfather being a Virginian of wealth and a large slave-holder. Like many of the thinking men of his time, he was in sympathy with Jefferson's views on emancipation, and removed to Ohio, where he bought a large tract of land in the southern section of the state. He owned about three thousand acres of land in Hocking Valley, in the best part of the coal area; but this now very valuable tract was disposed of by Senator Elkins' father, Colonel Philip D. Elkins, for a very small sum.

Colonel Elkins removed to Missouri during the childhood of his son, who was educated in the schools of that state and in the University of Missouri, where he was graduated in 1860. The years that followed were years of active life. On the outbreak of the Civil war he entered the Federal army as captain, and served for the ensuing two years, leaving the army in 1863; and having pursued a course of legal study, he was admitted to the bar of Missouri. He did not engage in practice, however, but in 1863 joined a cattle-driving party, crossing the plains to New Mexico. Finding in this territory an excellent opportunity for the practice of law, he settled at Albuquerque, studied the Spanish dialect there spoken, and was soon in successful practice in the courts. He made his ability so quickly felt, indeed, that in 1866 he was elected to the legislature, soon after was made attorney-general, and in 1868 was appointed by the president United States district attorney for New Mexico. As such he set himself actively at work in the execution of the constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude in the states or territories. Under it, by his exertions, ten thousand peons, the serfs of the Spanish dominion, were set free in New Mexico.

By his activity in this and other directions he made himself very prominent in the territory, and his high popularity was shown by his election to congress in 1873 during his absence on a trip to Europe.

Though in congress in the somewhat hampered position of a territorial representative, his abilities soon won him consideration, and he attracted especial attention by his earnest and vigorous effort for the admission of New Mexico as a state of the Union. His eloquent and forcible speech on this topic, though it failed of the desired effect, gave him high rank as a legislative debater; and during his first term he was made a member of the Republican national committee, on which he served during three presidential campaigns. A warm friend of James G. Blaine, he was largely instrumental in procuring the nomination of the latter for the presidency, and also aided materially in the nomination of Benjamin Harrison. Long before this latter event, he had become a power in the councils of the Republican party, and was looked upon as one of the most skillful, sagacious and forcible political leaders of the country.

Mr. Elkins's energies were by no means confined to the field of political action. His rare executive ability soon made him prominent in the world of business. For years he was president of the First National Bank of Santa Fé, while he became one of the largest land holders in New Mexico, and an extensive owner of mines in Colorado and Arizona.

In 1875 he married as his second wife Hattie Davis, daughter of Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, the Democratic nominee for vice-president in 1904. This marriage turned his attention to business enterprises in West Virginia, to the mineral resources of which district, especially to its coal, he devoted himself in connection with Senator Davis. In the furtherance of these enterprises he sold much of his Western holdings. In addition to mining, he became interested in railroad affairs, and he has been vice-president of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh Railway Company since its organization. He is also vice-president of the Piedmont and Cumberland Railway Company. The town of Elkins, in Randolph county, was founded by him, and here he has built a palatial country seat, Halliehurst, in a picturesque mountain situation, affording a superb view. His town residence is in New York.

While thus engaged in business, Mr. Elkins kept in close touch with the political situation. An earnest, active and aggressive Republican, and an orator whose addresses showed originality, breadth and keen insight into political, industrial and economical questions, his prominence steadily increased, and on December 17,

1891, President Harrison made him one of his administrative advisers, as secretary of war, succeeding Redfield Proctor. In 1894 he was elected to the United States senate for the term ending March 3, 1901, as a successor to Johnson N. Camden. On the conclusion of his period of service he was reëlected for a second term. In February, 1896, he offered himself as a candidate for the presidency, and was supported by the delegates from several states, but in the convention he gave his support to Mr. McKinley. Senator Elkins has served as chairman of the senate committee on the Geological Survey, and has been a member of the several committees on Civil Service, Retrenchment, Commerce, Interstate Commerce, Military Affairs, Railroads, and Territories. He has recently made himself active against the system of rebates in railroad freight charges.

SAMUEL FRANKLIN EMMONS

EMMONS, SAMUEL FRANKLIN, geologist and author, born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 29, 1841. Received early education at Latin school of E. S. Dixwell; studied at Harvard, A.B., 1861; A.M., 1864; Ecolé Imperial des Mines, Paris, 1862–64; the Bergakademie, Freiberg, Saxony, 1864–65, inclusive. He is fourth in a family of seven children. His father, Nathaniel Henry Emmons, was an East India merchant, standing high in the business community of Boston. His mother was Elizabeth Wales, daughter of Thomas and Anne (Beale) Wales. His first paternal ancestor in America was Thomas Emmons, who settled in Newport 1638 and in Boston 1648. His great grandfather was a first cousin of Benjamin Franklin.

In May, 1867, he volunteered as assistant geologist on the United States exploration of the fortieth parallel, receiving a permanent appointment the following year, and with the exception of two years spent ranching in Wyoming, has been in the government geological service ever since.

He became a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1892, of which he is now treasurer; the Geological Society of America, of which he was president in 1903; the American Philosophical Society (honorary); the American Society of Arts and Sciences; the Colorado Scientific Society, of which he was a founder and the first president; the American Institute of Mining Engineers, of which he was twice vice-president; the Geological Society of London, of which he has been a fellow since 1874; the Swiss Academy of Natural Sciences (honorary); general secretary of the Fifth International Congress of Geologists. He is also a member of the Century and University clubs of New York, and of the Cosmos and Metropolitan clubs of Washington, District of Columbia.

He was married first to Weltha A. Steeves, a second time to Sophie Dallas Markoe, and a third time to Suzanne E. Ogden-Jones. His scientific writings are principally in the field of economic geology and have appeared in the publications of the United States Government, as well as in leading scientific journals. Among them may be

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Yours sincerely

S. P. Emmons.

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mentioned: "Volcanoes of the U. S. Pacific Coast"; "Descriptive Geology of the Fortieth Parallel Region"; "Geology of Leadville, Colorado"; "Structural Relations of Ore Deposits"; "Orographic Movements in the Rocky Mountains"; "Geological Distribution of the Useful Metals in the United States"; "Geology of Butte, Montana"; "Geology of Lower California"; "Secondary Enrichment of Ore Deposits"; "Theories of Ore Deposition Historically Considered."

His geological investigations have greatly contributed to the development of the mineral resources of America, especially his discoveries concerning the laws which govern the formation of ore deposits.

He found in nature more than in books, knowledge fitting him for his professional life. His chief recreations include mountaineering, riding, hunting, fencing, rowing, wheeling and golf.

His advice to the youth of America is to "do thoroughly and faithfully the work which comes into their hands, having faith that good work will bring its own reward, even if not in public recognition."

MORDECAI THOMAS ENDICOTT

MORDECAI THOMAS ENDICOTT, civil engineer, rear-admiral in the United States navy, and chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Department of the Navy, was born at Mays Landing, New Jersey, November 24, 1844. He is the son of Thomas Doughty and Ann (Pennington) Endicott.

After receiving his preparatory school training in a parochial school of the Presbyterian church, he entered the Renselaer Polytechnic Institute of New York, where he was graduated in the class of 1868, receiving the degree of civil engineer. Immediately after graduation he found employment as a civil engineer. His first professional work was in the mines of Pennsylvania. After several years' experience in practical railroad and bridge work, he was appointed, in 1874, civil engineer in the United States navy. For the past thirty years he has served as constructing engineer in various navy yards throughout the country, consulting engineer in the Navy Department at Washington, and in 1899 as chief of its Bureau of Yards and Docks, which has control of the construction of our navy yards and naval stations, their improvement and maintenance. His administration, beginning with the Spanish war, has seen our naval stations increase from 23 to 33 in number, and our naval dry docks from 10 to 21. Two of the docks added are the largest and finest steel floating dry docks in the world. With his accession to the charge of his bureau congress had authorized the construction of four dry docks of the largest class, to be built of timber. He began a campaign of education in opposition to this construction as perishable and unsafe, advocating his view in the navy department, before scientific societies and with congress; and he had the satisfaction of securing congressional action authorizing the building of these four in stone and concrete. Experience with the wooden dry docks previously constructed has justified his views upon this important subject, and the government is now committed to the safer and permanent construction.

In recognition of his professional ability he was appointed, in 1895, by President Cleveland, a member of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission; in which position he contributed materially to information bearing upon the solution of the problem as to which of the trans-isthmian routes should be selected by the United States government. Two years later he was appointed a member of the United States Armor Factory Board, which reported, after exhaustive study, upon the subject of the manufacture of armor for our ships of war, and the establishment of a government factory for that purpose.

He was advanced to the rank of commodore in 1898; and in the same year was made rear-admiral.

In 1905 President Roosevelt appointed him a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, having charge of the construction of the Panama canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. His duties in connection with this great work are additional to those of the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in the navy department, which latter position he retains.

On May 29, 1872, Admiral Endicott was married to Elizabeth Adams, of Dresden, Ohio. His home in Washington is at 1330 R street, Northwest. He attends the Protestant Episcopal church. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, of the Army and Navy club of Washington, of the Cosmos club of Washington, of the Engineers club of New York, and a life member of the New Jersey Historical Society.

HENRY CLAY EVANS

EVANS, HENRY CLAY, soldier in the Civil war, mayor of Chattanooga, representative in congress, assistant postmaster-general, United States commissioner of pensions, and United States consul-general at London, England; was born in McCallistersville, Juniata county, Pennsylvania, June 18, 1843. His father, Jesse Batterman Evans, was a mechanic and farmer celebrated for his energy and industry, who served as colonel in the Pennsylvania militia, went across the plains to California in 1849 and again in 1859, and died in Montana in 1869. His mother, Anne (Single) Evans was his earliest instructor, and her influence was strong on his intellectual and his moral life.

His father removed to Cottage Inn, Wisconsin territory, where he was a farmer; and Henry Clay worked on the farm until he was fifteen years of age. To use his own words: "It was work all the time, early and late—good for a boy." He attended the district school and Plattsville academy, 1849–58; was copyist in Grant county clerks' office, 1858–59; student in Lancaster, 1859–60; clerk in a store and banking house in Lancaster, 1860–66; student in Bryant and Stratton's commercial college, Chicago, 1863; enlisted men in the 41st Wisconsin infantry, 1864; clerk in quartermaster's department at Chattanooga, Tennessee and Fort Boone, Texas, 1864–70; general bookkeeper for Alabama and Chattanooga railroads, 1873; superintendent of blast furnaces, 1874–75, at Rockland, Tennessee; secretary, treasurer and general manager Roane Iron Company, Chattanooga, 1875–84; cashier First National Bank, Chattanooga, school commissioner, alderman two terms, mayor three terms; representative from the third district of Tennessee in the fifty-first Congress, 1889–91; first assistant postmaster-general at Washington, District of Columbia, at the close of President Harrison's term, 1893; Republican candidate for Governor of Tennessee in 1894, and contested the election of Governor Peter Turney, who also claimed the office, the state legislature giving the election to Governor Turney.

He was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national conventions of 1892 and 1896, and was a candidate before the convention of 1896 for the vice-presidential nomination, but was defeated by a small plurality, standing second when the first vote was recorded. In March, 1879, President McKinley appointed him United States Commissioner of Pensions and he served until May 13, 1902, when he was appointed by President Roosevelt United States consul-general for the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. He was sworn in the same day. He affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, serving as master of the lodge, high priest, Royal Arch, and commander Knights Templar. He was a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic.

On February 18, 1869, he was married to Adelaide P. Durand. Of their four children, three were living in 1905. He was brought up in the Presbyterian faith. His work during his active business career was determined by circumstances and not from choice; and the measure of success he has attained he feels was due to his energy and to his ambition to better his condition and the condition of those dependent upon him. He gives credit to his mother for the first incentives toward success which he felt as a boy. The impulse received from her was helped by his association with good men and women. He finds by experience and observation that "good character, the approval of one's own conscience, work, study, the avoidance of bad and unclean associates, keeping thoroughly employed in vigorous and healthful work during boyhood and early manhood," help in the attainment of success in life.

ROBLEY DUNGLISON EVANS

EVANS, ROBLEY DUNGLISON, rear-admiral in the United States navy, has passed through all grades in our naval service from midshipman to his present rank, and is held in high honor for his soldierly qualities and his dauntless personal bravery. His daring and brilliant action, especially during his command of the Yorktown, at Valparaiso, Chile, in 1891, has given him the familiar name, "Fighting Bob." As commander of the battleship Iowa, he took responsible and active part in the destruction of Cervera's fleet, July 3, 1898. He has been president of the Board of Inspection and Survey, and in 1902 was made commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station.

He was born in Floyd Court House, Virginia, August 18, 1846. He is the son of Samuel Taylor Evans, a physician, and a member of the state legislature in 1855, and Sally Anne Evans. As a boy, he was strong and hearty, fond of guns, dogs, horses and sail-boats; and his life in the country gave him ample opportunities to gratify these tastes. On the death of his father, he worked most laboriously on the farm and became virtually the head of the family. He studied in the country schools near his home, in Virginia, in the public schools in Washington, District of Columbia, and at Gonzaga college in the same city. He was graduated from the naval academy, Annapolis, in May, 1863, but was ordered into service before graduation, becoming acting midshipman as early as 1860, since which time he has served continuously in the United States navy, passing through the successive ranks of ensign, 1863; master, 1866; lieutenant, 1866; lieutenant-commander, 1868; commander, 1878, and captain, 1893.

His active service began on board the frigate Powhatan. At the time of the assault upon Fort Fisher, he was in the North Atlantic squadron, and in the land attack on January 15, 1865, he received four severe rifle-wounds. In consequence of these wounds he was retired from active service. At his own request, when his recovery was assured, he was restored to the active list and was ordered to China in 1866, under Vice-Admiral Rowan, in his flagship, the

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Rear Admiral U. S. N

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Delaware. Returning to the United States he was attached to the ordnance department until 1870.

He was then ordered to Annapolis remaining till 1872, when he was sent, as navigator of the Shenandoah, to the Mediterranean. He sailed this vessel back to Key West on the expected outbreak of trouble in 1874 between the United States and Spain. Once more ordered to the Mediterranean on board the Congress, as executive officer he was in those waters till called back to America to be present at the opening of the Centennial exposition in 1876. In September of that year he was on duty as a signal officer in the navy department in Washington, District of Columbia. Two months after, as a reward for the excellent condition of the Congress, he was transferred to the command of the training ship Saratoga, retaining that position till 1880. For a year he was equipment officer at the Washington navy yard and then became a member of the first Advisory Board. It was his suggestion that steel should be adopted as the material for the building of all our war vessels thereafter, and he offered to the board a resolution to that effect. This resolution was adopted and to this innovation on older and less effective construction is traced the greater efficiency and power of the United States navy at present. His next duty lay in the inspection of the fifth Lighthouse district, 1882–84. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad was indebted to him in 1884 for acting as inspector of the bridge building material of its road, and after this he was again attached to the Fifth Lighthouse district as inspector, 1885–87. When the construction of the new United States navy was to begin, Secretary Whitney, selected Commander Evans to be the chief inspector of steel, to make out specifications, to organize and to operate the methods which a government should employ to judge of the material to be used in the construction of these new vessels. His appointment as the secretary of the Lighthouse Board followed, and the official service of superintending the building of the United States battleship Maine. Asking for and obtaining a leave of absence, he went to Appleton, Wisconsin, to erect a sulphite fiber mill for the Manufacturing Investment Company of New York. He was ordered to the Ossipee, subsequently to the Yorktown, in command of the Bering Sea fleet. On July 19, 1894, he was ordered to service on the cruiser New York while the battleship Indiana was in process of construction. He received orders November 20, 1895, to take command of her at

complete the work. Again he served on the Lighthouse Board from January, 1897, to March 25, 1898. Placed in command of the battleship Iowa in the United States navy, he did most efficient service in the blockade of the forts of Cuba and in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet in Cuban waters, July 3, 1898. Since that time he has been president of the Board of Inspection and Survey, and in October, 1902, was appointed commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station.

Admiral Evans is a member of the New York Yacht club; of the Larchmont Yacht club; of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers; of the Army and Navy club, Washington, District of Columbia; University club, New York; of the Loyal Legion of the United States; of the Metropolitan club, Washington, District of Columbia, and of the Pittsburg club of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. His greatest enjoyment physically comes from "open-air work, handling a fleet, shooting, and fishing for sport." He has given especial attention to boat and yacht racing. His own personal wishes and preference led him to enter the navy. His vigor, love of action, power of attention and of concentrated labor, and his knowledge not only of exact military science but of chemistry, engineering and manufacturing, have contributed to his usefulness, and have supplemented his natural fitness for the career of his choice. He says his early impulse toward the naval branch of the United States service, came from "reading the life of that early gallant seaman and naval officer, Paul Jones."

He places first among the strong and governing influences of his early life, "home, and hard work; second, contact with men of action." "I have failed in some things because the days were too short, and the nights too long," he says. In a most emphatic manner he commends to young Americans this thought: "Learn to do something with your hands! Regard work as the most honorable thing in the world; and always stand by your father and mother, no matter what their calling may be." He is the author of "The Sailor's Log," 1901.

When Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of Emperor William of Germany came to America on an extended visit in 1902, Admiral Evans, whose acquaintance with Prince Henry, as well as their common knowledge of, and interest in naval affairs and personages, particularly fitted him for this duty, was appointed by President Roosevelt as the special escort of honor to the Prince during his stay in the United States. He accompanied the Prince and his suite in

their tour through the larger cities of the East, and as far west as Cincinnati, Milwaukee and St. Louis. His bonhommie and affable sociability helped to make the trip an agreeable one to the visiting strangers, and to draw closer the bonds of amity and friendship between Germany and the United States, two peoples whose common origin and common faith in civilization and Christianity should always promote their close alliance.

He was married in 1870 to Charlotte Taylor, daughter of Franck Taylor, of Washington, District of Columbia, a granddaughter of General Daniel Morgan, and a sister of Henry Clay Taylor, who as captain, commanded the battleship Indiana in the battle of Santiago, July 3, 1898, and of Captain Daniel Morgan Taylor of the ordnance department, U. S. A. Of Admiral Evans' three children, the son, Franck, is in the naval service; and during the Spanish war, the two daughters, Mrs. Marsh and Miss Virginia Evans, became volunteer hospital nurses for our soldiers.

NORMAN VON HELDREICH FARQUHAR

FARQUHAR, NORMAN VON HELDREICH. Admiral Farquhar, of the United States navy, is a native of Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he was born on the eleventh of April, 1840. His father, George W. Farquhar, a lawyer of that community, was a man esteemed by his fellow citizens, while his mother, Amelie (von Schrader) Farquhar, who came from German ancestry of distinction, was of a character that exerted a strongly beneficial influence on her son's moral and intellectual life. Young Farquhar received such education as the public and private schools of Pottsville could afford. A strong youthful inclination controlled the course of his later education and of his career. This was an ardent boyish thirst for a sea life, which was gratified by his admission to the United States naval academy at Annapolis and a subsequent career in the navy.

Graduating in 1859, he was made a midshipman on the squadron sent to the coast of Africa for the suppression of the slave trade. This service continued till 1861; and in its later period he acted as master on the Mystic and on the Sumter. His experiences of this service closed with a voyage home, while a boy not yet twenty-one, in command of the captured slaver Triton, with a crew of ten sailors and no other officer. The voyage was made successfully; and on reaching home he found the country at war and was at once commissioned lieutenant and assigned to the Atlantic blockading squadron. He saw his full share of service in the Civil war, as lieutenant on the Mystic and the Mahoska in 1862–63; on the Rhode Island in the West India squadron, 1863–64; and on the Santiago de Cuba in the North Atlantic squadron, 1864–65; his service including participation in both naval attacks on Fort Fisher. Shortly after the close of the war he was commissioned lieutenant commander, and was promoted to the full rank of commander on December 12, 1872.

During his early period of service, on April 26, 1862, Lieutenant Farquhar married Miss Addie Whelan Pope. Of their four children three now survive.

His position in the navy precluded his identifying himself with any political party. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. His strongest impelling motive in entering on his life-work was the ambition to succeed in his naval career, and this controlled his reading, which was mainly confined to professional works and history.

The most momentous event in Admiral Farquhar's life came on March 16, 1889, when he was at Apia, Samoa, in command of the Trenton during the terrific tropical hurricane which swept over the Samoan Islands on that day. The Trenton was wrecked in common with the remainder of the squadron, but by his excellent handling of the ship in that critical situation he saved the lives of his 450 officers and men. For his noble efforts in this contingency he was awarded the gold medal of the Humane Society of Massachusetts. In October, 1889, he was made a member of the Naval Lighthouse Board; on March 6, 1890, he was appointed Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks; and he was commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard at Newark in 1896. Later he became commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard. He was raised to the rank of commodore in 1897, and promoted to his present rank of rear-admiral on March 3, 1899. In October of that year he was placed in command of the North Atlantic squadron, succeeding Rear-Admiral Sampson. He was chairman of the Lighthouse Board in 1901–02, and was placed on the retired list April 11, 1902, having reached the age limit of naval service. Admiral Farquhar is a member of the Metropolitan club of Washington and of the New York Yacht club, and is an honorary member of the United States Naval Institute. His advancement in his profession has doubtless been largely due to "heedfulness and perseverance," combined with "strict honor and close attention to duty"; and this is the lesson he would have his career convey to young men.

ASA SEVERANCE FISKE

FISKE, ASA SEVERANCE, preacher and pastor, philosophical writer, army chaplain, and superintendent of Relief for Refugees during the Civil war, was born at Strongsville, Ohio, March 2, 1833. His father, David Fiske, manufacturer and farmer, was characterized by "gentleness, generosity, equanimity and universal good-will." From his mother, Laura Severance Fiske, richly endowed intellectually, as her son believes, came an influence to which he attributes much that was best in his life. His earliest known ancestor was knighted by Henry VII. Asa was robust as a youth, always a booklover and interested in public affairs. His early life was spent in western Massachusetts, and knew the usual hard tasks of a New England farmer's son. In his youth he exhibited much mechanical ingenuity. He overcame serious difficulties in getting the means for a liberal education. He supported himself in part by teaching while preparing for college and during his course at Amherst, where he was graduated in 1855. He took theological courses at Andover and Yale, but leaving the latter seminary for a position as tutor at Amherst, he was not graduated in theology. He has received the degree of D.D. from Hamilton college. His first pastorate was at St. Paul, Minnesota, from 1859–61, when he entered the army as chaplain, and was afterward appointed "Superintendent of Freedmen, Refugees and Abandoned Lands." He was detailed by General Grant for special missions to the North and in Washington, to secure relief for refugees within army lines. He held public meetings in the principal cities of the North, the result of which was that half a million dollars was raised for such relief. After the war his pastorates were at Rockville, Connecticut; St. Peter's Presbyterian church, at Rochester, New York, from 1870–75; nine years in San Francisco, California; at the First Presbyterian church in Ithaca, New York, from 1884–96; and at the Gunton Temple Presbyterian church in Washington 1896-1905. He is the author of "Reason and Faith" and "Ruth, an Idyll of the Olden Time"; and many of his sermons and addresses have been published.

In 1905 he was contemplating the early publication of "Luther and the Sixteenth Century Reformation," and "The Heroic Period of the Maccabees." He belongs to the Alpha Delta Phi college fraternity, the Masonic Order, the Loyal Legion, the G. A. R., and several other societies, literary and geographic.

He has always endorsed the platform and policy of the Republican party. He is an omnivorus reader, with a taste for literature of every kind, history, theology, science, philosophy, poetry, fiction, economics, sociology, politics—everything which interests an educated American citizen. He has always practised some form of athletics, but of late years tennis and baseball have given way to golf and bicycling. He says, "my personal preference was for the legal profession, but after giving myself to Christ in my senior year in college, it seemed my duty rather to preach the Gospel. To this course the wishes of my mother and sisters and an elder brother doubtless tended strongly." It was his mother's ambition for her children, and her determination, that they should have every advantage possible, which inspired Doctor Fiske in his boyhood and has led to his useful life of ministry. The home with its "blessed companionship" stands first in his thought, in the shaping environment of his life; next, schools, "mainly as they reveal comparative abilities"; then contact with other men in active life as developing, comparing and testing men's powers. He says to young men: "If you believe in God, then *serve* Him. If you know the difference between right and wrong, then *do* the right. Be careful about making a pledge, but when you have made it, keep it. Do at once with all your might what you see ought to be done. Earn always more than your wages. Do more than mere duty."

The strong personality of Doctor Fiske, his penetrating and philosophical mind, his warm heart, broad sympathy and genial sense of humor, have been loyally enlisted in all good causes, yet he has never swerved from single-hearted devotion to his calling as a pastor and a preacher of the Gospel.

He was married to Elizabeth Worthington Hand in October, 1860. They have had three children, two of whom were living in 1905.

JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER

FORAKER, JOSEPH BENSON, Ohio farmer's son and attendant at winter district school until fifteen; governor of Ohio, 1886–90; United States senator from March 4, 1897; was born on a farm near Rainsboro, Highland county, Ohio, July 5, 1846. His father, Henry S. Foraker, was a farmer of slender means and with a family of eleven children to provide for, and the son's education was limited to attendance at the district school during the winter months. He did his share of the work on the farm until he was fifteen years old. His mother, Margaret R., was the daughter of David Reece, and was well fitted to direct the home training of her large family of children. His first ancestor in America came from Devonshire, England, about 1740, and after several changes of locality finally established a home near Smyrna, Delaware. His grandfather, John Foraker, removed to Ohio in 1820. After leaving his father's farm in 1861, Joseph B. was employed in the office of his uncle, James Reece, who at the time was auditor of Highland county, until July 14, 1862, when at the age of sixteen he enlisted in the 89th Ohio regiment of infantry. He received promotion in the army to sergeant of his company August 26, 1862, to first lieutenant, March 14, 1864, and was brevetted captain March 19, 1865, "for effective service during the campaigns in Georgia and North Carolina" under Sherman, and directly under General Henry Wager Slocum on whose staff he served as aide-de-camp. His regiment, Colonel Caleb H. Carleton commanding, was in the 1st brigade, 1st division, Granger's reserve corps, Army of the Cumberland, under Rosecrans at Chicamauga, and his colonel was captured by the Confederates. In the Chattanooga campaign the regiment was commanded by Captain John H. Jolly, in the 1st brigade, 3d division, 14th corps, Army of the Cumberland, under Thomas, and in the same brigade, division and corps, under Sherman in the Atlanta campaign and in the Campaign of the Carolinas. Lieutenant Foraker had attracted the attention of General Slocum who commanded the left wing, Army of Georgia, and during the march through the Carolinas he was detached from his

Very truly yours
L. D. Tooker.

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regiment to serve as aide-de-camp on the staff of General Slocum; and his services in this capacity won for him his brevet as captain, March 19, 1865. General Slocum in an article entitled "Sherman's March from Savannah to Bentonville," in Vol. IV "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," says of the conduct of his aide-de-camp on the morning of March 19, 1865, when warned by a deserter of the determination of General Johnston to attack the left wing "and smash it": "I regretted that I had sent the message to General Sherman assuring him that I needed no help, and saw the necessity of giving him information at once as to the situation. This information was carried to General Sherman by a young man not then twenty years of age, but who was full of energy and activity and was always reliable. He was then the youngest member of my staff. He is now, 1888, governor of Ohio, Joseph B. Foraker. His work on this day secured him promotion to the rank of captain. Some years after the close of the war Foraker wrote to me calling my attention to some errors in a published account of this battle of Bentonville and saying . . ." What General Slocum quotes from the letter occupies nearly the whole of page 693, in small type, and in it Captain Foraker describes his part on the morning following the battle of Bentonville, the manner in which his message was received and the prompt action of the general officers in affording the relief to Slocum that made one of the last great battles of the Civil war a victory for the Federal army, and forced upon the Confederates the surrender of Johnston's army at Durham Station, North Carolina, forty days afterward. An incident displaying equal valor and determination would occupy pages of history if performed by a general officer, and no biographer of Senator Foraker would do justice to his subject did he not record the incident and give the historian of the future proof of the possibility of a lieutenant at nineteen doing a famous deed of valor by faithfully carrying out an order given by a superior officer. The war closed, and the general and his aide rode at the head of the left wing of Sherman's army down Pennsylvania avenue to be reviewed by the president and secretary of war, and to be welcomed home by a grateful nation, and Captain Foraker received his honorable discharge and returned to his home. That General Sherman highly appreciated and gratefully remembered the service above noted is shown by the fact that in the course of an address at a reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, he turned to Governor Foraker and said:

"Well I remember you, my young friend, a boy, as you came through the pine woods that day on your horse covered with lather and came up like soldier knight and reported to me the message from your General Slocum. A knight errant with steel cuirass, his lance in hand, was a beautiful thing, and you are his legitimate successor. I wish you all honor, all glory, all fame. I wish you may rise to the highest position this American people can give you."

On his return from the army, Mr. Foraker at once determined to fit himself for the practice of the law. He entered Wesleyan university, Delaware, Ohio, and at the end of two years entered the newly-established Cornell university at Ithaca, New York, and was graduated in its first class, 1869. He prosecuted his legal studies at the same time and was admitted to the bar at Cincinnati the same year (October 14, 1869), and opened a law office in that city. His career as a lawyer was eminently successful; and his thorough knowledge of the law secured for him the position of judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati. He served on the bench of that court, 1879-82, resigning May 1, 1882, on account of ill health. He was nominated by the Republican party for governor of Ohio in 1883, but was defeated at the polls. He was renominated and elected in 1885, and reëlected in 1887, but was again defeated in 1889. He was the Republican candidate for United States senator in 1890, but was defeated by Calvin S. Brice, Democrat. In 1896 he was again the candidate of his party for United States senator as successor to Senator Brice, and was elected. He took his seat March 4, 1897, and was reëlected January 15, 1902, to succeed himself, his second term to expire March 3, 1909. In state and national politics he has held prominent and responsible positions. He was chairman of the Republican state conventions of Ohio, 1886, 1890, 1896, 1900, 1901 and 1903; delegate-at-large from Ohio to the Republican national conventions of 1884, 1888, 1892, 1896, 1900 and 1904; was chairman of the Ohio delegation in the conventions of 1884 and 1888, and presented the name of John Sherman for the presidential nomination to each convention; in the conventions of 1892 and 1896 he served as chairman of the committee on Resolutions and in the conventions of 1896 and 1900 he presented the name of William McKinley for nomination and renomination to the presidency. In the United States senate, Senator Foraker was chairman of the committee to examine the several branches of the Civil Service, and a member of the committees on Foreign Relations,

to Establish the University of the United States, on Pacific Railroads and Transportation to the Seaboard, in the fifty-fifth Congress; in the fifty-sixth Congress he was chairman of the committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, and continued on the committees on which he served in the fifty-fifth Congress. In the fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth Congresses he was chairman of the committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, and a member of the committees on Foreign Relations, Civil Service, Interstate Commerce, Military Affairs, District of Columbia, and Privileges and Elections. His important services in the senate cannot be noted in detail, but special mention should be made of his prominence in matters relating to what are now our insular possessions. During the critical period preceding our war with Spain, when the atrocities of General Weyler in Cuba, and the fearful sufferings which the people had so long endured at the hands of the Spanish Government, thoroughly aroused the American people, he came to the front as a leader. Though he supported the general policy of President McKinley, he believed that we should go farther than the president had recommended in his message to congress and should at once recognize the independence of the people of the island. He claimed that it was our duty not only to intervene, but to make our intervention not neutral in character but hostile to Spain. He held that there could be no permanent reform and no enduring peace in Cuba until the Spanish government was expelled. In accordance with this view he introduced in the senate resolutions of intervention which, with some modifications, were adopted by the committee on Foreign Relations and presented to congress. In the debate which followed, Senator Foraker made a powerful speech on "The Cuban Question," which had a marked effect on public sentiment and did much to bring about prompt and decisive action by the government.

When peace was declared, Senator Foraker was as prompt, energetic, and influential in his efforts to obtain a stable government for our new possessions, and to safeguard the rights of their inhabitants, as he had been in securing their deliverance from Spanish misrule. He was the author of the bill for the establishment of civil government for the island of Porto Rico, and to provide revenue for its maintenance, which became a law, since sustained by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Senator Foraker was married October 4, 1870, to Julia, daughter of the Honorable H. S. Bundy, of Jackson county, Ohio.

GEORGE EDMUND FOSS

FOSS, GEORGE EDMUND, lawyer and member of congress from the tenth congressional district of Illinois, was born in Berkshire, Franklin county, Vermont, July 2, 1863. He is the son of George E. and Marcia (Noble) Foss. When three years old he moved with his parents to St. Albans, Vermont; here he attended the St. Albans academy and afterward the Franklin county grammar school. He was graduated from the grammar school with high honors in 1880, and the following year he entered Harvard college. He was graduated from college in the class of 1885, receiving the degree of A. B. Thereafter he attended the Columbia law school and the School of Political Science in New York city; after moving to Chicago he entered the Union college of law, where he received the degree of LL.B. in 1889. While in this school he won the first honor of his class, for "oratorical ability."

In 1889 he was admitted to the bar in Chicago and began the practice of law. While building up a successful legal practice, he has taken an active interest in the political affairs of his community; although he never held public office, until in 1894 he was elected to congress from the seventh Illinois district. He has served in the fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth Congresses, and has been reëlected to the fifty-ninth. He is regarded as the enemy of machine politicians and "bosses," who have continually tried to defeat his reëlection; but his friends declare that he is "invincible at the polls." In the national house of representatives he has been chairman of the important committee on Naval Affairs for six years; and as such he has earned distinction in encouraging the growth of the American navy.

Congressman Foss was one of the original McKinley men, and was active in promoting the nomination and the election of the late president. He assisted in the organization of the Lincoln club of Chicago, and he is also a member of the Hamilton, the Marquette and the Union League clubs. His home is at No. 47 Gordon Terrace, Chicago, Illinois.

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Very truly,

John W. Foster.

Washington, Nov. 10, 1904

JOHN WATSON FOSTER

FOSTER, JOHN WATSON, son of an English farmer; educated at Indiana university and at Harvard law school; volunteer soldier in the Civil war from major to brigadier-general; editor; postmaster; United States minister to Mexico, Russia and Spain; secretary of state of the United States; special plenipotentiary to Great Britain, Germany, Santo Domingo, Japan, and China, and member of the Anglo-American Joint High Commission; was born in Pike county, Indiana, March 2, 1836. His father Matthew Watson Foster, was a native of Gilesfield, England, who came to the United States about the beginning of the nineteenth century, was a farmer, county judge, city councilman, and a citizen of eminent patriotism and public spirit. His mother, Eleanor (Johnson) Foster, was a native of Pike county, Indiana, descended from a Virginia family. She died when her son John Watson Foster was a child. The first ten years of his life were spent on a farm. He was graduated at Indiana university, A.B., 1855, A.M., 1858. He attended Harvard law school one year, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He practised in Evansville, Indiana, 1857-61.

On the outbreak of the Civil war he was appointed major of the 25th Indiana volunteers, Colonel James C. Veatch. The regiment was assigned to the 4th brigade, 2d division of the Union army under General U. S. Grant. He took part in the battle that resulted in the capture of Fort Donelson, February 16, 1862, and received promotion to lieutenant-colonel. He also commanded the regiment at Shiloh after Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Morgan was wounded, Colonel Veatch commanding the brigade. In this battle he greatly distinguished himself; by rallying his regiment amid the confusion and disorder that existed, and by seizing the colors as they fell from the hands of a wounded color-bearer and planting them against a fallen tree, thus holding the regiment under control and avoiding such a stampede, as prevailed about them; and on the renewal of the engagement on Monday, April 7, his men were ready and anxious to follow up the advantage thus gained. In this engagement his brigade lost 130 killed and 492 wounded; and for his gallant conduct he was promoted to the

rank of colonel. He subsequently commanded the 65th Indiana regiment and was transferred to the command of the 136th Indiana. He commanded a cavalry brigade in the 23d corps of Burnside's army in its expedition to occupy East Tennessee in 1863. Colonel Foster at the head of his brigade led the advance and was the first to enter Knoxville. After the siege of that place which followed, General Burnside said: "If I had believed Foster, as I was inclined to do, there would have been no siege of Knoxville." During the same month he commanded the Federal force sent to capture Blountsville, which place he found occupied by the cavalry regiment of Colonel James E. Carter, the 1st Tennessee cavalry; and after a stubborn fight he ordered the town shelled unless evacuated, and thus compelled the withdrawal of the Confederate force and occupied the place with his brigade. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers for his services in East Tennessee, and at the close of hostilities he returned to Evansville, Indiana, where he practised law and conducted the "Evansville Journal" as editor and proprietor, 1865–69. He was appointed postmaster of Evansville in March, 1869, by President Grant and at the close of Grant's first term, through the recommendation of Senator Oliver P. Morton of Indiana, he was appointed United States minister to Mexico, serving in that capacity, 1873–80. While in Mexico he studied Spanish law and literature and held the friendship of the leading men of the Republic. In 1880 he was transferred to St. Petersburg as United States minister, by appointment of President Hayes; and his appointment to that important mission had been confirmed by the senate before he received news of his advancement. When President Garfield succeeded to the presidency, March 4, 1881, he reaffirmed the appointment, and Minister Foster kept up his studies of the language, the people, the law and the customs of the Russians until November, 1881, when for personal reasons, he resigned the position and his resignation was accepted by President Arthur.

On his return to the United States he located in Washington, District of Columbia, as an international lawyer. This was largely at the urgent solicitation of the representatives in Washington of various foreign countries desirous of obtaining the benefit of his superior knowledge of international law in adjusting disputes that constantly came to them in their official position. He found this practice very remunerative; and it was with reluctance that he accepted from President Arthur, in 1883, the position of United

States minister to Spain. He took advantage of this period, 1883–85, to study still more thoroughly Spanish law, and to master the Spanish language—attainments which served him in his future professional duties as plenipotentiary in negotiating treaties and adjusting difficulties between various governments. While in Spain he negotiated a commercial treaty with that government by which he sought better opportunities for citizens of the United States in trade with Cuba and Porto Rico; but the United States senate failed to confirm the treaty, and President Cleveland who had succeeded President Arthur, at once withdrew the document for reconsideration. Minister Foster had resigned in March, 1885, but President Cleveland at once renewed his commission with full power to continue the negotiations for a treaty of reciprocity, hoping that the Spanish government would modify some of the terms to which the United States senate had objected; but in this mission he was unsuccessful for the time, although in 1891 he concluded an acceptable treaty.

On his return to the United States in 1885, Mr. Foster resumed the practice of international law at the national capital. His prestige at once gave him clients from all the countries he had visited as minister or commissioner and from other countries which had learned of his fame as a diplomat. He served as counselor for the Republic of Mexico, for the Empire of China; Spain, Chile, and other countries made him their law adviser on various occasions. His income from the practice of international law is understood to be very large. In 1890 he was appointed by President Harrison a special United States plenipotentiary to negotiate reciprocity treaties with Brazil, France, Germany, Austria, Spain, the British West Indies, and Santo Domingo, beside other of the South American republics. He made favorable treaties with all the governments with which he negotiated, except Venezuela and Colombia.

In June, 1892, on the resignation of James G. Blaine as secretary of state in the cabinet of President Harrison, the president appointed Mr. Foster to the vacancy, and he was sworn in June 29, 1892, and held the portfolio of state until the close of Harrison's administration, March 4, 1893.

He was attorney for the United States in preparing and conducting the case of the Bering Sea seal fisheries controversy with Great Britain, and he submitted the case of the United States to the tribunal created by the treaty of arbitration signed February 29,

1892, which met at Paris, France, March 23, 1893. This arbitration resulted in a decision made on August 15, 1893, establishing protective regulations binding upon both nations, but for the most part unfavorable to the claims of the United States.

On the adjournment of the Paris tribunal in company with his wife and three friends from Evansville, Indiana, he made a tour of Europe, Africa and Asia, the trip extending over the greater portion of the year 1894. Mr. Foster was received with courtesies and honors seldom extended to a private citizen as a mere traveler. His party was entertained by the Kedive of Egypt and by the Gaikwar of Baroda, a protected Mahratta prince, that potentate setting apart a palace for their occupancy during their stay in that fortified city, although his caste prevented him from personally associating with them at meals. He was also entertained by the Nizam of Haiderabád and by the Maharajah of Jaipur. The government of China furnished a suite fit for an ambassador; and the railway on the Great Wall of China was opened and a special train carried the party to inspect that "Wonder of the World," and Mr. Foster carried away a brick from the wall as a souvenir of the occasion. The visitors dined with Li Hung Chang, who was afterward one of the commissioners to meet Mr. Foster in negotiating terms of peace with Japan. When the party visited Japan, a National Guard of Honor attended him everywhere, and the Mikado caused his own band to serenade him at his hotel, an honor seldom extended to any visitor to Tokio. In November, 1894, the party returned home; but Mr. Foster was again in Japan from December, 1894, to July, 1895, where he assisted Li Hung Chang, viceroy of the Empire of China, in the negotiations for peace with Japan, which resulted in the Treaty of Shimonoseki. When Li Hung Chang visited the United States in 1896, Mr. Foster entertained the viceroy at his home in Washington.

In 1897 President McKinley appointed him a special ambassador to Great Britian and Russia, and brought about a tripartite agreement for the protection of seals in the Bering Sea; the three nations whose interests were identical being Russia, Japan and the United States. The occasion of this treaty was the alleged failure of the government of Great Britian to coöperate in preventing poaching in these waters, and before proceeding to St. Petersburg, Ambassador Foster conferred with the authorities in London and made known the purpose of the United States in asking for the tripartite commission.

He was also a member of the Anglo-American Joint High Commission of 1898, to adjust the differences between the United States and Canada. The commission had reached no conclusion upon its indefinite adjournment in February, 1899, occasioned by the death of Lord Herschel and Mr. Dingley, members of the commission. He was also appointed by President Roosevelt agent of the United States before the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal in 1903, which settled the disputed question of the boundary in favor of the United States. He has held commissions from every president from Lincoln to Roosevelt, except Johnson.

Mr. Foster was married September 1, 1859, to Mary Parke McFerson, daughter of Alexander and Eliza J. McFerson of Ohio, and their two children (daughters) married and settled in Watertown, New York. He was brought up in the Presbyterian faith and through all his adult life has been connected with that church as a member and for forty years as a ruling elder.

He found his recreation during his residence in Washington in fishing and in playing golf. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Princeton university and from Wabash college in 1895, and from Yale university in 1896. He was Storrs lecturer on municipal law at Yale. He contributed to the August "Century" (1896), a sketch of Li Hung Chang for whom he entertained a profound respect and whom he ranked as one of the greatest men of his age. He has also written magazine articles on President Diaz of Mexico, Marquis Ito of Japan and on various diplomatic subjects. He is the author of a biography of "Matthew Watson Foster" (1896); "A Century of American Diplomacy; being a brief review of the Foreign Relations of the United States 1776–1876" (1900); "American Diplomacy in the Orient" (1903) and "Arbitration and the Hague Court" (1904).

Mr. Foster's work in the field of diplomacy stands unequaled in the annals of American history. John Quincy Adams' official diplomatic service possibly extended over a greater number of years, but did not approach in variety that performed by Mr. Foster, although some of the identical questions, notably the Bering Sea controversy, came before both diplomats. Mr. Foster in his latter years made diplomacy a profession; but his diplomatic position in the United States government service came to him unsought, and in most instances without his knowledge until announced to the world.

WILLIAM DUDLEY FOULKE

FOULKE, WILLIAM DUDLEY, civil service reformer and author, has reached an honorable position in his chosen profession of the law and in the field of letters. In public life he has been an earnest and a highly efficient worker for what he regarded as greatly needed reforms along various and widely different lines.

Mr. Foulke was born in New York city, November 20, 1848. He was a son of Thomas and Hannah S. Foulke. He was married on October 8, 1872, to Mary Taylor Reeves. They have had six children, four of whom are now living.

The father of Mr. Foulke held no civil office but was a minister of the Society of Friends and a successful educator. He was a genial companion, an excellent public speaker, and a man of unusual executive ability. He, too, was a son of an influential minister of the denomination to which he belonged. The earliest known member of the family in America was Edward Foulke, who came from England in 1698.

With the exception of a vacation each summer the childhood and youth of Mr. Foulke were passed in New York city. His recreations were such as are common to children who live in large towns and he had no tasks to perform which required physical exertion. Ill health greatly increased the difficulties of acquiring an education, as it often interfered with his attendance at school. His preparatory course was taken in the public schools and at a Friends' seminary. He was graduated from Columbia college, New York city, in 1869, and then took a course in the law school of that institution, graduating in 1871.

Mr. Foulke commenced the active work of life as a practising lawyer, in New York city, the year of his graduation. From 1876 to 1891 at Richmond, Indiana, he was attorney for the Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg Railroad Company (Pennsylvania Railroad system), for the First National Bank, and various other corporations,

and was engaged in general law practice. He entered political life in 1880 when he was elected to the Indiana State senate, in which body he served for four years. From October, 1901, to June, 1903, he was a member of the United States Civil Service Commission. While holding these positions he conducted several important investigations.

He is a popular speaker and since 1876 has taken an active part in every presidential campaign. He has been president of the Indiana Civil Service Reform Association, of the American Women's Suffrage Association, and of the American Proportional Representation League. In politics Mr. Foulke is a Republican but he did not see his way clear to support Mr. Blaine for the presidency and in 1892 he voted for Mr. Cleveland. His religious connection is with the Society of Friends of which he is a "birthright member."

Mr. Foulke received the degree of A.M. from Columbia college. He is a member of the National Civil Service Reform League; of the Cosmos club of Washington, District of Columbia; Jekyl Island club, Georgia; the Columbia club, and the University club of Indianapolis. His principal relaxations and diversions have been horseback riding, swimming, mountain climbing and canoeing. He has not adopted any special system of physical culture and has never attempted to become an athlete. In childhood and youth he was deeply interested in mechanical pursuits but the attractions of professional life proved stronger and led him to the bar and to the public service. As he was free from the necessity of performing manual labor he had considerable leisure. A large part of his spare time was given to history, poetry, and general literature, a taste for which he inherited from both his parents, his mother as well as his father being a person of excellent literary attainments. The books which Mr. Foulke thinks have been most useful to him in later life are the classics (ancient and modern), and the writings of Herbert Spencer.

In the choice of a profession Mr. Foulke was fortunate in being allowed to follow his own inclination. His success has been won by a thorough discipline of his mental powers and earnest and persistent effort. He was led to strive for the prizes of life by the aspirations which are common to intelligent and thoughtful young men. The influences of home were strong, and were favorable to the development of both intellect and character, but his early companionship with children and youth of his age was somewhat limited.

Mr. Foulke has contributed to various magazines, is the author of "Slav or Saxon," 1887, second edition, 1889, and third edition (revised), in 1904; "Life of Oliver P. Morton," 1898; "Maya, a Romance of Yucatan," 1900; "Protean Papers," 1903; and at the present time he is engaged in writing a history of the early development of the Venetian Republic.

In reviewing his life Mr. Foulke finds no great failure. He has worked hard for success and it has come to him in good time and in liberal measure. As an encouragement and an incentive to the young people to strive for the higher and nobler things of life he holds up "President Roosevelt as a model worthy of study and imitation."

CHARLES NEWELL FOWLER

FOWLER, CHARLES NEWELL, banker and Republican member of congress from the fifth congressional district of New Jersey, was born November 2, 1852, on his father's farm at Lena, Illinois, where his early years were passed in the work and the amusements and studies of a typical American country boy. After taking a course at Beloit college, Wisconsin, he entered Yale in 1872; and four years later he was graduated in the class of which President Hadley, of Yale, was valedictorian. He took an active part in college athletics and was a member of the Yale crew.

After graduation he moved to Chicago, where he taught school while he attended the Chicago law school. In 1878 he was graduated from this school, standing second in his class; and the same year he went to Beloit, Kansas, to practise his profession. He remained there for five years, during which time he had established a profitable legal business. In 1883 he moved East and settled in Union county, New Jersey, first in Cranford, and later at Elizabeth, his present home. Within a short time he became an active factor in local politics, and for many years he served as chairman of the Republican city committee of Elizabeth. From his college days he has been a close student of political economy and of the laws of finance.

In 1894 he was elected a member of the fifty-fourth Congress of the United States, and up to 1905 he has been reëlected to each successive congress. When he entered congress, Speaker Reed recognized his knowledge of the science of finance by assigning him to the important committee on Banking and Currency, the membership of which in that period of financial stress and panic was a matter of national concern. The following year Mr. Fowler introduced a general financial and currency bill by which he hoped to strengthen the financial system of the country. Some of the provisions of this bill were later enacted into law. In 1901 Speaker Henderson appointed him chairman of the committee on Banking and Currency, a position which he still retains. In 1902 he drafted the Fowler bill, which has been discussed by the press of the entire country. At his

own expense he has circulated over a million copies of this bill. The currency problem of this country has still to be solved, and it is the subject of a wide divergence of opinion among members of each political party; but it is generally admitted that Mr. Fowler's various bills have awakened and deepened interest in the matter, and have put the discussion of the problem upon an intelligent basis.

Since his first election to congress Mr. Fowler has taken an active part in national politics, especially in the presidential campaigns. In 1896 he opened the campaign in Wisconsin and Indiana; in 1900 he opened the campaign in Maine; and in 1904 he was one of the most active in bringing about the Republican victory of that year. His friends declare him to be an ideal campaign orator, "simple, sincere, courageous, and always thoroughly informed on the subjects of which he speaks."

WILLIAMS C. FOX

FOX, WILLIAMS C., was chief clerk of the Bureau of American Republics from March 4, 1898 to April 5, 1905, since which date he has been its director. He was born in St. Louis, May 5, 1855. His father, Elias Williams Fox, a merchant and newspaper proprietor, was a member of the Missouri Legislature; surveyor of customs in the port of St. Louis; president of the St. Louis Board of Trade and president of the first national commercial convention held in the United States, in Boston, 1868, as well as chairman of the Republican state central committee of Missouri, in 1868, the last time the state cast its electoral vote for the Republican ticket until it went for Roosevelt and Fairbanks in 1904. The influence of his mother, Eusebia Johnson Fox, was marked on her son's mental and moral character and early development. He is descended from the Pratt family, of Buffalo, New York, and his grandfather, Augustus Carlton Fox, commanded Indian scouts in the War of 1812.

He was educated at Washington university, St. Louis, taking courses in the academic department, and afterward attending the Pennsylvania Military college, at Chester, Pennsylvania. He began the active work of life as clerk in a store. His first public office was that of consul at Brunswick, Germany, from 1876–88. While he held this position, the notable controversy arose between the United States and Germany with regard to the importation into the latter country of American meat products. The result of this controversy was the withdrawal from Berlin of the Honorable A. A. Sargent, the minister of the United States. The reports made by Mr. Sargent caused great indignation in Germany; but the facts alleged by him were never disproved. These facts were collected and furnished by Mr. Fox. It was chiefly for that reason that when the Democratic administration came into power, in 1885, President Cleveland continued Mr. Fox in office. An article written by Mr. Fox at the request of the editor of "The Forum," under the title, "Our Relations with Germany," gave the American people their first

real understanding of the situation, which at one time threatened seriously our friendly relations with Germany.

He was United States vice consul-general at Teheran, Persia, 1891–92. He was in charge of the American legation in that city, and during the cholera epidemic of 1892, he was of very great service in humane and charitable assistance to those in distress. He organized and financed the American Missionary Hospital and Dispensary. For this timely and much-needed work he received the thanks of the Shah of Persia and of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions. He established and carried on for some time the "Diplomatic and Consular Review," the only journal ever published in the United States strictly in the interest of diplomatic and consular affairs.

He was a representative of the International Union of the American Republics at the International American Conference in Mexico, 1901–02; and being at the time acting director of the International Bureau of the American Republics he was given a seat in the Conference and was made Secretary of the Special Committee on Reorganization of the Bureau which perfected the plan under which this important International Institution is now being carried on. Mr. Fox also served as Special Disbursing Agent of the Department of State at the Conference.

He was a member of the Government Board of Management of the Pan-American exposition, 1901; of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, 1904; and of the Lewis and Clark Centennial exposition, 1905.

He has contributed frequently to magazines, both in Europe and America.

Mr. Fox is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Cosmos club, of Washington, District of Columbia. He is a Republican in politics. His reading has been on historical and political subjects, and he is especially fond of German literature.

He married Louise Ludewig, of Brunswick, Germany, May 1, 1880. They have three children living in 1904. His address is The Portner, Washington, District of Columbia.

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WILLIAM PIERCE FRYE

FRYE, WILLIAM PIERCE, United States senator from Maine from March 18, 1881, president pro tempore of the senate 1899–1901 and acting vice-president of the United States by reason of the death of Vice-President Hobart, and again on the accession of Vice-President Roosevelt to the presidency on the death of President McKinley, 1901; was born in Lewiston, Maine, September 2, 1831, son of Colonel John March and Alice M. (Davis) Frye; grandson of Joseph and Mary (Robinson) Frye, and greatgrandson of Major-General Joseph and Mehitable (Poor) Frye. His father was an early settler of Lewiston, a manufacturer of woolens, a leading citizen who served as a municipal officer and as a state senator, and was noted for his enterprise and integrity. His first direct American ancestor was John Frye, of Saxon blood, one of the early settlers of Newbury, Massachusetts Bay colony, who came from the county of Hampshire, England, with Ann, his wife. They subsequently removed to Andover. Major-General Joseph Frye was a colonel in the Colonial army and while serving in New York under Sir William Johnson was taken prisoner by the French and Indian forces under Montcalm, and made his escape by killing his Indian guard after the capture of Fort William Henry, Lake George, New York, in 1757, and thus escaped the general massacre of the Colonial prisoners. He also served in the American army during the Revolution, and as major-general in the state militia. For his services in the Colonial army he was awarded a grant of land which became part of the township of Fryeburg, Maine. William Pierce Frye prepared for college at Lewiston; was graduated from Bowdoin college A.B. 1850; studied law under William Pitt Fessenden in Portland, Maine; was admitted to the bar in 1853 and practised at Rockland and afterward at Lewiston, Maine. He was a representative in the state legislature 1861, 1862 and 1867 and there first met James G. Blaine who was speaker of the house, became his ardent follower and was his most trusted coadjutor in his whole political career. He was a presidential elector on the Lincoln and

Johnson ticket in 1864; mayor of Lewiston 1866–67; attorney-general of the state of Maine 1867–69; was elected a member of the Republican national executive committee 1872; reëlected in 1876 and again in 1880, and was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1872, 1876 and 1880. In the Republican national convention of 1876, where he supported the candidacy of James G. Blaine for president, he made the motion by which the nomination of Rutherford B. Hayes for president was made unanimous. He again supported the candidacy of Blaine in 1880 and succeeded him in 1881 as chairman of the Republican state committee of Maine. He was a representative from the second district of Maine in the forty-second–forty-sixth Congresses inclusive (1871–81) and was elected to the forty-seventh Congress but resigned before the meeting of that congress, to take his seat in the United States senate, having been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Blaine, appointed secretary of state of the United States in the cabinet of President Garfield; and he was succeeded in the house by Nelson Dingley, Jr., subsequently author of the Dingley tariff bill. Mr. Frye took his seat in the United States senate March 18, 1881, completing the term of Senator Blaine, which expired March 3, 1883. He was reëlected in 1883 for a full senatorial term, was again reëlected in 1889, in 1895, and in 1901. When he took his seat in congress as a representative Mr. Blaine was speaker and Mr. Frye was made chairman of the Library committee, and a member of the Judiciary, and Ways and Means committees, and he was soon recognized as one of the foremost debaters in the house and when he spoke he commanded the attention of both sides of the chamber. In the discussion of the right of the United States to recover from Great Britain compensation for damage inflicted on United States vessels owing to their destruction by Confederate cruisers built, fitted out and provisioned in English ports, he took a prominent part. He maintained through five congresses the right of the United States to such compensation as might be secured by arbitration. He introduced a bill to this effect, which resulted in the Joint High commission in Washington in 1871 and the final tribunal in Geneva December 15, 1871. After rejecting all indirect damages this tribunal awarded to the United States for direct damage for not using due diligence in preventing the construction, equipment and provisioning of such ships as the Alabama the gross sum of $15,500,000. In the senate in

addition to his service as president pro tempore, Mr. Frye's committee work included: the chairmanship of the Committee on Rules, in three congresses; on Commerce in five congresses; on the President's Message Transmitting the Report of the Pacific Railroad Commission (select) in two congresses; on Pacific Railroads (select) in one congress; to Investigate Conditions of the Potomac River Front (select) in two congresses and membership of the committee on Privileges and Elections in five congresses; on Claims in one congress; on the Improvement of the Mississippi River and its Tributaries in one congress; on Commerce in nine congresses; on Expenditures of Public Money in one congress; on Foreign Relations in eight congresses; on the Potomac River Front (select) in six congresses; on Revolutionary Claims in two congresses; on Fisheries in two congresses, and to Establish the University of the United States in two congresses. He was elected president pro tempore of the senate February 7, 1896, and reëlected March 7, 1901. He introduced a bill in the United States senate providing for a Congress of American Nations, and one providing for the Maritime Congress both of which were passed. He was a member of the commission which met in Paris in 1898 to negotiate a treaty of peace with Spain. He became acting vice-president of the United States on the death of Vice-President Hobart by reason of his office as president ex officio of the senate, in which office he served until the inauguration of President McKinley for a second term when Theodore Roosevelt became by virtue of his office as vice-president, president of the senate. Again on the death of President McKinley September 14, 1901, and the accession of Vice-President Roosevelt to the presidency, Senator Frye, for a second time, became acting vice-president of the United States. He was a trustee of Bowdoin college from 1880 and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Bates college in 1881, and from Bowdoin college in 1889. He is a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity, and of the order of Free and Accepted Masons. He is a member of the Congregational church; was married February 27, 1853, to Caroline Frances Spear, and they had three children, two reaching maturity.

Senator Frye is one of a class of patriotic men who take up political duties and legislative cares as a matter of conscience and not as a means for acquiring a livelihood. His long and brilliant career as a legislator and director of legislation was a patriotic service possible only to one willing to sacrifice the accumulation of wealth,

easily in reach of men of his attainment in the profession of law; but readiness for public service at personal cost seems to have been a paramount trait inherited from his ancestors of Colonial and Revolutionary times. He had himself experienced no early struggles against poverty either to gain a living or to acquire an education. He selected the profession of law through personal preference and received his instruction from one of the ablest lawyers in the state of Maine, learning law and at the same time studying statesmanship in the life of his teacher. In making legislation a profession he brought to his aid an established reputation for courteous fairness and a firm and well developed character that made him in the halls of congress a typical representative, senator and presiding officer. Like many other sons of the Pine Tree state, he has found his relaxation from study and the cares of official life in casting the fly on the numerous trout brooks that have made Maine noted, and in hunting both small and large game in its well stocked forests.

CHARLES WESLEY GALLAGHER

GALLAGHER, CHARLES WESLEY, pastor, preacher, educator, author, college president, presiding elder and president of the Lucy Webb Hayes National Training School for Missionaries and Deaconesses of the Methodist Episcopal church since 1901, was born in Boston, February 3, 1846. His father, Samuel Chartres Gallagher, was a sailor and captain in early life, later a merchant. He was prominent in work of the Methodist church and was a Sunday-school superintendent for many years; in his son's words "a man of strong moral conviction, great kindliness, and unusual intellectual and physical activity." His mother, Rooxby Moody Foster Gallagher, was a woman whose moral and spiritual life strongly affected her son for good. Hugh Gallagher, who came to Sackville, New Brunswick, about 1775 was his father's earliest known ancestor in America. His mother's ancestors settled at Andover, Massachusetts, in 1640.

The parents of young Gallagher lived at Salem, New Hampshire, until he was fourteen years old. Removing to Chelsea, Massachusetts, with them, as a boy he had regular tasks, farm work and work in the store. "This gave me," he says, "habits of industry, practical ideas, and a sense of duty." He was strong and vigorous, fond of study and of music. The money which supported him while in college he himself earned by teaching singing schools and day schools, and conducting church choirs. He prepared for college at Chelsea, and was graduated from Wesleyan university, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1870. He has received the honorary degree of D.D. Entering the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, he took his first pastorate at Guilford, Connecticut; being a member of the New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was the pastor of several churches in Connecticut and in New York until 1879, and in Massachusetts until 1887. For two years he officiated as presiding elder. He then accepted the presidency of Lawrence university, Appleton, Wisconsin, holding the position from 1889–93, and resigning it to become president of the Maine Wesleyan seminary

and college, Kent's Hill, Maine. In 1897 he was called to Lasell seminary, Auburndale, Massachusetts. In 1901 he took the presidency of the National Training School for Missionaries and Deaconesses of the Methodist church. During the year 1864 he was a member of the Massachusetts volunteers for three months. He is the author of "God Revealed, or Nature's Best Word," 1899, adopted in the reading course of the Epworth League, Methodist Episcopal church. He represented his conference in the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1888 and 1892.

Dr. Gallagher is a member of the Alpha Delta Phi and the Phi Beta Kappa college fraternities, and of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Sons of the American Revolution. He is identified with the Republican party. His reading and study have been linguistic, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, philosophical, Biblical and theological writings, and more lately sociological works. He has not devoted himself especially to athletics, his work furnishing necessary exercise, and music giving him his favorite relaxation. His choice of the ministry was the result of conviction, as well as of preference. To home he attributes the most effective influence in his life. To young Americans, he says, "I have observed and found that integrity, fidelity to conviction, and a reverent attitude toward God contribute to sound ideals in every department of life."

Dr. Gallagher is a speaker who impresses his audience. His judgment, tact and executive force have fitted him for the responsible positions which he has held in the past, and for the important work of which he is now the head. A comparatively new branch of benevolent and sociological study and practical service, it demands the devotion of students and thinkers, and of men and women who are consecrated to the highest forms of Christian helpfulness to the world. The Lucy Webb Hayes National Training School for Missionaries and Deaconesses is an important institution of its kind, situated at Washington, District of Columbia.

Dr. Gallagher married Emily Eliza Hubbard, September 13, 1876. She died in 1890. He married a second time, August 21 1893, Evangeline Coscarden.

EDWARD MINER GALLAUDET

GALLAUDET, EDWARD MINER. As an educator of a class of persons for whom the reception of ideas presents almost insuperable difficulties, Edward Miner Gallaudet, president of Gaulladet college, the only college for deaf-mutes in the world, has shown remarkable gifts and powers. He was born in Hartford, Connecticut, February 5, 1837. His father, Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, a clergyman and educator, was the first principal and founder of the American School for the Deaf in that city, and was especially remarkable for his ability as a teacher of youth and for the power to influence men. His mother, Sophia Fowler Gallaudet, had a noble and elevating influence over her son. Pierre Elisée Gallaudet, a physician and one of the founders of New Rochelle, New York, and Noah Fowler, his mother's grandfather, a colonel in the Continental army, as well as the Reverend Thomas Hooker, one of the founders of Hartford and Connecticut, were among the more distinguished of his ancestry. While still a boy he showed much mechanical aptitude, constructing an electrical machine, and enjoying the use of tools. He was fond of keeping birds, fowls and rabbits. His health was vigorous; and he entered into the pursuits of his time of life with heartiness and pleasure. His home was in Hartford, with occasional visits to the country. By the death of his father when he was fourteen, he was left quite dependent on himself. He took a clerkship in a bank, which he held for three years, saving some money. He then entered Trinity college, Hartford, and was graduated as Bachelor of Science in 1856. His preparation for college had been made under his father's teaching and that of an older sister, up to the age of eleven years, when he had entered the Hartford high school, from which he was graduated in 1851. He received the degree of LL.D. from Trinity college in 1869, and from Yale in 1895. From 1855 to 1857, he was engaged in teaching in the American School for the Deaf at Hartford. He organized in 1857, the "Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb," at Washington, District of Columbia, and under his direction Gallaudet college for the Deaf

was organized in 1864 as a department of this institution and he has been president of the institution since that year. He also occupies the chair of moral and political science in the college. He is President of the Convention of American Institutions for the Deaf. In 1886, at the invitation of the British Government, he appeared as expert before a British Royal Commission, in the interest of deaf-mute education. He had already been sent as commissioner to the Vienna exposition in 1873.

As an author he published in 1878 a popular manual of International Law, now in its fifth edition; and in 1887, he wrote and published the life of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, his father.

President Gallaudet is a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity; the Sons of the American Revolution; the Social Science Association; the Historical Society; the Huguenot Society of America; The Washington Academy of Sciences; the Cosmos club; the Chevy Chase club; the University club; the Geographical Society; the Philosophical and Literary Societies of Washington; and he has served as president of the Literary Society, the Cosmos club and the Sons of the American Revolution. He is a trustee of Howard university and also of George Washington university. He is a Republican, and casts his vote at his summer home in Connecticut. He united with the Congregational church in his youth, and on his removal to Washington, in 1857, he became a member of the Presbyterian church. His reading has been varied, embracing history, biography, fiction and political science.

He finds exercise and recreation in bicycling and horseback riding, with swimming and rowing in summer. When about sixteen, he went through an especial course in gymnastics with very great benefit, and took up rowing at about the same time. His personal preference, he says, "was at first decided for a business life, but my experience in the bank made me conscious of its narrowing effect, and I determined, against the advice of many friends, to quit banking and go to college, and to follow intellectual pursuits."

His first strong impulse to strive for the highest things of the mind and spirit grew out of an intimacy begun in his fifteenth year, with Henry Clay Trumbull, afterward his brother-in-law, the distinguished Orientalist, Editor of the "Sunday School Times," who was six years his senior and "was highly intellectual even in his early manhood." "Home, school, early companionship, private study

and contact with men in active life—all these influences have had," he says, "their effect on my course in life, and my early ambitions as to what I should accomplish in my life-work, namely, to found and establish a college for the higher education of deaf-mutes, have been most fully and completely realized. I do not have to confess to any failures." President Gallaudet's preparation for his life-work began at a very early and impressionable age, and his thoughts were from the first directed to the help of the deaf, through his father's life-work and the fact that his mother was a deaf-mute. He has demonstrated the possibility of extraordinary culture for those whose sense-limitations are extreme and who might seem by the limitation of their hearing to be restricted from the highest ranges of mental development. His life-work has not only required great ingenuity of thought and method and great powers of adaptation and insight, but it has also been of a uniquely benevolent and humane character. The keynote of his advice to young Americans, is, "first, personal purity, an absolute regard for truth and honor, an unselfish disposition, coupled with energy and persistence."

President Gallaudet married in July, 1858, Jane Melissa Fessenden, who died in November, 1866. December 22, 1868, he married Susan Denison. She died November 4, 1903. He has had eight children, and in 1905 three sons and three daughters are living. His address is Kendall Green, Washington, District of Columbia.

JACOB H. GALLINGER

GALLINGER, JACOB H., M.D., senior United States senator from New Hampshire, was born on a farm in Cornwall in the province of Ontario, Canada. He is one of twelve children of Jacob and Catharine (Cook) Gallinger. His ancestors were Dutch, and emigrated from Holland before the Revolutionary war, settling first in New York and later in Canada. His mother was an American.

After receiving a common school and academic education, he learned the printer's trade, at which he worked for several years. Subsequently he studied medicine at the Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was graduated at the head of his class in 1858, receiving the degree of M.D. After two years spent in travel and study, he moved to Concord, New Hampshire (his present residence), to follow the profession of medicine and surgery. He gradually established a large and lucrative practice which extended beyond the limits of his own state. He has been an active member of numerous prominent medical societies, and has made some contributions to medical literature. In 1879 he was appointed surgeon-general of New Hampshire with the rank of brigadier-general. In 1885 Dartmouth college conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M.

While giving close attention to his profession, Doctor Gallinger found ample time to take an active part in local, state and national politics. He has always been a member of the Republican party. In 1872 he was elected to the state legislature of New Hampshire, and after serving one term he was reëlected. In 1876 he was a member of the state constitutional convention, where he distinguished himself by advocating several important amendments to the state constitution, which were submitted to and ratified by the people. Two years later he was elected to the state senate, where he served in 1878, 1879 and 1880; during the last two terms as presiding officer. He was chairman of the Republican state committee from 1882 to 1890

when he resigned the position. He was again elected chairman in 1898, in 1900 and in 1902.

In 1884 Doctor Gallinger was elected a member of the forty-ninth Congress of the United States; and in order to devote his entire time to his new political duties he discontinued his medical practice. After serving his first term he was reëlected to the fiftieth Congress, but declined renomination to the fifty-first. He was chairman of the delegation from his state to the Republican national convention of 1888, where he made a speech seconding the nomination of Benjamin Harrison as the party's candidate for president of the United States. Two years later he was elected United States senator to succeed Henry W. Blair, and he took his seat March 4, 1891. He was re-elected in 1897, by a unanimous vote of the Republican members of the legislature and by the votes of the five Democratic members. In 1903 he was again reëlected by the unanimous votes of the Republicans with the votes of three Democrats. Senator Gallinger has the distinction of being the only man in the history of his state who has been elected United States senator for three full terms.

In the National legislature he has served on the committees on the District of Columbia, Appropriations, Commerce, Manufactures, Naval Affairs, and Ventilation, and Acoustics. As chairman of the senate committee on the District of Columbia he is a most active factor in the local government of the national capital, which is under the direct supervision of congress. His present term of service will expire March 3, 1909.

In 1900 Senator Gallinger was chairman of the New Hampshire delegation to the Republican national convention, held in Philadelphia; which convention renominated President McKinley. He is a member of the Republican national committee. In a review of his public career he has been described as "a political manager of great ability and shrewdness; a ready and graceful writer; and a speaker of much power and influence."

In 1860 he was married to Mary Anna Bailey of Salisbury, New Hampshire. His home is in Concord, New Hampshire.

WASHINGTON GARDNER

GARDNER, WASHINGTON. Born on a farm in Morrow county, Ohio, February 16, 1845, and reared amid rural scenes, Washington Gardner in his later life played a part of some prominence in the religious life and in the Republican politics of the West, serving Michigan as secretary of state, and as a member of the house of representatives.

The son of John L. and Sarah (Goodin) Gardner, he was trained as a boy in farm duties by his father, his mother dying when he was three years old. A hearty and patriotic youth, he enlisted at sixteen in the Civil war, joining the 65th Ohio infantry as a private and serving three years. During this period he took part in many battles as a soldier in Sherman's army, and was severely wounded at Resaca, Georgia, May 14, 1864. After the war, eager for a college education, he paid his own way with the money he had earned as a soldier and that gained by later labors, preparing for a higher education at Berea, and he studied later at Hillsdale college, Michigan, and at Ohio Wesleyan university, where he was graduated in 1870. Having chosen the law as his profession, he entered the Albany law school, and after graduation in 1876 he began the practice of law at Grand Rapids, Michigan. His theological studies and his personal inclination, however, soon led him into the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he remained engaged from 1877 to 1889. In the latter year he became a professor in Albion college, Michigan. In 1888 he served as state commander of the Michigan Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Gardner's official career began in 1894 by his unsolicited appointment as secretary of state for the state of Michigan, to fill out an unexpired term. Subsequently he was twice nominated by acclamation as a Republican, and was elected to the same office. In 1898 he was elected to congress from the Third Michigan District. Since then he has been active in the national house, giving full satisfaction to his constituents as a legislator, a fact which seems indicated by his renomination and election for a fourth term in 1904 by a majority of nearly fifteen thousand.

JAMES RUDOLPH GARFIELD

GARFIELD, JAMES RUDOLPH, lawyer, United States commissioner of corporations for the Department of Commerce and Labor, son of James Abram Garfield, twentieth president of the United States, and of Lucretia (Rudolph) Garfield, was born in Hiram, Ohio, October 17, 1865. He is one of seven children. On his father's side he is a descendant of Edward Gairfield, who emigrated from Chester, England, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1636. On his mother's side he is of German descent. Several members of the Garfield family took an active part in the Revolutionary war, fighting on the side of the patriots. Later the family moved to New York, and still later, in 1817, to Ohio from which state President Garfield was elected to congress.

Commissioner Garfield received his preparatory education at St. Paul's school, Concord. Much of his early life was passed in Washington, District of Columbia, while his father was in congress and in the White House. He entered Williams college, just before his father's death and was graduated in the class of 1885. Later he studied law at the Columbia law school in New York city; and in 1888 he was admitted to the bar, in Ohio. He then moved to Cleveland, where, with his brother, Harry Augustus Garfield, he began the practice of law.

In 1890 he married Helen Newell of Chicago, daughter of John Newell, then president of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. He was successful in his profession and soon became recognized as one of the strong lawyers of Ohio. He has always taken an interest in public affairs, although he cannot be called a politician in the narrower sense of the word. Like his father, he has ever been a staunch believer in the broader doctrines of the Republican party. He served two terms as a member of the Ohio state senate, 1895–99. He first came into national prominence as an enthusiastic member of the United States Civil Service Commission.

When, in February, 1903, the new Department of Commerce and Labor was created, and charged with the work of promoting the

commerce of the United States, as well as its mining, manufacturing, shipping, fishery, transportation and labor interests, Mr. Garfield was appointed by President Roosevelt as commissioner of corporations, to take charge of the newly-created bureau of corporations.

This bureau is authorized, under the direction of the secretary of Commerce and Labor, to investigate the organization and management of any corporation engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, except railroads or other common carriers which are subject to the Interstate Commerce act; to collect such information and data as will enable the president to make recommendations to congress for legislation for the regulation of interstate and foreign commerce; to report this information to the president from time to time as he may direct; and also to publish any part of this information which the president believes should be given to the public. It is furthermore the duty of this bureau to gather, compile and publish useful information concerning corporations engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, including corporations doing an insurance business.

The extensive powers given this bureau to deal with the greatest problem which confronts the American people of the present time, made the personality of its chief a matter of national concern. To carry out a half-hearted or merely formal investigation of the large corporations would defeat the object for which the bureau was created; to deal recklessly with the greatest aggregations of American capital would bring about a panic and national disaster. President Roosevelt wanted, for this position, a man of sound legal training, of broad judgment, of courageous convictions and of progressive conservatism. It is generally conceded that Commissioner Garfield meets all these requirements; and that the work which is going on under his direction has already won for him the interest and the confidence of the greater portion of the American public.

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JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS

GIBBONS, JAMES CARDINAL, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, baptized in the Roman Catholic cathedral in that city when an infant, received a portion of his education in private classical schools in Ireland where he was confirmed. He resided in New Orleans, Louisiana, 1853–55; was graduated at St. Charles college, Maryland, 1857; was ordained priest June 30, 1861; was private secretary to the archbishop of Baltimore and chancellor of the archdiocese 1865–68; vicar-apostolic of North Carolina, 1868–72; bishop of Richmond, Virginia, 1872–77; coadjutor to Archbishop Bayley of Baltimore, 1877; archbishop of Baltimore, 1877; presided over the third Plenary Council at Baltimore, 1884; cardinal from June 30, 1886. Born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 23, 1834, his parents presented him for baptism at the Cathedral of Baltimore and soon after carried him to their old home in Ireland where he received the first elements of his early education and was confirmed by Archbishop McHale. He returned to his native country in 1853 and resided in New Orleans for two years. He decided while there to devote his life to the service of the church, and to that end he journeyed to Baltimore, and was admitted to St. Charles college, Maryland. He was graduated with high honors in 1857 and took up his theological studies at the Seminary of St. Sulpice, St. Mary's university, Baltimore, Maryland. He was ordained priest by Archbishop Kenrick, June 30, 1861; and was sent to St. Patrick's church, Baltimore, as an assistant to the Reverend James Dolan. He was next given charge of the small congregation who were instructed in St. Bridget's church, Canton, Maryland, and in 1865 he was made private secretary to Archbishop Spalding, who made him chancellor of the archdiocese. He was made assistant chancellor over the second Plenary Council at Baltimore in 1866, and Pope Pius IX. when he erected the state of North Carolina into a new Vicariate Apostolic, March 3, 1868, nominated Chancellor Gibbons titular bishop of Adramyttum and the first vicar apostolic of North Carolina. He was consecrated at the cathedral in Baltimore by Archbishop Spald-

ing, August 16, 1868. Bishop Gibbons took charge of his vicariate November 1, 1868. The entire state with an area of 52,250 square miles had at the time three Roman Catholic churches ministered to by two priests; and the total Roman Catholic population scattered from the mountains in the West to the seaboard in the East was less than one thousand. Bishop Gibbons first opened a school which he personally conducted. He built six churches and instructed and ordained a number of priests. In order to prepare for a more thorough education of the people and especially to supply the growing want for teachers and priests, he induced the Benedictine order to establish a community in the vicariate; and the movement resulted in the erection of Mary Help Abbey at Belmont, Gaston county. He also built a school-house for whites and one for negroes at Wilmington; and placed the schools in charge of the Sisters of Mercy. The Sisters subsequently erected the Sacred Heart Convent at Belmont. Bishop Gibbons made the personal acquaintance of every adult Roman Catholic in the state, meeting them at their homes in all parts of the state and exercising a pastoral care over every household, neglecting none. Four years of this unceasing labor began to bear fruit, and on July 30, 1872, he was translated to the diocese of Richmond, Virginia, as successor to the Right Reverend John McGill who had died January 14, 1872. He was installed as bishop of Richmond by Archbishop Bayley, October 20, 1872. In Richmond he erected five churches, St. Peter's academy, which he placed in charge of the Xaverian Brothers, and St. Sophia's Home for Old People, which was cared for by the Little Sisters of the Poor. He also erected parochial schools in Petersburg and Portsmouth, Virginia; and St. Joseph Female Orphan Asylum in Richmond becoming overcrowded, he enlarged the building. In recognition of this work Archbishop Bayley feeling the approaching end of his labors on earth to be near at hand, asked Leo IX. to make Bishop Gibbons his coadjutor with right of succession; and on May 20, 1877, he was nominated and on July 29, 1877, he was made titular bishop of Jinopolis, with right of succession to the primatial See of Baltimore. By virtue of this nomination and the death of Archbishop Bayley, October 3, 1877, Bishop Gibbons became Archbishop of Baltimore at the age of forty-three years. He was in this way elevated from the bishopric of Richmond to the highest ecclesiastical dignity in the Roman Catholic church in the United States.

He visited Rome in 1883 at the head of the delegation of American prelates sent to represent the affairs of the church in the United States at the Vatican, and to outline the work to come before the third Plenary Council to meet at Baltimore in 1884. Pope Leo XIII. showed Archbishop Gibbons many favors; and among them appointed him to preside over the third Plenary Council.

When the third Plenary Council met, in 1884, the progress and development of the Roman Catholic church in the United States made necessary the enactment of new decrees, which as presiding officer he helped forward, and these acts and decrees were approved by the ecclesiastical authorities. In acknowledgment of the approval of the action and course of Archbishop Gibbons, Leo XIII. created him cardinal, June 7, 1886, and he selected the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination as priest, June 30, 1886, as the date on which he would be invested with the insignia of the rank of cardinal. The occasion was one of impressive religious solemnity and an embassy from Leo XIII. brought the following message: "Present to Cardinal Gibbons our affectionate paternal benediction. We remember him with the most cordial esteem and believe we could not confer the hat upon a more worthy prelate." The Pope was represented in the person of Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis who bestowed the insignia of his office upon the newly-made cardinal; and he received the apostolic benediction at the hands of the Pope at the Vatican in Rome the next year and he was admitted to membership in the College of Cardinals, being the twenty-fifth in succession. While in Rome he interpreted to the Pope the democratic spirit of American catholicity in respect to the labor organizations in the United States and the actual relations existing between the employers and the employed. He was installed as pastor of his titular church, May 25, 1887, and was assigned to the Church of Santa Maria in Trastevere, a church of great antiquity on the Tiber. He laid the corner stone of the Catholic University of America in Washington, District of Columbia, May 24, 1888; dedicated the Divinity Building November 13, 1889, and was the chancellor of the institution from its foundation. He was given an assistant in the person of Bishop Curtis formerly of Wilmington, Delaware, in 1896, at his own request and by reason of advancing age. In 1903 he went to Rome to take part in the election of a successor to Leo XIII., deceased. His simple and unostentatious kindliness which endeared him to the

people of North Carolina, Virginia and the Archdiocese of Baltimore, did not depart, when high ecclesiastical honors came to him; he was the same friend and counsellor of the poor and the rich alike; and all who knew him, within and without the communion of the church of which he was the primate in America, continued to respect and love him as a faithful friend and a wise adviser. His influence broadened the American branch of the Roman Catholic church and made known to the hierarchy of the old world the meaning of American freedom. He is the author of "Faith of our Fathers" (1876); "Our Christian Heritage" (1889); "The Ambassador of Christ" (1896).

GROVE KARL GILBERT

GILBERT, GROVE KARL, has been a geologist in the service of the United States since 1871, being connected with the Wheeler survey from 1871 to 1874, with the Powell survey from 1874 to 1879, and with the present United States Geological Survey from its organization in 1879.

He was born in Rochester, New York, May 6, 1843. He was the son of Grove Sheldon Gilbert, a portrait painter of very high merit who was made an honorary member of the National Academy of Design in 1848. "A man of retiring disposition in many ways, he underestimated his professional ability; he was intensely conscientious, often to his own detriment." He was one of the original abolitionists of western New York.

Young Gilbert was fond of study and especially of mathematics. "As a part of home economy" he says, "I assisted in repairs and minor constructions, and I thus acquired manual dexterity and facility in mechanical adaptations which were serviceable in various ways in later life." His primary and secondary educational training was chiefly in the public, but partly in the private schools of Rochester, and later with tutors. He was graduated from the University of Rochester in 1862. He at once took a position as teacher at Jackson, Michigan; but the work was uncongenial, and he found employment under the direction of Professor Henry A. Ward, of Rochester, in an establishment devoted to the preparation and installation of casts of fossils, for museums. He was in this position for five years; his work was manual, classificatory, executive and literary. He was introduced by it to scientific study in zoölogy, anatomy, geology and mineralogy. He selected geology as his profession, in 1869, when he was twenty-six years old, and joined the Ohio Geological Survey as a volunteer assistant in geology. Two years later he entered the Government service. In 1898 Rochester university conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D.; and the same degree was given him by the University of Wisconsin, in 1904.

Dr. Gilbert is a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity. He was president of the American Society of Naturalists, 1885–86; president of the Philosophical Society of Washington; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and its vice-president in 1887; a member of the National Academy of Science, 1883; of the Washington Academy of Science; the American Geological Society, and president of the society in 1892; and of the Cosmos club of Washington, District of Columbia, and its president in 1894. In 1866 and 1868 he voted the Republican ticket, but has not since been identified with a party. Outside of geologic literature he has found "Darwin's writings especially helpful, as contagious examples of the spirit and method of research." In boyhood he was fond of rowing and of the game of chess; in middle-life of various games of cards, and more lately of billiards. He says, "at graduation my preference was for mathematical work; but circumstances turned me toward physical sciences, and among them I made selection of geology." His own private study and contact with men in active life seem to him the most important factors in his success.

His range of subjects in writing is large, though all bear on physical science. His subjects are: Dynamic geology, physical geography, an investigation of the conditions of irrigation in Utah and Arizona, geologic correlation, surveying as it is related to geology, climatology, and the geology of the moon. His books are: "Geology of the Henry Mountains," 1877, Powell Survey; "Lake Bonneville," 1890, United States Geological Survey; "Introduction to Physical Geography," joint author with A. P. Brigham, 1902; "Teachers' Guide, and Laboratory Exercises," to accompany the same (jointly with A. P. Brigham) 1903. Other writings, constituting parts of volumes, aggregate twice as much more. They pertain chiefly to dynamic geology and physical geography, and have been published mainly in government reports and scientific journals. Certain of these papers treat of land sculpture by streams; wind erosion; laccoliths; glaciers of Alaska; origin of the features of the moon's surface; the source of hypotheses; earth movements in the Great Lakes region, etc.

Professor Gilbert says, "my life has not been one of ambition, with a definite grand end in view. I have rather followed the line of least resistance, with love for research as one of the conditions. Finding now that I have many incomplete undertakings, so many

that only a few can possibly be carried to fruition, I am compelled to regret that my attention has been so divided. On the other hand, I do not deplore a certain amount of division. An investigator may advantageously follow more than one line of inquiry, if only to avoid the cramping effect of isolation. The methods of different researches interact with profit to all."

He was married November 10, 1874, to Fannie Loretta Porter, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. They had three children, two of whom are living in 1905. Mrs. Gilbert died March 17, 1899. His address is care of Geological Survey, Washington, District of Columbia.

THEODORE NICHOLAS GILL

GILL, THEODORE NICHOLAS, naturalist and professor of Zoölogy at George Washington university, was born in New York city, March 21, 1837. He is the son of James Darrell Gill and Elizabeth (Vosburgh) Gill, and a descendant of Nicholas Gill, who emigrated from Devon, England, in 1722 and settled at Newfoundland, where he was appointed admiralty judge; and of Captain Michael Gill who settled in Newfoundland in 1709.

Professor Gill was educated in private schools and under special tutors. From early childhood he has been deeply interested in natural history. In 1860 he moved to Washington, District of Columbia, where he was appointed adjunct professor of physics and natural history at Columbia university. He retained this position for one year. In 1863 he became assistant librarian to the Smithsonian Institution; two years later he was appointed librarian. From 1866 to 1875 he was assistant librarian of congress. He was twice appointed lecturer on natural history at Columbian university, from 1864 to 1866, and again from 1873 to 1884. In 1884 he was appointed to his present position as professor of Zoölogy at Columbian (now George Washington) university.

In 1873 he was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences; and he is a member of over fifty other American and foreign scientific societies. In 1897 he was president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. George Washington university has conferred upon him these degrees: A.M., in 1865; M.D., in 1866; Ph.D., in 1870; and LL.D., in 1895.

Dr. Gill has made many contributions to scientific literature. He is the author of: "Synopsis of Fresh Water Fishes"; "Arrangement of the Families of Mollusks"; "Arrangement of the Families of Mammals"; "Arrangement of the Families of Fishes"; "Catalogue of the Fishes of East Coast of North America"; "Principles of Geography"; "Scientific and Popular Views of Nature Contrasted"; "Account of Progress of Zoölogy." He wrote most of the articles on fishes and a considerable number of those on mammals, in the

"Standard (or Riverside) Natural History." He has contributed many addresses and reviews to the "Nation," "Science" and other magazines; and also many articles to the proceedings of various scientific associations. He was associate editor of Johnson's New Universal cyclopedia; of the Century dictionary; and of the Standard dictionary. From 1879 to 1886 he prepared the reports on zoölogy for the Smithsonian Institution.

He is a member of the Archæological society, of the Biological society and of the Entomological society, of Washington, District of Columbia. He is also a member of the Cosmos club of Washington.

GEORGE LEWIS GILLESPIE

GILLESPIE, GEORGE LEWIS, soldier, engineer, brigadier-general and chief of engineers of the United States army, is a native of Tennessee, born at Kingston, Roane county, on October 7, 1841. His parents were George Lewis and Margaret Alice Gillespie. On July 1, 1858, he was appointed to the military academy, at West Point, from which he was graduated June 17, 1862, and appointed to the army, with the rank of second lieutenant of engineers. His service began with active duties in the field during the war and his participation in that struggle lasted until its close. From 1862 to 1864, he was assistant engineer with the Army of the Potomac, and from 1864 until Lee's surrender at Appomattox, he was chief engineer of the Army of the Shenandoah.

This period of service included the operations and engineering work necessitated by the Maryland campaign, Antietam, the Rappahannock campaign, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Pennsylvania campaign, the Rapidan campaign, Richmond campaign, Cold Harbor and the defensive works about and at the siege of Petersburg. On October 30, 1864, he was made assistant engineer on the staff of General P. H. Sheridan, and chief engineer in the following year. As such he participated in the engagement at Waynesborough, in the action at Ashland, the battle of Dinwiddie's Court House, battle of Five Forks, action of Appomattox station, and the capitulation at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. On the latter date, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign from Winchester to Appomattox, and received the Medal of Congress for bravery.

From Appomattox, Colonel Gillespie accompanied General Sheridan to New Orleans as chief engineer of the military division of the Southwest and took part in the reconstruction of the Gulf States, and in the restoration of the Republic of Mexico. He returned North in 1867, under orders, and was engaged in the construction of fortifications and in various harbor improvements at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and at Boston, Massachusetts, until August

1, 1869. For the next succeeding four years he was superintending engineer of the tenth lighthouse district, when he was again assigned to General Sheridan's staff for the purpose of making a series of surveys, embracing the battlefields of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Dinwiddie's Court House, and other historic sites, in connection with Sheridan's campaigns in the Shenandoah region.

From May 9, 1877, to July 12, 1878, Colonel Gillespie was on leave of absence, in Europe. Upon his return, he superintended the surveys and improvements of rivers and harbors in Oregon, and the defenses at the mouth of the Columbia river, as well as the thirteenth lighthouse district. He was stationed in New York city, from 1881–86, in charge of the river and harbor improvements and interior defenses of New York harbor; and from 1886 to 1888, he was in temporary charge of the improvements of New York harbor, the Hudson and Harlem rivers; Raritan Bay, New Jersey; East River, Hell Gate, and other riparian projects, at the same time supervising the East River bridge. During the succeeding years he had charge of the defenses at Fort Hamilton, New York, and Sandy Hook, New Jersey, and was a member of the board of engineers of the United States army. In 1892 he completed the plan for the fortification of the lower bay, New York, and in 1894 emplanted the gun-lift battery at Sandy Hook, the first designed in this country for modern armament. In 1895 he was made president of the Mississippi river commission, and was chiefly responsible for the selection of Galveston, Texas, and San Pedro, California, as deep-water harbors.

During the Spanish-American war, in 1898, he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers and assigned to command the department of the East, with headquarters at Governor's Island, New York. In 1900, he visited Porto Rico, as a member of the board of officers to determine what lands were necessary for military and naval purposes of the United States. He received the appointment of chief of engineers of the United States army, with the rank of brigadier-general, on May 3, 1901. He is president of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, and a member of the Army War College Board of Washington, District of Columbia.

FREDERICK HUNTINGTON GILLETT

GILLETT, FREDERICK HUNTINGTON, graduate of Amherst college and of Harvard law school, lawyer in Springfield, Massachusetts, assistant attorney-general of Massachusetts, representative in the General Court of Massachusetts, representative in the United States congress from the second district of Massachusetts from 1893, was born in Westfield, Hampden county, Massachusetts, October 16, 1851. His father, Edward Bates Gillett (1818–99) was a graduate of Amherst, class of 1839, was admitted to the bar in 1841, and practised law in Westfield during the remainder of his life. He was state senator, 1852, district attorney, 1856–71, and prominent in Republican state politics. He died in Westfield, February 3, 1899. His grandfather, Daniel Gillett, was a merchant in South Hadley Falls. His mother was Lucy Douglass, daughter of James and Lucy (Douglass) Fowler of Westfield, a woman of superior mental and moral character impressing her characteristics on her son. He attended the public and high school of his native place, studied a year in Dresden, Saxony, was graduated from Amherst in 1874, and from Harvard law school in 1877. He was admitted to the Springfield bar in 1877. He served as assistant attorney-general of Massachusetts, 1879–82; as a representative in the General Court of Massachusetts, 1890–91; and in 1892 he was elected a Republican representative from the second district of Massachusetts to the fifty-third Congress by a plurality of 2,413 votes. He served on the committee on Military Affairs, on the committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and on the committee on Enrolled Bills. He was reëlected in 1894 to the fifty-fourth Congress by a plurality of 5,437 votes; in 1896 to the fifty-fifth Congress by a plurality of 12,015 votes; in 1898 to the fifty-sixth Congress by a plurality of 5,277 votes and in this congress he was chairman of the committee on Reform in the Civil Service and was a member of the committee on Foreign Affairs. He was returned to the fifty-seventh Congress in 1900 by a plurality of 6,938 votes and continued as chairman of the committee on Reform in the Civil Ser-

vice and was a member of the committee on Appropriations. In 1902 he was reëlected to the fifty-eighth Congress, his plurality being 7,069 votes, and in 1904 to the fifty-ninth Congress by a majority of about 9,000.

His constantly increasing majorities indicate the satisfaction with his congressional record felt by an exceptionally intelligent New England constituency. His growing influence in the House leads many to look with especial interest to his effective advocacy of sound, conservative measures for the social and political betterment of American life.

DANIEL COIT GILMAN

GILMAN, DANIEL COIT, educator and first president of Johns Hopkins university, has been the leader in organizing and developing true university work in the United States. His devotion to the cause of higher education, his steady adherence to the ideal rather than the material tendency in our American system of education, and his constant desire to make the scholarship of our country, especially in all departments of higher research, more productive of intellectual force as well as of scientific knowledge and material progress, make him one of the leading figures in our constantly improving university system. It has been justly said of him and of his work: "He believes in individuality, and holds that institutions were made for men and not men for institutions. He knows no selfishness nor has he taken part in the tendency to absorb other foundations into a great educational trust; but his faith and services are for the university invisible, not made with hands, which consists in the productive, scientific work of gifted minds, wherever they are, sympathetic by nature and made still more so by the coördination of studies, as one of the most characteristic features of our age."

He was born in Norwich, Connecticut, July 6, 1831. He is a son of William Charles Gilman; and his earliest ancestor in America was Councillor John Gilman, one of the first settlers of Exeter, New Hampshire, who came to this country from Norfolk, England, in 1638. Through his mother, Eliza Coit, he is descended from some of the leading families of eastern Connecticut.

His preparatory studies were pursued in New York city, and he was graduated from Yale college in 1852. He was engaged in post-graduate work in New Haven and Cambridge; for two years he studied in Berlin, attending lectures by Carl Ritter and Adolf Trendelenburg, after being attached for a short time to the American Legation in St. Petersburg. In 1855 while still in Europe he acted as one of the commissioners to the Exposition Universelle in Paris. He traveled extensively in Europe and gave attention to the social, political and educational condition of the countries he visited and particularly to their physical structure.

On his return to America, he was appointed librarian of Yale college and was professor of physical and political geography at the Sheffield Scientific school from 1856 to 1872, and did much to develop that institution in its early and formative years. During his residence in New Haven he was made a trustee of the Winchester astronomical observatory and a visitor of the Yale school of fine arts. He was superintendent of the New Haven city schools for a time, and was also secretary of the state board of education.

In 1861 he married Mary Ketcham, of New York. She died in 1869. In 1877 Doctor Gilman married a second time, Miss Elizabeth Dwight, daughter of John M. Woolsey of Cleveland and New Haven, and niece of President Woolsey of Yale.

From 1872 to 1875, he was president of the University of California. To the development of this institution he gave great thought and care. Its subsequent growth has been largely due to the plans he formed for it, and to the force and energy with which he set in motion new impulses and ideas in education. Doctor Gilman's attention has always been given more particularly to the interior influences and work of the institutions with which he has been connected, than to outside work and financing operations.

On December 30, 1874, he was elected president of the newly-founded Johns Hopkins university. May 1, 1875, he entered on his new duties. When Mr. Hopkins died, in 1873, he bequeathed $7,000,000 (up to that time the largest single gift ever made to education), to be divided equally between a hospital and the university. After extended inquiries, in their effort to find a man of such breadth of view and force of character as to make successful the first attempt in America to establish an institution to do distinctively post-graduate university work, Doctor Gilman was the choice of the trustees for president. A year was spent by him in formulating plans and in visiting men and institutions in Europe. The principles on which the university was founded were that it was to be free from partisan or ecclesiastical influence; its work was to be as special and as advanced as the state of the country would permit; its fame was to rest upon the character of the teachers and scholars and not upon numbers and buildings; it was to begin with a portion of the philosophical as distinct from a professional faculty; to emphasize research and to give special attention to literature and the sciences, particularly to those which bear on medicine. It has been said that "Balti-

more was made the brightest educational spot in our country" by the development of the university under Doctor Gilman's guidance. Questions of scholarship broadened into those of statesmanship. A new era opened in educational matters; and to President Gilman must be awarded praise for awakening and stimulating most powerfully the love of the higher learning and of research in our American life. His interest in the men who surrounded him was intense. Their work was watched and encouraged by him; and many of them attribute to his sympathetic suggestions of a career, and to his encouragement in it, much of the success of their later life. For years he made "the university the paradise and seminarium of young specialists."

Doctor Gilman's optimism and idealism have been two most prominent factors in his success. He sustained the courage of all in the difficulties which attended the beginning of such a work, and through the depressing years when non-paying investments of funds for a time seriously crippled his plans, he kept alive enthusiasm alike among instructors and students. It is in the brain of such leaders that great educational impulses and inspirations arise; and it is by the will of such men that they are put into practical form for the guidance of succeeding generations. Pure learning, progressive knowledge, practical results, are the standards set before young men in this institution, which has received its impress and power from the mind and services of its first president. Thoroughness and expansion have marked the courses of study in Johns Hopkins university; and no doubt individual supervision of work, and the remarkable opportunities for research so freely offered to young and ambitious aspirants, individually, are among the reasons why so many of its graduates are appreciative of the work of the university which gave them a successful launch in their life-career. Doctor Gilman's twenty-fifth anniversary in the presidency brought out abounding evidence of the gratitude, appreciation and reverence of the men who had studied under his guidance. To him the whole educational system of the United States is indebted, not only for keeping this leading university free from narrow ideas of competition and rivalry with other institutions, but also for a magnificent fight against the materializing tendencies which are too prevalent in American life. His work has done much to demonstrate that "often the most ideal course is also the most practical."

Doctor Gilman was a director of the Johns Hopkins hospital; a trustee of the Peabody Institute; the Pratt library, and the Mercantile library of Baltimore. He was appointed a trustee of the Peabody Fund for the promotion of education in the South; he is president of the Slater Fund trustees for the education of the Freedmen; president of the American Oriental society; a vice-president of the Archæological Institute of America. He was also named "officer of public instruction" in France. He was made a member of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission, in 1896–97, of the Commission to draft a new charter for Baltimore, and he has been president of the National Civil Service Association since 1901. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Harvard, 1876; Columbia, 1887; St. John's, Baltimore, 1887; Yale, 1889; University of North Carolina, 1889; and Princeton, 1896.

Many of his addresses on education and history are collected in a volume, "University Problems in the United States," 1898. He also wrote "The Life of James Monroe," 1898. He edited the miscellaneous writings of Francis Lieber, 1881; and of Doctor Joseph P. Thompson, 1884. His addresses as president of the American Social Science Association; on the opening of Sibley college, Cornell; at the opening of Adelbert college on "The Benefit Society Derives from Universities"; and at Harvard on similar themes, are masterly efforts of a mind temperamentally and by experience fitted to deal with them.

In 1902 he resigned the presidency of the Johns Hopkins university. In the same year he was selected as the head of the Carnegie Institute, an endowment of $10,000,000, the gift of Andrew Carnegie for the promotion of scientific research in its highest forms. President Gilman filled this position for two years, defining the scope, establishing the methods and settling the foundations of the work of the Institute. But at the beginning of the second year he informed the trustees that having passed the age of seventy, he had fully determined to resign the presidency at the expiration of his second year. This he did, in December, 1904, the trustees accepting his resignation with professions of deep regret and high esteem.

Doctor Gilman proposes to give these next years to the carrying out of long-cherished plans for literary work.

His address is 614 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

JOHN CURTIS GILMORE

GILMORE, JOHN CURTIS, soldier, general of the United States army, retired, is an example of the efficient soldier graduated from the field of battle into the regular army of the United States. He was born in the Dominion of Canada, April 18, 1837, just across the border from northern New York; and, when he was but six months old, his parents removed to Louisville, St. Lawrence county, New York. He attended the village school, and, after completing its course of study he entered, and in due time was graduated from the Albany law school, at Albany, New York. Circumstances soon diverted him from the law, however, and in 1862, he entered the Union army and went to the front as captain of the 16th New York volunteer infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was promoted major of the same regiment, on September 29, of the same year; became lieutenant-colonel of the 193d New York infantry, March 28, 1865; brevet colonel of volunteers, November 14, 1865; and was mustered out of the volunteer service January 18, 1866. His civil war record was one of gallantry and honor, and was officially recognized by brevets and promotions for meritorious service at Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Salem Heights, Virginia. For "distinguished conduct" in the latter named battle, the Congress of the United States awarded him a medal of honor.

On May 11, 1866, General Gilmore was appointed to the United States army as second lieutenant of the 12th U. S. infantry, and has since that time been continually attached to the regular army down to his retirement, on April 18, 1901. His chief assignments during this period of thirty-five years are as follows: Transferred to the 30th U. S. infantry, September 21, 1866; promoted captain of the 38th U. S. infantry, January 22, 1867; transferred to the 24th U. S. infantry, November 11, 1869; assigned to service on the staff of the adjutant general of the United States army, with rank of major, August 14, 1890; promoted lieutenant-colonel, November 15, 1896, and colonel April 28, 1900, while attached to staff; during the Spanish-American war he was made brigadier-general of volunteers,

May 27, 1898; and during the summer of that year he was chief of staff and adjutant to Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, at the headquarters of the army in Cuba and Porto Rico. He was also a member of the board of army drill regulations, and as such was co-author of the regulations governing infantry, cavalry and light artillery drill, and president of the board for the manual of guard duty.

CHARLES CARROLL GLOVER

GLOVER, CHARLES CARROLL, financier, president of the Riggs National Bank, of Washington, District of Columbia, was born on a farm, in Macon county, North Carolina, November 24, 1846. His parents were Charles and Caroline (Piercy) Glover, and his grandfather, whose name he bears, was, during his active life, a prominent citizen of Washington, and one of the large land owners of that city and its immediate vicinity. Young Glover came to Washington when about eight years of age, and the major part of his education was obtained at Rittenhouse academy, conducted by Professor O. C. Wright. When sixteen years of age, he began his career, as a clerk in a book-store; and, after three years in this kind of work, he entered the banking house of Riggs & Company, of Washington, in a clerical position. He showed unusual adaptability and capacity for both routine and constructive work, and after various promotions, he became, in 1873, a partner of this well-known banking firm. On July 1, 1896, the house passed from a private institution into a national bank, and since that date Mr. Glover has been its president. He brought to the administration of the Riggs National bank a strong individuality, rare tact, a large acquaintance with prominent public men, and a thorough knowledge of practical finance; and this personal equipment has made him a man of large successes, both in the field of private enterprise and in his larger sphere as a public-spirited citizen of the national capital.

Mr. Glover has been one of Washington's strongest partisans in the matter of civic development. He has probably been more closely identified with the development of its system of parks than has any other man. The inauguration of the plan for Rock Creek park, including the zoölogical gardens, and the securing of its adoption by the Congress of the United States, is due to him. So, too, the reclamation of the Potomac flats, and the consequent creation of Potomac park, comprising about four hundred acres, which has added both health and beauty to Washington. The Washington "Post" editorially paid the following tribute to Mr. Glover in this connection:

"The President has signed the bill devoting what are known as

the Potomac flats to the purposes of a public park. It is the consummation of a work of years, prosecuted faithfully under every discouragement and setback, by one public-spirited and courageous man, Mr. Charles C. Glover, who has already laid the city under great obligations by labor and achievement in other important directions. It is to Mr. Glover that we owe the realization of Rock Creek park, also lasting gratitude for his potent help in the matter of the new Corcoran art gallery. It is to him that we are now indebted for this last and crowning achievement at present under discourse, against every unjust opposition; he has labored patiently and bravely for years, alone, sustained only by his personal influence and force; he has confronted and prevailed over the apathy and prejudice of Congress. Mr. Glover secured the passage of the bill, and it is him we have to thank for the assured park. It should be called 'Glover Park' by every rule of justice and propriety, but whatever name they give it, we shall all know that we are indebted for it to the unselfish and public-spirited efforts of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Charles Carroll Glover."

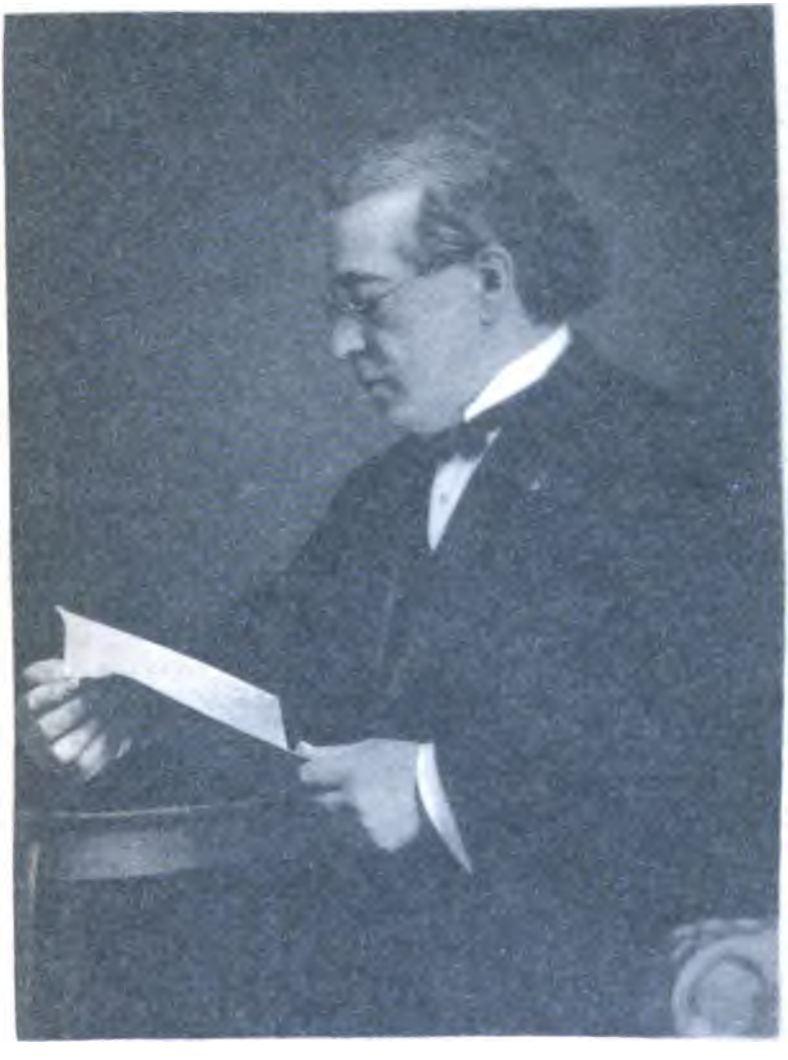
The location of the sites for the new Protestant Episcopal cathedral, overlooking the city of Washington, north of Georgetown, and of the American university, a little further out, are also to be credited to Mr. Glover, who is a trustee of both institutions. Among other places of honor held by him, may be mentioned the following: Vice-president of the Capital Traction Company; formerly vice-president of the National Safe Deposit and Trust Company; member and ex-president Washington Stock Exchange; vice-president and treasurer of the Corcoran Gallery of Art; member of the Washington National Monument Society; member of the commission to receive funds for Martinique sufferers; and member of the Federal Commission on changing the date of inauguration of the President of the United States. He is also connected with numerous clubs, and fraternal organizations. The president, through Chairman Cortelyou, in 1905, offered Mr. Glover the chairmanship of the Inaugural Committee, but owing to business engagements he was compelled to decline.

On January 10, 1878, Mr. Glover married Miss Annie Cunningham Poor, daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Poor, of the United States navy. They have two children, Elizabeth Lindsay, wife of Jonkheer R. de Marees van Swinderen, Minister of the Netherlands to the United States, and Charles Carroll, Jr.

SAMUEL GOMPERS

GOMPERS, SAMUEL, son of a cigarmaker in London, England, came to the United States in 1863, where he was one of the first registered members of the Cigar Makers' International Union, organized in 1864, and its first vice-president subsequently. He has been president of the New York State Federation of Labor and of the American Federation of Labor for twenty-one years; and is the father of the eight-hour law for government work, the ten-hour law for employees of street railroads, and of Labor Day as the workingman's legal holiday. He was born in London, England, January 27, 1850. His father, Saul Gompers, was a cigarmaker, an industrious workman, a kind father, and a man of remarkable memory. His mother, Sarah (Root) Gompers, was a woman of excellent antecedents, her parents being highly educated; and through her influence on his intellectual and moral life he was led to study, and to seek to benefit his fellow men. His grandfather, Samuel Gompers, was a man of philosophical turn of mind, of extraordinary courage and fearlessness, and well informed through knowledge acquired by wide travel in Europe.

As a boy, Samuel was anxious to learn and he often neglected or forgot to eat, in his eagerness to master the lessons he had set himself as a task. He attended school from his sixth to his tenth year, then was apprenticed to a shoemaker, but disliking the business he learned the trade of his father, and while working as a cigarmaker attended evening school for four years. Being the eldest child of a family of eight, he began to aid his father in their support as soon as he could earn wages. He continued to work at his trade until he was thirty-seven years old, and during all this time he was a student, an organizer, the spokesman and advocate of the rights to which in his view the working people were entitled. He came to the United States when thirteen years old, settled in New York city, and the next year (1864) helped to organize the Cigar Makers' International Union, of which he was among the first registered members, and he served the union as secretary and president for six years, and it grew



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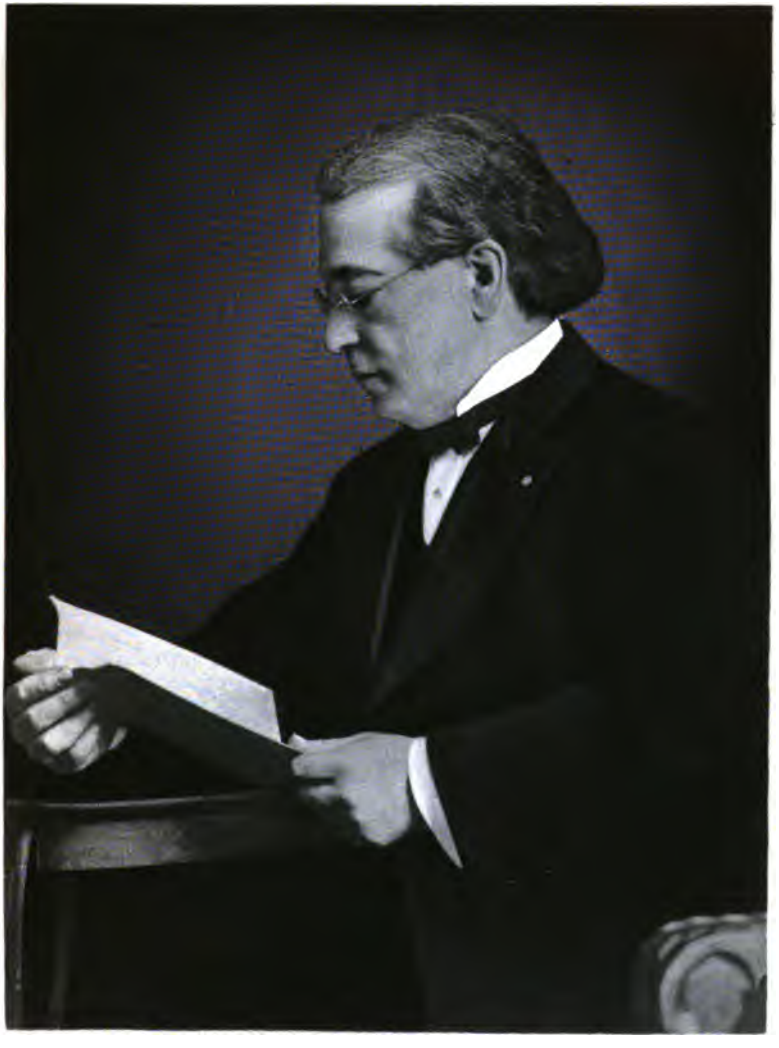

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Sam'l Gompers.

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to be a very successful organization. He also edited its local paper, "The Picket," during that time. He was president of the New York State Federation of Labor, and he was the founder of the American Federation of Labor in 1881, serving as its president for five years without salary or other compensation, after which he was its president on salary, being elected each successive year, the only interlude being 1894 when John McBride, representing the coal miners, defeated him in the election. He was nominated by both the Democratic and Republican party in his district for state senator; the Republican party offered him the nomination as representative in congress; Governor Hill tendered him a place on the State Board of Arbitration, and President McKinley on the Industrial Commission, all of which honors he declined. He was closely associated with the effort to obtain a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, for international arbitration of all disputes. He was a delegate to the National conference held at Saratoga in 1898 to discuss and devise a policy which should be pursued by the United States in view of the new conditions brought about by the war with Spain, and he addressed the conference and was a member of the committee that presented to President McKinley a memorial containing the views of the congress. He also took part in a number of congresses and conventions having for their object the promotion of social service. He was vice-president of the National Civic Federation formed to establish better relations between workmen and their employers. His membership in associations, clubs and fraternities includes the American Federation of Labor; Cigar Makers' International Union of America; Free and Accepted Masons; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Benevolent and Protective Elks; and the Home club. He was president of the American Federation of Labor from the year of its foundation, 1881, with the exception of two years; and he still held the office in 1905; first vice-president of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America for ten years, and author of the beneficial and protective features of the financial system of that organization as well as of the initiative and referendum in the legislation and in the nomination and election of officers of that organization. He served as noble grand master of his Odd Fellow lodge, 1873, and as deputy grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of his district in 1876.

In order to be of more service to his fellow workmen in the cause

of uplifting labor, he refused to be actively connected with any political party; but agreeing with the Republican party on the subject of reconstruction he voted that ticket from the time he could vote to 1876, when he voted for Peter Cooper for president in protest against the policy of both the Republican and Democratic parties, realizing that the labor movement was a more effective factor in uplifting the condition of the people and binding the North and South in closer bonds of union. He was affiliated with the society for Ethical Culture of New York city, established in 1867 by Felix Adler. His life-work has been to aid the working man by increasing wages, reducing hours of labor, bringing about better conditions of employment for the wage-earners in all occupations, and aiding in improving the standard of living of the wage-earners. The leavening influence of these efforts he believes have tended to improve the condition of all the people.

He is the author of: "The Eight-Hour Workday"; "No Compulsory Arbitration"; "What Does Labor Want?"; and "Organized Labor: Its Struggles, Its Enemies and Fool Friends." He edited "The American Federationist" from 1894, and contributed to newspapers and magazines. His works are all issued in cheap pamphlet form so as to place them in the hands of those most interested in the subjects treated—tracts rather than books. He was planning, however, in 1904 to write a book on the history of the labor movement and the philosophy upon which it is based. His first helpful reading was the tracts and pamphlets issued by the antislavery society—then he read Charles Dickens, Thackeray, Burns, Shelly, Hood and Shakespeare with profit, followed by history and books on economics. His choice of a profession was the result of the circumstances by which he was surrounded and the condition of labor by which he was confronted as a working boy and as a working man. He resolved to devote his life to doing away with some of the conditions of poverty and misery which surrounded those with whom he associated, and had hindered him in his youth.

To young Americans he would recommend that they should "hold truth as their principle of living, should live the truth and act upon the truth, be fair and just, ascertain what is right and stand for it regardless of consequences to self—in short should help serve others. The greatest gratification is the knowledge of being of some service to our fellows."

Even those who disagree with Mr. Gompers in his fundamental principles of reform and do not approve the methods of the organizations he represents, must admit that the earnest efforts of this persistent agitator have resulted in much that is of great and general benefit to workers everywhere.

JAMES HOWARD GORE

GORE, JAMES HOWARD, born on a farm in Frederick county, Virginia, on the eighteenth of September, 1856, is the son of Mahlon and Sidney S. (Cather) Gore. His father, a merchant and a county surveyor, died when he was four years of age, leaving him to the care of his devoted mother, who exercised upon him the strongest influence for good. A healthy boy, he passed his youthful life under the invigorating influences of the country, his early predilection for science shown in an earnest perusal of scientific books, his most declared boyish interest. During his college life, he shared with his two brothers in work on the farm, being kept at home every third year—a health-giving working vacation. Educated in Hamilton academy, Richmond college and Columbian university, he was graduated from the latter in 1877, remaining there as tutor. In later years he pursued post-graduate courses of mathematical study; at Berlin in 1894, Leyden in 1895, and Brussels in 1897. To his graduating degree of B.S., Columbian added in 1888 the honorary degree of Ph.D.

Appointed adjunct professor of mathematics in Columbian university in 1880, he has been full professor in that branch since 1884. He was professor of mathematics and geodesy at the Corcoran scientific school, 1884–87; and since that date he has been professor of geodesy in that institution.

Professor Gore has also served as astronomer in the United States Geological Survey and as acting assistant in the United States Coast Survey, and has been officially connected with various international expositions. He served as commissioner-general at the expositions of Antwerp in 1894, Amsterdam in 1895, Brussels in 1897, St. Louis in 1904, and at Liege in 1905; and he was juror-in-chief at the Paris exposition of 1900. In recognition of his efficiency in these positions he has been honored with decorations by Belgium, France, Holland, Sweden, Bulgaria, and Siam, and is a Commander of the Order of Leopold, an officer of the Legion of Honor, the Order of the Crown, the Order of Wasa, and the French Academy, and a

Knight of the White Elephant and of the Order of Orange and Nassau.

Professor Gore married Lilian van Sparrendahl, July 20, 1889, and has one child. He is a member of the Baptist church. He is also a member of the Anthropological society and of the Cosmos club of Washington; past-president of the Philosophical society of Washington, and secretary of the Metrological society. In his career and character the influence of his loving and careful mother, and his early taste for scientific studies, were among the strongest influences in awakening an ambition to make his mark in life. As a boy he found recreation in useful reading. As a man he has been an incessant worker, taking no vacations, and seeking enjoyment only in change of labor. His leisure hours have been largely employed in literary composition, in the line of his college work. He is the author of "Elements of Geodesy," 1884; "History of Geodesy," 1886; "Bibliography of Geodesy," 1889; "Elements of Geometry," 1898; and "Elements of Geography"; "Holland as seen by an American," 1898; "Dutch Art as seen by a Layman," 1902; "The Légionnaires of France," 1903; "The Political Parties of Germany," 1903. He has also edited various German texts, and a German "Science Reader," and has contributed many articles to American and European magazines.

GEORGE CONGDON GORHAM

GORHAM, GEORGE CONGDON, is the son of George and Martha P. Gorham, of Greenport, New York. George C. Gorham was born in that town July 5, 1832, receiving his education at New London, Connecticut. At the age of seventeen, inspired by the discovery of gold in California, he made his way among the pioneers to that region, reaching there December 19, 1849, in the height of the gold fever. In the following year he accepted a position as clerk to Stephen J. Field then Alcalde of Marysville (afterward justice of the United States Supreme court). In 1856 he was elected city clerk of Marysville. While thus engaged Mr. Gorham developed ability as a newspaper writer which finally led him into journalism, and he became assistant editor of the Sacramento "Daily Standard" in 1859, editor of the San Francisco "Daily Nation" in 1860, and editor of the "Marysville Democrat" in 1861, and assistant editor of the Sacramento "Daily Union" in 1861–62. Hitherto he had been a Democrat; but with the outbreak of the Civil war he became strongly Unionist and Republican in sentiment, and in 1862 took an active part in organizing the Union party, made up of Republicans and Union Democrats. From that time he was for many years strongly interested in Republican politics and played a part of some importance in national affairs. In 1863 Justice Field appointed him clerk of the United States Circuit court at San Francisco, a position which he held until 1867, when he received the Republican nomination for governor of California. Mr. Gorham's prominence in the party annals was recognized the next year by his appointment as secretary of the United States senate, in which important office he remained for eleven years, until 1879. He represented California on the Republican national committee from 1868 to 1880. In 1880 he became the editor of the "Daily National Republican," of Washington, District of Columbia. His connection with this paper ended in 1884, since which date he has taken no active part in political life. He withheld his support from the Republican nominee for the presidency in 1884 because of what he

deemed that gentleman's unfaithfulness to his party in contributing largely to the defeat of the bill of 1875 for the enforcement of the amendments to the constitution. He did not sever his connection with the Republican party, however, until 1896, when he gave his support to Mr. Bryan because of his firm convictions in favor of bimetallism. Since that time he has been politically an independent, opposing what he regards as the imperialistic policy of the Republican party. Beside his activity for many years in editorial work, Mr. Gorham wrote a life of Edwin M. Stanton which was published (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) in 1899. He also wrote an account of the attempted assassination of Justice Stephen J. Field, which was printed by Justice Field for private circulation.

ARTHUR PUE GORMAN

GORMAN, ARTHUR PUE, legislator, political leader, and United States senator, has been a life-long resident of the state of Maryland. His career, in many respects is unique, due to the possession of remarkable qualities, as well as to exceptional circumstances.

Of mixed Irish and Scotch lineage, Senator Gorman was born in Howard county, Maryland, March 11, 1839. His father was a man of active temperament, a stone contractor by occupation; and about 1845 he took up his residence at Laurel, Maryland, where he continued the business of supplying building materials for various structural operations in the city of Washington. While in Richmond, Virginia, in 1860, the elder Gorman was arbitrarily seized and thrown into prison for his utterance against secession; and this imprisonment cost him his life. From his father, the Senator is said to have inherited suavity of manner together with rigid inflexibility; while gentleness and kindliness are a heritage from his mother, whom he is said greatly to resemble. When he was nominated a second time for senator, he paid her the beautiful tribute of saying, "All that I am and all that I hope to be is due to my mother, and to the people of Maryland."

Whatever formal education he obtained was in the public schools of the county in which he was born; but his school days were cut short by his appointment as a page in the United States house of representatives. He was soon transferred to the senate, at the instance of Stephen A. Douglas. Into that great school, which in those days was a representative body of intellectual, forensic and political giants, he was literally thrown, and proved a most apt pupil. Webster, the expounder of the constitution; Clay, the pacificator; Calhoun, the champion of state's rights, and many others of almost equal renown, were his preceptors in the principles of statesmanship. In such an environment, he absorbed that knowledge of the senate's traditions and drank in that knowledge of the constitution so ably analyzed and debated in the senate of those days, which have placed

in the front rank of the expositors and defenders of the constitution him who was then a page. So well did he acquit himself in the service of the senate, and so well commend himself to Senator Douglas, that he was appointed successively page, messenger, assistant-postmaster and postmaster of the senate, and private secretary of Senator Douglas, in whose family he lived on terms of great intimacy. His patriotic impulses were disclosed, during the rebellion, from the fact that he was first lieutenant in a volunteer company of government employees, organized to repel the famous raid of General Early on the national capital.

During the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson, Mr. Gorman was removed from his position of postmaster of the senate on account of premature, possibly partisan utterances in defense of the president. He was soon taken up by Montgomery Blair and Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, and received an appointment to the collectorship of internal revenue for the fifth Maryland district, which he held until the incoming of the Grant administration in 1869.

In November of that year, he was elected a member of the house of delegates of the Maryland legislature, and in the same year became a director of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. His reëlection to the legislature followed in 1871, where he rapidly advanced to leadership, and was chosen speaker. The next year found him president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company; and by virtue of his administrative gifts, his knowledge of men and issues, and his other qualifications for leadership, he passed by easy gradations, first to the senate of his own state, and then to the United States senate, in 1880, as the successor of William Pinkney Whyte. His service in the state senate covered three terms, during which time he made a strong and indelible impress upon current legislation. His first period of membership in the senate of the United States closed in 1899, but after an interim of four years he was again elected in 1902, to succeed George L. Wellington.

When Mr. Gorman first entered the United States senate, his reputation extended scarcely outside the boundaries of his own state, but it was not long before he began to attract the attention of his fellow senators. Following out the policy adopted early in his career, he first devoted himself to making personal friends, whether powerful or not; nor were they by any means confined to one party. This process went on until ere long he could claim all for his friends,

and many of them were so pronounced in their feeling toward him that they would go out of their way to serve him or his measures. Having now established himself on a firm basis, his native ability and his acquired equipment brought him into recognition as a leader, and above all as a partisan leader. A skilled parliamentarian, a good organizer, resourceful and prompt in debate, without antagonizing any one's affection he gradually stepped forward as the old leaders fell back.

Senator Gorman was without doubt the executioner of the federal election measure generally known as the "Force Bill." Without the full support even of his own party, and leading what was probably the most stubbornly fought contest, politically, since the days of Webster and Hayne, he demonstrated his ability to repress a dominant party. In this noteworthy struggle he exhibited a calm and silent energy, a resourcefulness, a mastery of men, which had not been brought to the surface before in his public career; and while this may be accounted one of his greatest triumphs, it at the same time gave him title to be recorded as one of the most sagacious, and consummate parliamentary leaders of his time. From then until he was defeated, with the free silver incubus on his shoulders, the Democratic party in the senate had no other leader.

Personally, Senator Gorman is a man of striking characteristics, approachable to an unusual degree, and of a kindly disposition in all his social relations. In domestic life he is faithful and devoted. With but limited opportunities for an education, he is well informed in the fields of history, oratory and statecraft, while in his knowledge of the history and methods of legislation he is a master. Not an eloquent or finished orator, he is yet a strong, rugged, effective speaker, who convinces by the earnestness of his personality. He keeps his own counsel; yet is staunch and true in both personal and political friendships. Above all he is a partisan, and whether in victory or defeat, his belief in his party and his hope for it never desert him.

Senator Gorman married Miss H. D. Dongan in 1867, and they have six children. His domestic life has been as felicitous as his political life has been successful.

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ASHLEY MULGRA

GOULD, ASHLEY MULGRAVE
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Very truly yours

Abby M. Gowen

ASHLEY MULGRAVE GOULD

GOULD, ASHLEY MULGRAVE, associate justice Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, was born at Lower Horton, Nova Scotia, October 8, 1859. He is the son of Charles Edward Gould, a carpenter, subsequently engaged in manufacturing, and at present the secretary and treasurer of the Northampton Electric Lighting Company, a man of perseverance and honesty, to whom local municipal offices in Northampton, Massachusetts, have frequently been entrusted. His mother's maiden name was Mary Jane Fuller. He engaged freely in athletics in early life although he was not strong. Reading fiction, and baseball were his favorite amusements as a boy. His studies were pursued at the Northampton high school until 1877, and he was graduated from Amherst college, Massachusetts, in 1881. He took a professional course at Georgetown university law school, graduating in 1884, and was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in April, 1884.

He began the active work of life as a clerk in the post office department, Washington, District of Columbia, in 1881. His professional life has been that of a lawyer, United States attorney for the District and justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. He was a member of the house of delegates of Maryland, 1897–98, and was Republican caucus nominee for speaker. He is a member of the Masonic Order and of the Army and Navy clubs and the Bar Association of Washington, District of Columbia, and of Maryland. He is identified with the Republican party. He is affiliated with the Methodist church. In 1901 he was appointed United States attorney for the District of Columbia. He is professor of the Law of Contracts, Domestic Relations and Criminal Law in the law department of the Georgetown university. On December 8, 1902, he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

He was married to Margaret Gray, November 22, 1888. They have had seven children of whom five are living in 1905.

ADOLPHUS WASHINGTON GREELY

GREELY, ADOLPHUS WASHINGTON, Arctic explorer, brigadier-general and chief signal officer U. S. army, author and scientist, was born in Newburyport, Essex county, Massachusetts, March 27, 1844. He traces his ancestry from John Howland, one of the passengers in the Mayflower, 1620; from Elder Henry Cobb, said to have been a passenger in the second voyage of the Mayflower, who settled in Scituate, Plymouth colony, in 1623, and married Patience Hurst; from John Balch, who settled on Cape Ann, Massachusetts Bay colony, 1623; and from Andrew Greely, his first paternal ancestor in America, who settled in Salisbury, Massachusetts Bay colony, in 1639. Adolphus Washington Greely was the son of John Balch and Frances Dunn (Cobb) Greely, and grandson of Joseph and Betsy (Balch) Greely and of Samuel and Eleanor (Neal) Cobb. His father was a shoe dealer, captain in the state militia, a man of independence of thought, patriotic, a lover of truth and knowledge. His grandfather Cobb, a man of strong religious convictions, was a farmer; and while a boy Adolphus assisted him for some time in farm work. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, graduating at the Brown high school in 1860.

At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted, July 3, 1861, as a private in Co. B, 19th Massachusetts volunteer infantry, although but seventeen years old. Serving in thirteen engagements, he was wounded at White Oak Swamp, at Antietam, and in the forlorn hope at the crossing of the Rappahannock, Fredericksburg, December 11, 1862, when he was promoted first sergeant for gallantry. Commissioned by Governor Andrew as lieutenant in Shaw's 54th Massachusetts (colored) regiment, he was unable to accept, owing to orders from the war department, which promoted him in a national organization as lieutenant, 81st U. S. infantry (colored). He was discharged from the volunteer service as a captain and brevet-major, to accept a lieutenancy in the 36th U. S. infantry. He had extended frontier and Indian service in Kansas, Nebraska, Utah, and Wyoming, from 1867 to 1871. Transferred in 1869 to the 5th U. S. cavalry, he

became captain in 1886. Detailed for duty in the Signal Corps, between 1871 and 1880, he became expert as a forecaster of the weather, established the danger (flood) lines of the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, and other rivers; he also constructed and operated two extensive systems of military telegraph lines, one of 1200 miles, covering the Indian and Mexican frontiers of Texas; the other 800 miles through Indian country, in Dakota and Montana.

In 1881 he organized and led the United States Arctic expedition to Lady Franklin Bay, for scientific observations, the most northern of the thirteen circumpolar stations established by eleven nations in accordance with the recommendation of the Hamburg Geographical Congress of 1879, under the plan of Lieutenant Weyprecht, Austrian navy. Lieutenant Greely, with twenty-five men, sailing from St. John, Newfoundland, in the Proteus, landed on the shore of Discovery Harbor, Grinnell Land, 81° 44′ N., August 12, 1881, with supplies for three years and a portable house. The ship returning, the party began its scientific and geographical labors, which lasted uninterruptedly two years. In sledge journeys entailing 3,000 miles of polar travel, explorations were made that covered three and one-half degrees of latitude and forty-five degrees of longitude, one-eighth of the way around the earth above the 80th parallel. Grinnell Land was crossed to the western polar ocean, the interior surveyed and its extraordinary physical geography determined, partly ice-capped, partly glacial lakes surrounded by vigorous vegetation. Lieutenant James Booth Lockwood, Sergeant David Legge Brainard and Eskimo Jens passed the northern end of Greenland, and, discovering a new land, traversed one hundred miles of its coasts. May 13, 1882, they reached latitude 83° 24′ N., longitude 40° 46′ W., the highest latitude ever attained up to that time.

The supply ships failed to reach Lieutenant Greely either in 1882 or 1883, and in the latter year the steamer Proteus, passing Cape Sabine, without establishing the promised depot of supplies, was crushed by ice. Her crew, taking all available food, retreated in the U. S. S. Yantic, leaving a record promising prompt relief. In obedience to his original orders, Greely started south August 9, 1883, and after a boat journey of 400 miles under difficult conditions of ice and weather reached Cape Sabine, September 29. He had brought to the appointed rendezvous his records complete, with every man in health, and had one month's provisions. Finding the record of the ship-

wreck, with practically no food, and being unable to cross ice-crowded Smith Sound, he built a hut of stones, canvas, boats and ice, in which to winter. He scoured the glacial land and ice-covered sea for game, moss, shrimps, and seaweed, whatever could sustain life, and also began scientific observations which were regularly taken. Scant food and privations caused the first death five months later, and by midsummer only seven were living. On June 23 these were rescued, at the verge of death, by a squadron consisting of the Thetis, Bear and Alert, the last given to the United States by Great Britain for the search. This squadron, under Commander Winfield S. Schley, U. S. N., left New York in April, 1884, and was assisted in its ice navigation by the Scotch whalers, to whom congress promised $25,000 should any effect the rescue. On his return Lieutenant Greely received for his scientific work the highest honors from the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and from other scientific societies, notably the Founder's Medal from the Royal Geographical Society, London, and the Roquette Medal from the Société de Géographie, Paris.

General W. B. Hazen being disabled in 1886, by a fatal illness, Captain Greely, his senior assistant, succeeded to his duties and became acting chief signal officer of the army, to which place he was promoted, with the rank of brigadier-general, on March 3, 1887. He was the first enlisted soldier from the volunteer army in the Civil war to reach that grade in the regular army. General Greely thoroughly reorganized the Weather Bureau, commenced the publication of the Bibliography of Meteorology, collated in tabular form the accumulated local and international data, introduced scientific methods of flood predictions, and initiated the Weather Crop Service. A telegraphic cipher invented by him saved $30,000 annually, and other methods led to a yearly saving of $100,000. Although the law permitted his retention at the head of the Weather Bureau, when it was transferred to the Department of Agriculture, he remained with the Signal Corps, and developed its military features, especially the application of electricity to military uses, outlining its scientific aspects before the Engineering Congress at the World's Fair in Chicago. The work of the Signal Corps under his direction during the Spanish-American war was an epoch in the evolution of field telegraphy, telephony and electric communications for war purposes. He brought the south coast of Cuba within five minutes of the White

House, and the antiquated Spanish systems were replaced by the modern American telegraphs. In Cuba alone a telegraphic network of 3,000 miles was built, operated, and transferred without friction to the Cuban Government after nearly $150,000 of line receipts during military occupation had been deposited in the Cuban treasury. Through Colonel Allen of his corps, he officially reported to the president on the very day of its arrival the presence of Cervera's fleet at Santiago, thus rendering possible the ensuing campaign which ended the Spanish-American war. The International Telegraph Conference having made no provision for cables in war, General Greely successfully formulated and acceptably enforced regulations for the operation, destruction and censorship of submarine cables. Of his work the War Commission officially reported: "The Chief Signal officer, and the officers and men under his command were equal to every emergency, and the work was so quickly and successfully done that there has not been a complaint filed from any source. Officers have without exception complimented in the highest terms the efficiency and courage of the corps."

In the Philippines, under his direction, there were installed 10,450 miles of cables and land lines, connecting fourteen of the largest islands and enabling effective administration from Manila for the first time in the history of the archipelago. In China the American Signal Corps, first of the seven allied armies, carried its telegraph line into Peking. In Alaska a system of nearly 4,000 miles of cables, land lines and wireless plants has been completed connecting this territory with the United States by an all-American route.

The General Court of Massachusetts extended to Lieutenant Greely the thanks of the Commonwealth, "for his courage as a soldier, his enterprise as an explorer and intrepidity as a commander in solving geographical problems involving the progress of mankind in science and civilization."

General Greely gives much time to patriotic, educational and scientific affairs for the public good. Largely by his efforts the Washington City free library, the first in the national capital, was established in 1895, and maintained until 1897, when it was merged into the new Washington public library after having circulated nearly 400,000 volumes. He is a member of the Institut Colonial International, the American Historical Association, and the Cosmos club. He was honorary vice-president of the Sixth International Geographi-

cal Congress at London in 1896, and of the seventh at Berlin in 1899. He was a delegate of the United States to the French Society for the Advancement of Science in Toulouse, 1887; to the Polar Congress in Munich, 1891; to the International Telegraph Conference in London, 1903; and to the Wireless Telegraph Conference in Berlin, 1903. He is the author of: "Chronological List of Auroras" (1881); "Isothermal Lines of the United States" (1881); "Three Years of Arctic Service" (2 vols., 1885); "Proceedings of the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition" (2 vols., 1888); "Rainfall of the Western States and Territories" (1888); "Climate of Washington and Oregon" (1889); "American Weather" (1890); "Climate of Nebraska" (1890); "Climatology of Arid Regions" (1891); "Climate of Texas" (1891); "Diurnal Fluctuation of Barometric Pressure" (1891); "American Explorers" (1894); "Handbook of Arctic Discovery" (1896); "Public Documents of First Fourteen Congresses" (1902).

A careful and accurate account of the rescue of Lieutenant Greely was published in book form by Captain W. S. Schley in 1885. General Greely was married, June 20, 1878, to Henrietta Cruger Hudson, daughter of Thomas L. and Maria Antoinette (Gale) Nesmith, of Staten Island, New York, and of their seven children, six were living in 1905. General Greely is a member of All Souls' church, Washington. From childhood he has sympathized with the Republican party, but he has taken no active part in politics. To boys and young men he offers this advice: "Tell the truth; keep moral company; work steadily, not trusting to spasmodic efforts; and always do your best in every piece of work entrusted to you." His biography has been written by Sarah K. Bolton.

The prizes of fame and achievement in the service of the government are not won solely by the officers who command armies or navies in time of war. The life of General Greely well illustrates the great possibilities which lie before a public servant who applies himself with intelligence and interest to the duty which is assigned him, seeing in its faithful and efficient performance opportunities for such service to science, commerce and civilization as can not fail to win deserved renown for the systematic and courageous worker.

BERNARD RICHARDSON GREEN

GREEN, BERNARD RICHARDSON, civil engineer, is a man whose name is indissolubly linked with the construction of some of the finest of the public buildings of our government at Washington. As long as the State, War and Navy building, the Monument, and the Library of Congress stand, his scientific knowledge, his constructive skill and the thoroughness with which he carried out the designs, some of which he helped to form or to modify, will have enduring witness. He says, "the young man who attends strictly and thoughtfully to his own business and endeavors to improve it for his employer's sake, makes himself indispensable. He who also reads books of history, biography and technical works on his own business or profession, and who cultivates good morals and gentlemanly conduct, laying up little by little his gains in knowledge, ability and money, will profit greatly in the long run by the law of geometrical progression. Think more at first of becoming able and valuable than of gaining money."

Mr. Green was born at Malden, Massachusetts, December 28, 1843. His father, Ezra Green, a mariner and farmer, is remembered as a man of "sturdy integrity, sound common sense, broad and charitable views and practical intelligence," and is the descendant of a line of New England ancestors extending back to the settlement of Boston before 1634, who for two hundred and fifteen years have owned and lived on the same estate in Malden, Massachusetts. He was an active boy, with a taste for drawing, science and mechanics, manifested early in the successful construction of wind and water mills, kites, and toy ships. From fifteen to eighteen he worked on the farm in summer, attending a private academy in the winter. He took a course of professional study at Lawrence scientific school, Harvard, and received the degree of Bachelor of Science, 1863.

From 1863 until 1870, as draftsman and assistant engineer on sea-coast fortifications, and in light house construction and river and harbor improvements, he was intimately connected with several distinguished officers of the United States corps of engineers, under

whom he served; and he was engaged in a series of notable fog-signal experiments, on the transmission of sound through the air along the sea coast.

In 1877 he came to Washington, and as assistant engineer to General (then Colonel) T. L. Casey, U. S. A., took charge of the construction of the building for the State, War and Navy departments. In place of administration ill-defined and expensive, through lack of plans and systematic management, the efficient oversight of Mr. Green resulted in the construction of the north wing of that building for one and one-half million dollars less than its counterpart, the south wing, had cost; and the cost of the entire building was reduced by some two and a quarter millions below the total which it would have cost if continued under the earlier plan and management.

As assistant to Colonel Casey, Mr. Green was engaged on the Washington aqueduct, especially in extending it as to subsurface conduit. Mr. Green devised the main scheme for strengthening the old foundation of the Washington monument by under-pinning it with concrete; he solved the peculiar problem of the marble pyramidion, the pointed crown on the thin (18 inch) edge of the marble shaft, inventing a special scheme of construction, and himself working up the detail drawings; he also devised and installed the plummet apparatus by which the slightest movement of the center of gravity of the structure may be observed to the one-thousandth of an inch.

He supervised the erection of the Army Medical Museum and Library, and the remodeling and construction of several of the large buildings of the United States Soldiers' Home. In the spring of 1888 he took charge of the construction of the building for the Congressional Library, laying the first half of the foundation in the summer of 1888. When the direction of this work was, by the Act of October 2, 1888, transferred to General Casey, chief of engineers of the army, Mr. Green was made superintendent and engineer in local charge of the entire work, including the architectural designing and construction throughout. This business he conducted at the office on the site of the building. On the death of General Casey, March 25, 1896, Mr. Green was given full charge, as director, manager and disbursing officer. He completed the building on time, and materially within the estimated cost, March 1, 1897. He was by law retained in charge until July 1st of that year, when he was appointed by the President

superintendent of the building and grounds and disbursing officer of all, including the library itself. The devising and procuring of the new and extensive furniture equipment required for the library, was his work. The light steel, iron and marble book-stacks of shelving, essentially the standard the world over, Mr. Green invented and erected. The unique book transmission machinery between the shelving and the reading-room, and from the library by tunnel to the Capitol, he introduced.

In the spring of 1903 by act of Congress he was by name placed in charge of the design and construction of the new monumental building for the National Museum, now in progress of erection at a limit of cost of $3,500,000. His close relation with architects and his sympathy with the architectural profession have led to his understanding and appreciating as do but few engineers, the labors and the point of view of the architect.

Mr. Green is a member and past director of the American Society of Civil Engineers, treasurer and member of the management of the Philosophical Society of Washington and the Washington Academy of Sciences, member and past president of the Cosmos club, trustee of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, for many terms chairman of the trustees of All Souls' church, member and officer of several other societies, and an active patron of music and art. He has found mathematics, natural science, history and descriptions of engineering works his most helpful reading. The great works of civil engineering first awakened his enthusiasm for his profession. A leader in the peaceful conquest of construction, his work shows the wisdom of his choice.

His mother was Elmina Minerva Richardson, of Vermont, and he is the eldest of nine children.

He was married in Malden, Massachusetts, to Julia Eliza Lincoln, in 1868, and they have four children.

SAMUEL HARRISON GREENE

GREENE, SAMUEL HARRISON, D.D., LL.D., preacher and pastor, is distinguished as an organizer. During the twenty-five years of his pastorate at Calvary Baptist church, Washington, District of Columbia, the church has grown from a membership of 400 to nearly 1,700 members. The size and efficiency of the Sunday-school connected with the church is noticeable, enrolling as it does a membership of nearly 2,300, and calling into its service men whose administrative abilities are widely recognized. Dr. Greene's power to draw and to hold men, both young and old, is shown by the large proportion of men in Bible classes and by the number of men of character and of trained ability who are permanently enlisted in the manifold activities of the church. In his public services and in all his church work Doctor Greene is untrammeled by tradition. He says, "I early found that I must work on my own lines." And in his pastorate he has completely expressed himself. A man of great executive ability, he is also a preacher of marked sweetness and spirituality. He is a many-sided man, and his services are recognized by the Baptist denomination at large.

He was born in Enosburg, Vermont, in 1845. His father, Columbus Greene, was a clergyman who held the office of town representative in the state legislature, was an intelligent, industrious, patriotic and religious man. His mother, Martha Dow Webber, he says, had a strong influence upon his moral and spiritual life. Captain John Parker of Lexington, Massachusetts, and Theodore Parker, of Boston, were among his kindred. Though not very strong as a child, he was studious, and he shared in the social and religious life of the village, and was for a time clerk in a country store. From 1866 to 1867 he was superintendent of public schools in Montgomery, Vermont. He "earned his own way" through college, and supported himself during his theological course. He pursued his preparatory studies at Colgate academy, was graduated from Colgate university in 1873; and from Hamilton theological seminary in 1875. Doctor Greene has received the degree of D.D.

from Rochester, Colgate and Norwich universities, and that of LL.D. from Columbian, Howard and Norwich universities. He was ordained pastor of the Baptist church in Cazenovia, New York, in June, 1875, and his pastorate there, closing in 1879, was full of usefulness, and the church soon came to be considered one of the most important in central New York. In 1879 he accepted a call to Calvary Baptist church, Washington, District of Columbia, where he is still pastor in 1905. He was elected trustee of Columbian university, Washington, District of Columbia, in 1889—an office which he still holds. He was acting president of the same institution in the years 1894–95 and again from 1900–02.

Doctor Greene has published "The Twentieth Century Sunday School." He is a member of the Delta Upsilon college fraternity; National Geographic Society; American Institute of Archæology, of which he is a vice-president; and of the Sons of the Revolution. History, biography, art and science have helped to equip him for his life-work. Tennis, boating and golf attract him, but his duties leave him little time for amusement or exercise. His summer vacations are spent on his farm in northern Vermont. He says he was led to his life-work through "absolute conviction of divine call to the Christian ministry—not my own wish." The source of his strong desire to attain the best in life was, in his own words, "strong love for my kind; desire to be helpful," and because he was "naturally religious" and had "an instinct for leadership." He esteems home, school, companionship, contact with men in active life, in the order named, as the most potent influences of his life. He says of his successes, "However humble they may be, they have been more than my expectation." For young men, he emphasizes the need of "clean character, broad education, observation, untiring industry, honest faith in God and man and 'gumption.'"

Doctor Greene was married in 1866 to Miss Lucia A. Buzzell and they had one son living in 1905.

JOHN WILLIAM GRIGGS

GRIGGS, JOHN WILLIAM, lawyer, representative in the New Jersey state legislature 1876–77; state senator, 1883–89; president of the state senate, 1886; governor of New Jersey, 1896–98; attorney-general of the United States in the cabinets of President McKinley, 1898–1901 and a member of the Permanent International Court of Arbitration at the Hague from 1900; was born in Newton, Sussex county, New Jersey, July 10, 1849. His father, Daniel Griggs, was a farmer; a ruling elder of the Old School Presbyterian church of Newton, New Jersey, for thirty-five years, and while a resident of Flemington, New Jersey, the superintendent of the first Sunday-school established in the state. His mother was Emeline, daughter of Samuel Johnson of Sussex county, New Jersey. His grandfather was Samuel Griggs of Flemington, New Jersey. His first ancestor in America was Thomas Griggs, a native of Sussex, England, who immigrated to Massachusetts Bay colony in 1639 and settled in Boston. John William Griggs was brought up on his father's farm and inured by outdoor life and hard work on the farm grew to be a strong lad. He attended the Newton collegiate institute, and Lafayette college, Easton, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated A.B. 1868. He determined to fit himself for the profession of law, but on leaving college served for a time in the business office of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, in Phillipsburg, New Jersey. He was admitted to the bar at Paterson, New Jersey, in November, 1871, and began the practice of law in that city. He took a prominent part in local politics as a Republican and was elected to the state assembly, serving 1876 and 1877. In 1882 and again in 1885 he was elected a state senator from the Passaic senatorial district serving 1883–89, and as president of the senate in 1886. He was governor of New Jersey, 1896–98, elected in November, 1895, the first Republican candidate for governor elected since Marcus J. Ward, in 1865. On the resignation of Joseph McKenna as attorney-general of the United States in the cabinet of President McKinley to take his seat as associate justice of the United States

supreme court, December 16, 1897, in place of Associate Justice Field, retired, Governor Griggs was appointed as McKenna's successor in President McKinley's cabinet. The nomination was confirmed by the United States senate January 25, 1898, and he resigned as governor of New Jersey, January 31, 1898, and took the oath of office of attorney-general of the United States the same day. He served in the cabinets of President McKinley up to April 9, 1901, when he resigned the portfolio and was succeeded by Philander Chase Knox. He resumed the practice of law in Paterson and New York city. Upon the organization of the Permanent International Court of Arbitration provided for by the International Arbitration Treaty and adopted by the Universal Peace Conference of 1899, ex-Attorney-General Griggs was appointed with Chief Justice Fuller, Judge George Gray of the United States circuit court, and ex-President Harrison, a member of the Permanent Hague Court on the part of the United States. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Princeton university in 1896, from Rutgers college and from Yale university in 1899. While in college he was elected a member of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity. He has also served as vice-president of the Union League club of New York city.

He was married October 7, 1874, to Caroline W. Brandt, daughter of William and Susan (Leavitt) Brandt. She died January 21, 1891, and he was married again, April 15, 1893, to Laura Elizabeth, daughter of Warwick and Rosalie (Farmer) Price of Cleveland, Ohio. Five of the six children born to him by his first wife were living in 1905.

He has found his out-of-door recreation in fishing, shooting and playing golf, of which game he is very fond. The reading which he has found most profitable to himself, and which he recommends to young Americans, includes the Bible, Shakespeare, Blackstone's Commentaries, American political and biographical history, and all branches of classical English literature. He presents to young men the example of a New Jersey farmer's son of Puritan ancestry, stimulated by the commendable ambition of his parents to make his mark in the line of his chosen profession. To this end they gave him every advantage to acquire a liberal education. He was drawn into political life by the exercise of the very attributes that had made him a successful lawyer, and when twenty-six years old he was elected by his party to the state assembly where he served two terms. He was

however, evidently wedded to his profession rather than to the excitements of the political field, and at the end of his term he resumed the practice of law, continuing his work before the courts of the state for five years when he was again drawn into state politics by the importunities of his party who believed that he possessed the qualities which serve to make a successful candidate and an able legislator. He was elected to the state senate, serving for six years, and one year as presiding officer. His course in the senate marked him as the logical candidate of the party for governor, and the Republican state convention of 1895 placed his name at the head of the state ticket and triumphantly elected him to the highest office in the gift of the people of the state, the first Republican governor elected in thirty years. He had served acceptably for two years with every prospect of being continued in office for successive terms, when the nation demanded his service, and the president by selecting him to fill the vacancy in the cabinet caused by the promotion of Attorney-General McKenna to the bench of the United States supreme court, deprived the state of New Jersey of its efficient chief magistrate to make Governor Griggs the head of the Department of Justice of the United States. He served as attorney-general for three years and two months, resigning to take up again the practice of the law.

CHARLES HENRY GROSVENOR

GROSVENOR, CHARLES HENRY, LL.D., is one of many prominent Americans whose lives have demonstrated that in this country a decidedly unfavorable environment in childhood and youth is not an insurmountable barrier to success in later life. Although his boyhood was spent on a farm, and the educational advantages of his earlier years were extremely limited, by his industry and energy, and by his readiness to take advantage of opportunities which were open to him, he has reached a position of high honor and commanding influence. From a log school house he has made his way to the national house of representatives.

He was born at Pomfret, Windham county, Connecticut, September 20, 1833. His parents were Peter and Ann (Chase) Grosvenor. He was married December 1, 1858, to Samantha Stewart, who died in April, 1866. On May 21, 1867, he married Louise H. Currier.

His father, Peter Grosvenor, was a fine specimen of the sturdy common-sense New Englander. By occupation he was a farmer. While he did not seek public honors, his honesty and efficiency were clearly recognized by his fellow citizens who made him an officer in township affairs. Among those of his line who have been especially distinguished was Thomas Grosvenor, of Pomfret, Connecticut, an excellent lawyer, an honored judge, who served as colonel in the War of the Revolution.

Charles Henry Grosvenor spent most of his early life in the country and knew the hard work and the long hours which sixty years ago marked the lot of farmer boys in the sparsely settled western country to which his father had removed. His educational advantages were very limited—a few terms at an inferior school which was held in a primitive log school house. But he learned all that he could and wherever he could. He has always been eager to obtain knowledge from every available source. Although he may be called "self educated," the work that he has accomplished proves that he fitted himself thoroughly for public and professional life.

His active work as a man was commenced at Athens, Ohio, where he taught school, became a lawyer, and later entered the political field. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the Union army serving until November, 1865, rising from the rank of major to that of brevet brigadier-general. Upon leaving military service he resumed the practice of law. His business rapidly increased and remains large and important. After holding various local offices he became a member of the Ohio General Assembly and was speaker of the house, 1873–77. He was elected to congress in 1884, and with the exception of one term he has served in the house of representatives continuously since that date.

Mr. Grosvenor received the degree of LL.D. from the Ohio State university. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Masonic Blue Lodge, the Royal Arch Council and the Knights Templar, and of the Sons of the American Revolution. In early life his political preferences were for the Democratic party; but before he was old enough to vote, his opinions changed; and drawn to them by their position on the slavery question, in 1854 he joined the forces that were afterward organized as the Republican party with which he has since been prominently identified. His religious sympathies are with the Methodist Episcopal church. While an admirer of athletics and of various out-of-door sports when indulged in by others, he does not care to take an active part in athletics himself.

The choice of a profession and the line of work he has followed during his active life, were determined by circumstances. Home influences were not particularly strong in developing his ambition, and his school privileges were too meager to be of much assistance in his battle for success. Contact with men in active life he says has done much for his advancement.

To the young people who seek his counsel he says that hard work, thorough study, a generous appreciation of the good qualities of others, and a moderate opinion of one's own abilities will be efficient aids in the attainment of success.

GALUSHA AARON GROW

GROW, GALUSHA AARON, farmer boy, lumberman, land surveyor, lawyer, railroad president, orator, philanthropist, economist, Father of the Homestead Law, representative from Pennsylvania in the United States congress 1851–63, and 1894–1903, and speaker of the house, 1861–63, was born in Ashford, Windham county, Connecticut, August 31, 1823; the youngest son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Robbins) Grow and a lineal descendant of John Grow, the first of the name in America, who came from England to Ipswich, Province of Massachusetts Bay, in the seventeenth century. Joseph Grow was a farmer and died in Ashford, Connecticut, in 1826, leaving a widow and six children. The widow soon after the death of her husband made her home with her father, Captain Samuel Robbins, a Revolutionary officer, at Voluntown, Connecticut, until May, 1834, when she removed to a farm in Lenox township, Pennsylvania, which she had purchased and to which, after a few years, she gathered all her children. They made their home with her there until her death, in 1865. The first summer the stock on her farm consisted of a yoke of oxen and one cow. With the oxen Galusha and his brother plowed and planted several acres of corn and oats, Galusha driving the oxen and doing other light work. His education was limited to winters in the common schools of the district until he was fourteen. His mother established a store—the distance to the nearest one being eight miles. His brother Frederic engaged in mercantile business and lumbering. Galusha made his first trip on a raft down the Susquehanna river when he was fourteen years old, serving the crew as cook and occasionally taking a hand at an oar. He went as far as Port Deposit, head of Chesapeake Bay, in company with his brother Frederic. While there he was engaged by Phelps & Bailey, a large lumbering firm from Corning, New York, to go as supercargo, with a sailing vessel load of their lumber, with directions to find a market somewhere along the Chesapeake Bay, or failing in that, at Norfolk, or Richmond, Virginia, if necessary. He sold his cargo at Annapolis, and rejoined his brother at Baltimore. After rendering

an account of his sale he was liberally rewarded for his services. It was the first considerable sum of money he had ever received from his own earning. This money enabled him to visit the national capital and the grave of Washington. While his brother was finishing his business at Baltimore, Galusha walked from Alexandria to Mount Vernon, returning the same day; and the next day he made the tour of Washington, visiting all the principal points of interest. On reaching home, he assisted his brother Frederic in the country store established by his mother.

In the spring of 1836, in accordance with the wishes of his mother, he entered Franklin academy at Hartford, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and in September, 1840, he entered Amherst college, Massachusetts. He was graduated A.B., 1844, receiving high honors, with a reputation as an able debater and extemporaneous speaker. He read law in the office of Streeter and Little, at Montrose, 1845–47, and was admitted to the bar, April 17, 1847. He was a partner of David Wilmot, at Towanda, 1848–49. Mr. Grow declined the unanimous nomination of the Democratic party of Susquehanna county for representation in the state legislature in August, 1850. He engaged in farming, surveying and lumbering, in order to regain his failing health, living the exposed life of the tan bark peeler, field surveyor and farmer. In 1850–51 he cleared and sowed with wheat and rye 100 acres of land which he had purchased and on which he had peeled the hemlock bark the year before. In October, 1850, he was elected, as a Free Soil Democrat, representative from the twelfth congressional district of Pennsylvania to the thirty-second Congress, as successor to his law partner who had represented the district, 1845–51. Mr. Grow at the time was almost unknown beyond the county of his residence. He made a short canvass, having been nominated only ten days before election, by reason of the withdrawal of the two candidates previously nominated. He was elected by 1,200 majority. When he took his seat in the thirty-second Congress, December, 1851, he was the youngest member of that congress. On March 30, 1852, he made his maiden speech in the Old Hall of the house of representatives, on "Man's Right to the Soil," and he thereafter kept before congress for the next ten years the policy of the government granting its public lands in limited quantity to actual settlers, until he succeeded in his purpose by the passage of the Free Homestead law.

He was reëlected to the thirty-third Congress in 1852 by a majority of 7,577 votes, and to the thirty-fourth Congress by the unanimous vote of the district, owing to his persistent opposition to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He passed the summer of 1855 in travel in Europe. He was reëlected to the thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh Congresses by the newly-formed Republican party, which he was largely instrumental in organizing. On July 4, 1861, he was elected speaker of the house of representatives, and at the close of the thirty-seventh Congress, March 3, 1863, he received a unanimous vote of thanks from the House, the first unanimous vote received by any speaker for many years. He was defeated in 1862, owing to the redistricting of the state, Susquehanna and Luzerne counties forming the district, instead of Susquehanna, Bradford and Tioga, as formerly. The change made the district Democratic. He was chairman of the committee on Territories in the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth Congresses. He made five set speeches, and introduced four bills at four different sessions of congress to secure the Free Homestead law. Three bills were defeated in the senate before the final passage of the law. Under this law, up to 1903 more than 89,687,700 acres of the public domain had been transferred by the United States to 668,625 actual settlers who had taken up homesteads. As speaker of the house he signed the Free Homestead bill and it became a law by the signature of President Lincoln, May, 1862, to take effect January 1, 1863. Representative Grow had incurred politically the ill-will of the slave-holders in congress by his opposition to the extension of slavery and to the attempt to admit Kansas as a slave state. Both his courage and his respect for law were demonstrated in his reply declining a challenge sent him by Lawrence O'Brien Branch, representative from North Carolina, for words spoken in debate on the bill that had passed the senate for increasing the rate of postage. He closed his reply to the challenge as follows: "Regarding dueling as at variance with the precepts of the Christian religion and the sentiments of a Christian people, and it being prohibited and declared a crime by the laws enacted by the body of which we are members, I can not recognize it—even in cases of unwarranted provocation—as a justifiable mode of settling difficulties among men; but my personal rights and the freedom of debate guaranteed by the constitution, I shall defend whenever and wherever they are assailed." At the organization of

the thirty-fifth Congress, December, 1857, Mr. Grow was made the candidate of the Republican party for speaker; but as the party was in a hopeless minority, James Lawrence Orr of South Carolina was elected.

On the outbreak of the Civil war, Mr. Grow joined General Cassius M. Clay's brigade in Washington for the protection of the national capital, and he served until the brigade was disbanded. When drafted in 1863 he secured a substitute, although the board of examination had declared him physically exempt from military service. He was one of the victims of the National Hotel poisoning in 1857, and on retiring from congress, March 4, 1863, was in feeble health from this cause and from the nervous strain incident to his twelve years' service in congress during the exciting and eventful years preceding the Civil war. He engaged in lumbering at Newton, Luzerne county, 1864–65; was in business in the oil regions of Venango county, 1866–67, and traveled on the Pacific Coast during the summer of 1871, going as far north as Victoria in British Columbia. Mr. Grow served as a delegate from Pennsylvania to the Republican national conventions of 1864, 1884 and 1892, and as chairman of the Republican state central committee of Pennsylvania, 1868. He removed to Houston, Texas, in 1871, having been elected president of the Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company of Texas; and during his four years' residence in that state he superintended the building of five hundred miles of railroad. On his return to Pennsylvania in 1875 he was active in the campaign for John Frederic Hartranft for governor, and in 1876 he entered the presidential canvass for Hayes and Wheeler. He was a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for governor in 1878, being the choice of the delegates from a majority of the Republican counties of the state. Upon the nomination of Henry Martyn Hoyt he refused to accept the second place on the state ticket, but opened the canvass for Governor Hoyt on August 10, 1878, at Oil City, where his subject was "Money and Its Uses," in which he announced the keynote of the campaign to be the financial question, and on this issue the election of Governor Hoyt was secured. In the presidential campaign of 1880 he spoke from August to November, in Maine, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, for Garfield and Arthur; and the same year President Hayes offered him the appointment of United States Minister to Russia, as successor to E. W. Stroughton, which he declined. At a special

election held February 20, 1894, to fill the vacancy in the fifty-third Congress caused by the death of William Lilly, one of the two representatives-at-large from Pennsylvania, Mr. Grow was chosen by a plurality of 188,294 votes, and in November following, he was re-elected representative-at-large from the state to the fifty-fourth Congress by a plurality of 246,462, and in November, 1896, was reëlected to the fifty-fifth Congress by a plurality of 297,446 (being the largest plurality ever given in any state of the Union to a candidate for any office). In November, 1898, he was reëlected to the fifty-sixth Congress, and in November, 1900, was reëlected to the fifty-seventh Congress. He served on the committee on Education, and was chairman of that committee in the fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh Congresses. His last term in congress expired March 4, 1903, when he retired from public life at the advanced age of eighty years, having held no other public office than that of member of congress, except the local office of school director. Previous to his retirement he made a speech on the "Relation between Labor and Capital." His other notable speeches before congress include: "Man's Right to the Soil," March 30, 1852; "Free Homes for Free Men," February 29, 1860; "Free Coinage of Silver," February 13, 1896; "War Widows' Pensions," February 9, 1897; "Rightful Ownership of the Soil," February 19, 1897; "Free Homes for Pioneer Settlers," March 10, 1898; "The Government's Plighted Faith in the Payment of Its Debts," May 26, 1898; and "Annexation of the Hawaiian Islands," June 14, 1898; and "The Legislative Power of Congress Over the Territories," December 10, 1901.

Upon his retirement from congress, in 1903, upward of 5,000 of the citizens of Susquehanna county, in his old congressional district, assembled at Montrose, and a procession escorted the "Sage of Glenwood" through the streets, where the assembled thousands welcomed him home after his long service in public life. Letters were read from the president and members of the cabinet and from prominent members of congress, and speeches were made by the invited guests present, and the venerable statesman responded to the "Welcome Home," in a notable address, in which he recited the progress of the world in effecting the amelioration of human kind since he first took his place as a legislator in the United States congress, nearly fifty-two years before, and pictured his hopes for still greater achievements to be effected in the near future.

Mr. Grow affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Masonic fraternities, and was a member of the Psi Upsilon society. He received the honorary degree of LL.D., from Amherst, in 1884. He never married. He attributes his success in life to following the advice of his mother and complying with her wish that he go to college and that he make the law his profession in life. He urges upon young Americans that they give faithful and constant attention to whatever they undertake, and that they cultivate habits of industry and sobriety. His greatest achievement as a legislator he considers to be the securing of the passage of the Free Homestead law. He recognized no inconsistency in his public career, and in his speech before the house of representatives, February 19, 1897, he said: "If I had my life to live over again I would not change my action on the great political questions upon which I have been called to act, whether as representative or private citizen." His faith in the perpetuity of the Republic of the United States was voiced in the same speech in these words: "I closed my course of historical reading in the schools with the firm conviction that no nation ever yet died or ever will, no matter what the extent of its territory or how vast its population, if governed by just laws, and if its people are imbued with a spirit of humanity as broad as the race."

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